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'SHOULD HAVE CORKED IT'

Helms Regrets Mafia Aid in Plot Against Castro

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At another point he said: "As far as the Mafia bit was concerned, that is one of the greatest regrets of my life — that I had anything to do with that."

He said the only thing he had authorized was an operation under which the Mafia would try to make contact with organized crime elements in Cuba and "I shouldn't have even authorized that."

Questioned further by Frost on whether the CIA or any American agency should consider assassination as a political tool, he said: "Assassination is not a way for the American government. It is not a way for the CIA.

"I was never in favor of it. Murder will out. It will always, eventually, leak around in some fashion that it was done."

Helms commented publicly for the first time since he pleaded no contest last fall to a misdemeanor charge of lying to a Senate subcommittee about the CIA's covert attempt to subvert Chile's 1970 presidential election. He was given a six-month, suspended jail sentence.

In the interview, Helms also accused his successor, William R. Ford of weakening the CIA by opening up secret documents to the public and Congress. He said the Ford

administration should have gone all the way to the Supreme Court before giving up the documents.

Said he had warned former FBI Director L. Patrick Gray III at the time of the Watergate break-in that the burglars "may have some connection with (John) Ehrlichman," a top presidential adviser later convicted in the Watergate coverup. Helms said: "I don't know why it was that Gray didn't believe me. I knew Ehrlichman was the one who had arranged for the hiring of Howard Hunt."

Scotched at Frost's suggestion that he had blackmailed President Richard M. Nixon into naming him U.S. ambassador to Iran when he was replaced as CIA director in 1973, Helms said that "whole theory is laughable," adding: "I never by word, deed, action or inaction, threatened President Nixon with anything ever."

Nixon named Helms as ambassador to Iran in what was depicted as a retirement from the CIA for Helms, who was then 60. There were reports, however, that Helms might have been forced out of his post. There were later disclosures that Helms had declined to cooperate with the White House in some domestic operations. Asked by a Senate committee in 1973 why he was being moved from the CIA to the ambassadorship, he said: "I do not know."

Helms Regrets Mafia's Aid in Plot Against Castro

WHEN JAMES E. HELMS, then top wire services figure, were recruited in late 1960 on behalf of the CIA to attempt to assassinate Cuban President Fidel Castro, his brother, Raul, and long-time Castro ally, Che Guevara, by putting poison pellets in their food. Guevara was slain in his suburban Chicago home in what was called a Mafia hit before he could testify to Congress. Roselli was murdered in Florida before he could be questioned in detail on the alleged murder plot.

Helms said there was "no" evidence that any political pressure had been applied to "say that." Helms said in a taped television interview with David Frost on NBC: "I am sorry. It was a mistake. It was a case of poor judgment." He said the agency was under great pressure to "make contacts to Cuba," and he let the pressure "get the better of my judgment."

In 1975, West Coast mob leader John Rosseli told Congress that he and Sam Giancana, a Chicago Mafia

boss, were trying to accomplish "what we were trying to implement [in Cuba] to maintain [the] power of the Mafia." — See Page 20. Column