

GILDAY'S STORY

Background

Gilday's long criminal record began when he and others got drunk and stole a Dutch official's car in Hollandia, New Guinea. In 1951, while in the Air Force, he was arrested for burgling a sporting goods store in Amesbury, Mass., his first felony offense. The Air Force gave him an undesirable discharge, which was changed 19 years later to a general discharge under honorable conditions. Between 1953 and 1959 he spent at least four and a half years in jail. In 1962 he began serving 19 months for violation of parole. He was discharged on April 12, 1963, but on August 19th he was arrested for robbing a bookie joint in Plainville, Mass. He got 15-25 years for this, serving time from August 19, 1963 to June 1, 1970.

Gilday says his brother-in-law, William Pitt, was with the CIA for 11 1/2 years as station chief, he believes in Hong Kong. His sister, Barbara Gilday Pitts, was an instructor at Langley.

The Colson/Caulfield/Ulasewicz Connection

Gilday was released from prison on June 1, 1970, and was to go to Northeastern University that fall. That summer he was working as an electrician. During the first or second week of June, he got a call at the Brook House (a halfway house) from someone who said he was working for the government and who wanted to know if Gilday would be interested in doing some government work. He was told it would pay for his law school. Gilday said he was interested and was told that he would be contacted later. He was contacted again at Brook House and advised that he should register at the Copley Plaza Hotel for a meeting. At the Copley Plaza he met two men using the names "Shield" and "Tony" or "Stash". He says these men were Caulfield and Ulasewicz.

Caulfield and Ulasewicz told him that if he would get information on radicals, they would get him a \$4,000 grant for law school and see that he became a member of the Massachusetts Bar. To show good faith, they gave him \$500-700 in \$100 bills.

Gilday then contacted Stanley Bond, a former fellow inmate at Walpole who was released at the same time as Gilday to attend Brandeis. Gilday gave Bond \$200, which Bond used to buy a good cassette recorder and tapes. Bond then made three tapes with false information about radicals on them. At this time the National Strike Information Center was located at Brandeis "on account of the Cambodian incursion." Bond and Gilday "saw the possibility of a con." The first tape was intended to get some interest stirred up; the second was a little more specific, but Bond simply got the information out of magazines and books and embellished upon it,

altering names and places. The tapes were picked up at Gilday's workplace (Brookline Village on the Hearthstone Plaza) by someone posing as his brother.

At the first meeting at the Copley Plaza, Gilday was given a Bolling Air Force number which he says turned out to be the Office of Special Investigations (OSI). He was told to ask for a Col. Houseman, then to wait until 7:00 p.m. at six pay phones at the Copley Plaza. He got a call from Ulasewicz wanting more information. Gilday asked for more money: \$1600. He was told to go out the door of the Copley Plaza and over by the old Trinity Church, and that on the corner there he would meet a man who would give him the money and take the tapes. Instead, when Gilday got to where he was supposed to be standing, he saw a paper bag. He opened the bag and found twelve \$100 bills in it. He took the bills out and put the tape in. He then walked away, but stayed nearby until a man he didn't recognize came by and picked up the bag.

The next meeting took place at the Copley Hotel--not to be confused with the Copley Plaza just across the street. An Alcoholics Anonymous pen pal of Gilday's arrived from New Zealand and registered there. Gilday took her on a tour of Boston while Bond and Ulasewicz met in her hotel room. He believes Bond gave Ulasewicz some more tapes and says that they gave Bond \$2,000 in \$100 bills. Bond told Gilday that they wanted surveillance on Teddy Kennedy, Robert Drinnan and John Kerry.

Gilday met Ulasewicz at Ye Old Union Oyster House around the middle of July. He was given instructions on how to keep phone numbers they had given him for the Pentagon, CIA and DIA.

Ulasewicz told Gilday that he and Bond should go to 11 Concord Road, Whelan, Mass. the next night for a meeting. Gilday says that Ulasewicz and Colson were at this meeting, Colson being introduced only as "Chuck." They said they wanted more information, and they also wanted to know if Bond and Gilday could arrange a break-in at Judge Boyle's office on Martha's Vineyard to see if his safe contained any information on TK ("Teddy Kennedy"). Gilday said that they could, but would need hire a "pete man" (safe-cracker), and that it would cost \$2,000. They were given \$3,000. They stole a car, took the ferry to Vineyard Haven where, by pre-arrangement, they picked up a car that had been left for them at the end of the ferry slip. They drove around for a while, then hid behind the courthouse for an hour. They never went in the courthouse but reported back that they had gone in with the pete man but found nothing of value. The report was made the following day to Colson in Wayland, Mass. The meeting with Colson took place at some railroad tracks by the house where Colson was staying with Charles Morin, a Washington lawyer Gilday says sponsored Colson's admission to the Massachusetts Bar.

Colson showed Bond and Gilday a government memorandum signed by Thomas Huston and told them that the President had authorized "everything that went on." At this point Bond and Gilday decided to start doing some investigation to "find out exactly what we were dealing with." They established that the people they were dealing with were Colson and Morin, and that Colson was an important lawyer who worked for the Executive Branch in Washington.

On a Friday which Gilday places as right before the last weekend in July or the first weekend in August, Colson invited them to a meeting. He asked them if they wanted to go to Washington, D.C. for the weekend. During this meeting Bond and Gilday were told "we may have some big jobs in the future, and some dangerous jobs," and they were asked what qualms they had about shooting people "and stuff like that."

Bond and Gilday were told to go to Bolling Air Force Base and ask for Col. Houseman. They drove all night and arrived at 9:30 Saturday morning. As they approached Bolling, they came down a hill with a bar on the left-hand side a couple of hundred yards from the main gate. They stopped at the bar. According to Gilday, he had a couple of vodkas. According to my notes, in one interview he told me passes were left for them at the main gate under the names of Katz and Gelman (or Gettman). I believe he also told me that he and Bond asked for--and received--passports under these names.

On Saturday they discussed their prior activities and what Gilday describes as some "Mickey Mouse" deals, such as more tapes on radicals. Gilday and Bond were "angling for something bigger, not necessarily what Colson had discussed with them in Massachusetts, but something which would pay a lot more money. The people they talked with at Bolling did ask them if they could get "some pieces" and were told "yes," but Gilday says he and Bond felt that they were being pushed to do Mickey Mouse things, and that "Mickey Mouse in [the] things they were asking us to do could run up to an awful lot of time [in jail] if there was no clout behind it." The "Mickey Mouse" things included "[r]obbing places and getting, what do you call it, stuff. You know, government documents or opponents' documents." Because they were both on parole, they needed to know that the people behind them had some clout, could pick up the phone and get charges dropped. They wanted to know that the people they were dealing with had the authority they said they did.

Bond and Gilday were asked what it would take to convince them they had the authority. One of them said, can we see the President's office. According to Gilday, they rose at 6:00 a.m. Sunday morning, were taken in a small shuttle ferry boat to the Pentagon, and then drove from the Pentagon to the White House. According to Gilday, they were taken into the White House and he even took a piss in "a little pisser around the corner from the [President's desk by the window."

Almost all of the foregoing was related to me in a taped interview with Gilday on October 4, 1984. I have not yet located a second tape of the interview I had with him on October 5, 1984. Most of what follows is based on some sketchy notes and my recollection of what he told me.

In sum, Gilday says that on Sunday there was talk of a hit. As best I recall, Castro was mentioned first, then Kennedy. After the visit to the White House, Bond and Gilday were driven to Warrenton, Va., where they were taken to the house of L. Brent Bozell, who Gilday believed to be William F. Buckley's brother-in-law. (He is in fact Buckley's brother-in-law.) According to Gilday, Buckley's picture was on the den wall. It is my recollection that he told me that both E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy accompanied him on this trip. While at Bozell they met Robert Mardian, who was introduced to them as the Attorney General's representative. Mardian gave them assurances that they would not be prosecuted for their activities.

It was after this meeting, I believe, that Gilday and Bond did run some guns--M14s--to Black Party Panther locations in Boston's Back Bay area. According to Gilday, Bond tipped off the Panthers that they were being set up. They were later raided, but the cellar wall of their house had been knocked out so you could go out through tunnels or storm pipes and exit a block away. The raiders did not find any weapons.

Gilday says he was given coded phone numbers to use in arranging meetings and receiving instructions. The phone numbers were coded in the letters of the alphabet which were unscrambled according to the following formula:

S-A-N-F-O-R-I-Z-E-D
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-0

Gilday communicated with his contacts by waiting at a bank of telephones in the Copley Plaza where, by prearranged signal, one phone would ring at 7:00 p.m., the next at 7:01, etc.

Stanley Bond was killed in Prison on May 24, 1972, allegedly when a pipe bomb he was constructing blew up. Gilday and Bond's girlfriend are suspicious of the official account of Bond's death. After Bond died and Watergate broke, Gilday says he decided to take out some insurance. Someone, Gilday will not say who, wrote the New York Times a letter about the Gilday-Bond involvement with Watergate figures." A July 20, 1973 FBI memorandum in the GILROB file (Herrington to Director), does allude to a call from a New York Times reporter--Gilday first thought it was Tom Wicker, now says it was John Crewdson--who told the FBI that the Times had received an anonymous communication "which he was checking out item by item and that so far all the background information had checked out as accurate."

During my October 5, 1984 interview with Gilday, he showed me photographs of what he says are Colson's home in Wayland, Mass. and Teddy Kennedy's townhouse in Charles River Park. He later sent me xeroxes of these photographs. Gilday told me that he and Bond took the pictures of Kennedy's place while investigating how to kill him. They submitted certain proposals about how to do this, including one in which bombs would be placed in the flower pots on either side of the doorway. Another involved placing a bomb in a manhole on the street leading to Kennedy's townhouse.

Jim Lesar

April 11, 1986