

Mr. Peter Stewart, Christian Science Monitor  
NEWS - From Amos E. Haascock  
MONITOR Phone 334-3975  
November 18, 1977

The Honorable Louis Stokes, Chairman  
Assassinations Committee,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Stokes:

By hand delivery of this letter I am making it your responsibility, as the focal point in our government at present to establish the truth behind the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, to evaluate and take appropriate action to investigate the most serious threat to the survival of our republic since the Cuban missiles crisis of October 14, 1962.

As the Middle East potential for war heats up and the safety of our President in dealing with the Soviet Union is essential to the safety of our country itself, Soviet KGB facilities within our security agencies are in place capable of assassinating President Carter and placing the responsibility upon some lone individual.

I hasten to assure you, however, that in spite of having penetrated assassination teams of CIA and KGB that did, indeed, carry out the successful assassination of President Kennedy, I have picked up no intelligence that any Soviet intention to repeat the crime of 1963 exists.

However, as one who has conducted counterintelligence as a private citizen since 1949, I must warn the Congress that although it takes years to establish the capability for such sophisticated assassinations, the establishment of a new intention travels toward implementation upon the wings of electronic communication and with its speed. With the vital interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union now interfacing in the Middle East it is essential the Soviet Union's capability of again trying to fulfill its ambitions through presidential assassination be purged from America's intelligence community.

The barrier to achieving this essential national security has been a carefully nurtured credibility gap. I appreciate the natural incredibility that one without formal counterintelligence training could have achieved the intelligence coup related below. To aid you bridge the credibility gap I have now abandoned all safety precautions except those of preserving the secrecy of intelligence sources and methods. The following intelligence report is designed to interface as much as is possible with areas in which the Congress has had some investigative experience and can most readily verify and confirm the intelligence.

Summary

The seven Watergate burglars, G. Gordon Liddy, E. Howard Hunt, Bernard Barker, Frank Sturgis, Eugenio Martinez, Virgilio Gonzales and James McCord, together with chief assassination planner William S. Wood, Felipe Dediego and Edgar Eugene Bradley accomplished the President's assassination. All were KGB-CIA double agents and all were present at Dallas except McCord.

(2)

The highest ranking Central Intelligence Agency official participating in the conspiracy before the fact was Richard Helms. The CIA's Counterintelligence Division under James Angleton implemented the conspiracy under Soviet KGB orders. Angleton, occupying the same position in CIA as Kim Philby did in Great Britain -- chief of counterintelligence -- has been the Kim Philby of the United States.

At least four dates and places were planned for the assassination, October 3, 1963 at Washington, November 2 at Chicago, November 18 at Miami and November 22 at Dallas. Men who later became Watergate burglars participated in the earlier three unsuccessful attempts.

James Angleton's subordinates penetrated the Secret Service as well as the FBI and the Warren Commission staff. Inspector Thomas Kelley was a conspirator before the fact. Angleton's control of the Secret Service was demonstrated by his appointment of Secret Service Agent Kelley to be that service's liaison officer with the Warren Commission. The clear and present danger to President Carter is symbolized by Kelley's present strategic position as Chief of Protective Services, responsible for protection of this president. Although Angleton and his chief subordinate Raymond Rocca, who was assigned as CIA liaison officer with the Commission, have resigned, the Counterintelligence Division is still under the control of KGB-CIA double agents.

This paper, together with papers delivered by hand to your staff investigators Albert Maxwell and Clarence J. Day November 2nd provide you with unique capability of achieving early verification of at least some of the facts. That day the news media reported a Committee witness charged she was threatened by Frank Sturgis after she had testified she had traveled from Miami to Dallas on November 18, 1963 with him and three other Cuban-Americans. I informed your investigators that on the same trip Frank Sturgis had thrown a sixth member of the party, Rose Cheramis, from a car then being driven by Eugenio Martinez and that Sturgis had later killed this woman in a hit-and-run "accident" in Dallas. I also informed Maxwell that Sturgis had committed another murder in New York.

It was the release of Sturgis for lack of evidence and Richard Helms' claim of a "badge of honor" after conviction for lying to Congress that inspired the instant attempt to convince the Committee to engage in a crash program to verify or disprove the frightening intelligence I have provided you.

Previous contacts with Committee members and staff

On November 2nd it was fourteen years to the day since Edgar Eugene Bradley, Virgilio Gonzales, Eugenio Martinez and Frank Sturgis were detained by the Secret Service and the Chicago police on suspicion of plotting to assassinate President Kennedy. Also that day I delivered to investigators Maxwell and Day:

- (a) An xerox copy of the feature story of the November, 1975 issue of the Chicago Independent entitled "THE PLOT TO KILL JFK IN CHICAGO NOV. 2, 1963 -- TWENTY DAYS BEFORE DALLAS.
- (b) A copy of my 64 page intelligence report of September 23, 1975 addressed to Senator Richard S. Schweiker.
- (c) A copy of my 29 page sworn affidavit and that of my wife Nancy entitled INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT CONSPIRACIES THAT LED TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, February 14, 1977.

The latter two documents had previously been delivered to all Committee members as well as staff. Item (b) was distributed shortly after the Committee was organized under Chairman Downing. I personally delivered a copy to Richard Sprague and staff researcher Donovan Gay to whom Sprague assigned the paper for evaluation. This was the first day Sprague visited Chairman Downing in his office. Sprague requested a second meeting within two days, but evaded all re-contact until he resigned.

Item (c) was delivered to Chairman Gonzales' office for distribution on the date of the paper or shortly thereafter.

Item (a) and verbal intelligence was delivered in person and by phone November 2, 1977. Also delivered as an appendix to Item (a) was a copy of a Freedom of Information suit complaint dated 4/6/70, long before Watergate, demanding release of documents by the National Archives and Records Service, including those relating to the detaining of a Mr. Bradley and a Mr. Gonzales by the Secret Service and Chicago police on November 2, 1963.

The assassination attempt at Chicago, November 2, 1963

By counterintelligence penetration of assassination team secrets I have established that Edgar Eugene Bradley, alias Edgar A. Bradley, alias Eugene Hale Brading, alias Jim Braden was the "Bradley" referred to. Under the name Jim Braden he was detained by Deputy Sheriff C. L. Lewis for suspicious activity at the Dal Tex building. Bradley escaped under Dealey Plaza through a storm drain system with entrance behind the stockade fence. He took Bernard Barker's and Frank Sturgis' rifles with him.

This enabled assassin Frank Sturgis, in Dallas police uniform, followed by Eugenio Martinez, Virgilio Gonzales, Bernard Barker and genuine Dallas police officer Harry Olsen to exit the grassy knoll without the rifles. Black Star news service photographer William Allan took several pictures of them. Neither the two in police uniforms nor the three disguised as boxcar vagrants have been accurately identified until my identification. Dave Belin, staff chief of the Rockefeller Commission and former Warren Commission staff counsel and CIA agent created a diversion from truth by establishing that none of the three "vagrants" was E. Howard Hunt or Frank Sturgis.

The Mr. Gonzales mentioned in the pre-Watergate complaint was Virgilio Gonzales, Watergate burglar. The complaint and the Chicago Independent story tell of a four-man assassination team armed with rifles and telescopic sights. My intelligence sources establish the names of the other two were Frank Sturgis and Eugenio Martinez.. Although only one document mentions it, Secret Service Agent Abranam Bolden, the nation's first black agent, was the courageous source of most of the early leads. He was framed and sent to prison for trying to alert the White House and the Warren Commission after Dallas to the significance of the gunmen detained at Chicago.

According to the Chicago Independent report the Chicago office of the Secret Service was first alerted by a phone call, followed by a teletype from the FBI's Washington headquarters. The FBI reported the suspects would probably make their assassination attempt at one of the Northwest Expressway overpasses. The information was from an informant named "Lee," one of the names used by Lee Harvey Oswald. On October 31 a rooming house landlady tipped the Chicago police that she had observed four rifles with telescopic sights in rooms rented by four men. Two of them were taken into custody and interrogated by Agents Jay Lawrence Stocks and Robert Motto. Apparently, these two were Bradley and Gonzales. Although the story uncovered no information on the other two gunmen, I enjoy intelligence that they were taken into custody elsewhere. Both groups of two were released. While there is no record identifying Sturgis and Martinez, there is a report the Secret Service possessed photos for identification of the suspects.

Both documents covering the Chicago incident, however, contain the arrest record and photo of a fifth gunman, Thomas Arthur Vallee who was arrested by Chicago police officers Daniel Groth and Peter Schurla. He possessed an M-1 rifle and ammunition and worked at a warehouse overlooking the exit from the Northwest Expressway the Kennedy limousine would use.

The assassination attempt at Washington, October 3, 1963

Although I have discovered no documentation to support it, I enjoy intelligence that Bradley, Gonzales, Sturgis, Martinez and Vallee were in Washington, D. C. on October 3, 1963 in an earlier assassination attempt that failed to gain an opportunity to execute it. On this earlier attempt Arthur Vallee was programmed to escape, but only after leaving a glimpse of him, a rifle and a car that would lead to Lee Harvey Oswald. The documents cited appear to indicate that Vallee's white Falcon, New York license number 3110RF was suspected of being registered to Oswald. When newsmen and researchers attempted to confirm this, New York authorities refused to supply the information on orders of the FBI.

At Chicago, however, Vallee, like Oswald at Dallas, was to be cast in the role of Patsy. Since Vallee appears to suspect he was to be killed at Chicago to solve the assassination, he could possibly become a government witness.

G. Gordon Liddy set-up Lee Harvey Oswald for execution in Mexico City  
Additional intelligence advices answer the question, why did Oswald

make the trip to Mexico City in September-October? Not knowing he was programmed to be a patsy, he was following CIA orders as a KGB-CIA double agent to try to get into Cuba. Before he approached the Cuban embassy, however, G. Gordon Liddy who later became a Watergate burglar was to make applications to both the Cuban and the Soviet embassies for visas. Then, after the projected assassination of the president in Washington on October 3rd, and after allowing time for the Washington assassin's alleged "escape" to Mexico he would be shot dead by Mexican or American security agents allegedly trying to escape to Cuba.

However, even sophisticated intelligence operations sometimes leave the tracks of their errors. In this case, failure of the Washington assassins to get into position caused a domino effect of errors. Liddy got himself photographed in front of the Cuban Embassy by CIA photographic surveillance and identified as Oswald, since he had represented himself as Oswald within the Embassy. It was a case of the CIA's right hand not knowing what its left hand was doing.

When the Washington assassination team failed to execute, Oswald's "babysitters" (intelligence agents accompanying him, including William G. Gaudet who received the next numbered visa before Oswald in New Orleans) had to improvise. Liddy also babysat Oswald when he wasn't setting him up at the two embassies. Therefore the real Oswald was sent to the Cuban Embassy to pick up some money. He did not apply for a visa. As the clerk he was to see was Silvia Duran, a Mexican national secretly employed by the Mexico Station CIA as an "asset," taking CIA orders, the conspirators did not believe that both a fake and a real Oswald visiting the same Embassy would compromise their security. Whether intended or not, the real Oswald was observed by a witness to receive the money within the Embassy. This witness reported the transaction to the American Embassy on November 23rd after the President was shot.

At this point I shall refer to documented intelligence that partially supports the undocumented intelligence above:

On October 10, 1963, 43 days before the assassination, the CIA sent this teletype message to the FBI, the State Department, and the Navy, reporting Lee Harvey Oswald had been photographed coming out of the Soviet Embassy: (Warren Commission Document 631)

"On 1 October 1963 a reliable and sensitive source in Mexico reported that an American Male, who identified himself as Lee Oswald contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City inquiring whether the Embassy had received any news concerning a telegram which had been sent to Washington. The American was described as approximately 35 years old, with an athletic build, about six feet tall, with a receding hairline."

Astounding as this may be, the reliable and sensitive source in Mexico cited by the CIA was their paid informant Silvia Duran who worked not in the Soviet Embassy, but in the Cuban Embassy. The man observed by Duran and photographed as he emerged was Liddy.

Duran also observed the real Oswald when he contacted the Cuban Embassy. She lied under CIA orders positively identifying the 6' Liddy that applied for a visa as Oswald who was 5' 9", slight and weighing about 145 pounds.

Document 631 also indicates the CIA was apparently trying to obtain a photograph of Oswald from the Navy to compare with the pictures of Liddy. Although Liddy has lost weight since these photos and has had his blonde hair converted to brunette, to say nothing of submitting to CIA plastic surgery, experts should be able to penetrate this disguise. If not, a photograph of Liddy before his disguise might be found.

To compound the CIA's embarrassment, it turned the photos labeled as Oswald over to the FBI the day of the president's assassination. Too many people knew; the CIA error could not be reversed. The photos were published in the Warren Commission volumes.

American ambassador to Mexico resists coverup of the "Cuban connection."  
 Book V, Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations, perhaps better known as the Schweiker-Hart Subcommittee of the Senate Intelligence Committee produced a truly breakthrough investigation of the "Cuban connection." The Cuban connection, however, should be redefined as the KGB connection, even though the American Ambassador to Mexico, an important source of intelligence, rejected the KGB connection. In 1963 the Castro government was less than four years old, too young to develop the sophisticated intelligence service capable and confident enough not only to strike down the President, but to enlist two American power structures, American international organized crime and the oil military industrial complex focused in the H. L. Hunt oil billionaire's facilities at Dallas. See 64 page report to Senator Schweiker.

Mexico City is the location of the largest Soviet KGB facility in the Western Hemisphere. James Angleton's Counterintelligence Division of CIA delivered American intelligence there to Manuel Ogarrio Daguerra, highest ranking KGB agent in the Western Hemisphere. This Spanish speaking KGB headquarters extensively employed Spanish speaking Cuban agents, including the Cuban Watergate burglars enjoying excellent cover in the large community of Cuban exiles in the United States. G. Gordon Liddy was a courier of KGB funds financing the Watergate burglar assassination team. I quote from my letter of April 21, 1973 addressed to Senator Sam Ervin Jr., Watergate Committee chairman.

A very complete report of the Watergate burglars' KGB connections was enclosed. I personally advised Senator Ervin that his Chief Investigator, Carmine Bellino, was an agent of organized crime. Bellino rejected my intelligence without investigation, although I managed to meet with him once earlier and accuse him to his face of covering up the huge currency manipulation and arms diversions when he was investigator for acting chairman Senator Abraham Ribicoff's Senate Permanent Investigations Committee in 1969. The arms diversions across the Cambodian border were "fenced" by organized crime leader Michael Genovese in Saigon to KGB agents. The receipts were multiplied by currency manipulation into a multi billion dollar racket. Carmine Bellino, a one time public accountant covered up the source of \$350,000 of Watergate corruption funding from the KGB. I quote from my letter:

Funding of Watergate burglars by Soviet KGB

1. The United States Federal Reserve System keeps records of the serial numbers of all newly issued \$100 bills. A block of such recorded currency was issued to a Hong Kong bank. It was \$100 bills within this block of serial numbers that ended up in the possession of G. Gordon Liddy, E. Howard Hunt and Mrs. Hunt. The currency in the possession of Mrs. Hunt was retrieved by Chicago police from the airplane wreckage in which Mrs. E. Howard Hunt was killed.
2. \$350,000 of this block of new \$100 bills was issued by a Hong Kong bank to Deak & Company Far East. This firm is located on the fourth floor of the Shell Building in Hong Kong. /This KGB funds conduit I investigated in 1971, before Watergate, on a trip to Hong Kong./
3. Deak & Company Far East Ltd. is nominally owned by Nicolas Deak, an American of Hungarian extraction. In World War II Deak was an American OSS agent assigned to liaison with the Soviet intelligence organization in the Balkan countries. /In World War II James Angleton was an American OSS agent assigned to Italy./
4. Two principal clients of Nicolas Deak's currency and gold manipulation service at Hong Kong are the Soviet KGB and the big American organized crime syndicate. Another famous client of Mr. Nicolas Deak is Mr. John Connally, former Secretary of the Treasury and gold speculator. An agent of Nicolas Deak's firms has met with Connally at his ranch in Texas.
5. Deak & Company Far East Ltd. was acting for its Soviet KGB client when it obtained \$350,000 of new serially numbered \$100 bills from a Hong Kong bank that serviced the company. (The American organized crime syndicate would not have made this fatal error. Heads may be rolling within the KGB for this mistake.)
6. Normally within the American organized crime political power structure, G. Gordon Liddy, Watergate defendant, became a conscious, knowledgable KGB courier in calling at the Deak & Company Far East Ltd. offices in Hong Kong. He personally transported \$350,000 in new serially numbered \$100 bills to Washington, D. C. He turned these Soviet KGB funds over to another Soviet KGB agent, also an American citizen, through the office of the Dacar Chemical Company on the 9th floor of the office building that houses the Washington office of Deak & Company at 18th and K Streets. Liddy knew he carried Soviet funds.
7. The second American KGB agent, nationally known on the American political scene, picked up the \$350,000 at the Dacar

Chemical office and delivered the currency to the offices of the Committee to Reelect the President. The pickup and delivery was accomplished within half a block on K Street.

8. The \$350,000, still in currency, was deposited in Maurice Stans' safe. Attorney General John Mitchell was aware of the fund but not of the Soviet source. Maurice Stans was aware of the Soviet source. /Indeed, he negotiated for the Nixon reelection funds with the KGB on the occasion of an International Business Services multinational corporation trade mission to Moscow earlier./ He, like the GAO, cannot substantiate any political contributor or contributors as the source. He arranged this 'political' contribution on his November, 1971 trip to the Soviet Union in which, as Secretary of Commerce, he negotiated multi billion dollar trade deals for American multinational corporations.
9. G. Gordon Liddy again became a Soviet KGB courier in picking up \$100,000 of the same Soviet KGB currency from Maurice Stans' safe. He personally transported the currency to Mexico. The primary purpose was the expenditure approval of a high ranking Soviet KGB agent, Manuel Ogarrio Daguerre. /This demonstrated KGB control of funds "on deposit" in the U. S./ Daguerre enjoyed KGB responsibilities well beyond Mexico. /This includes intelligence liaison with James Angleton's and Howard Hughes' Robert Mullen and Company "public relations" firm offices in Mexico and Washington, D. C. The firm was the CIA front that assigned E. Howard Hunt to work at the White House to establish the "plumbers" KGB intelligence facility and control of Liddy's Watergate burglary operation. This KGB spy facility, through Alexander Butterfield, secretly taped the proceedings of the National Security Council and forwarded copies of the tapes to Moscow, probably via the Mexican Daguerre connection. E. Howard Hunt's penetration was aided by Charles Colson, formerly Teamsters' Union (organized crime) attorney. Charles Colson was Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward's "Deep Throat" source of inside information./
10. In 'laundering' the \$100,000 of currency, KGB courier Liddy was responsible for another KGB error. The four checks of /a total/ of \$89,000 that were later delivered to Watergate defendant Bernard L. Barker in Miami, along with \$11,000 of the original currency, were not signed by Manuel Ogarrio Daguerre /as reported by the media/. The signatures were forged by Liddy himself. This fact can be established by competent handwriting analysis.
11. Bernard L. Barker is also a high ranking Soviet KGB agent. He was with the KGB before he joined the CIA /as a double agent/. His expertise is assassination. This specializa-



tion is the source of his command of the expenditure of such a large portion of the \$350,000 of Soviet KGB funds from Hong Kong."

Gordon Liddy's KGB funding and control contact in Mexico City

The above intelligence coup of tracing the part of the \$11,000 found on the Watergate burglars is extremely pertinent now to the tracing of G. Gordon Liddy to his contact with Vice Consul Kostikov at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, for this was his mission to pick up KGB funds in advance of and in part payment for the scheduled assassination of President Kennedy in Washington, D. C. October 3, 1963. I quote from the Schweiker-Hart report, page 92:

"The evidence indicates that Lee Harvey Oswald was in Mexico City from September 27, 1963, through October 2, 1963. On October 10, 1963, Bureau Headquarters was provided with a copy of a CIA cable which stated that 'Lee Henry Oswald' (sic) /G. Gordon Liddy/ had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City on September 28, 1963."

Footnote 36 indicates the source of this intelligence as follows:

"CIA Cable from Mexico Station to FBI Headquarters 10/10/63; memorandum from LEGAT, Mexico City to FBI Headquarters, 10/18/63."

As both CIA and FBI maintained much of their intelligence service in Mexico through the American legation providing cover for some of their agents, and because the Mexican government and civilian sources of intelligence made their contacts through the Embassy, the American Ambassador was privy to much intelligence, hence his strong belief in the "Cuban connection." The Angleton CIA group probably tried to clinch the identification of the man who did visit Kostikov by ordering pictures taken of the real Oswald as he left the Cuban Embassy and using them to implicate Oswald at the Soviet Embassy. The pictures carefully blanked out and cropped the background which could have established at which embassy the photos were taken. They fouled up and got Liddy instead -- in front of the Cuban Embassy, the only embassy Oswald really visited. Pursuant to plan, they used these photos disastrously to show Oswald at the Soviet Embassy. Continuing from the report, page 92:

"Thus, despite the fact that both the Dallas and New Orleans field offices were aware that Oswald had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, there is no evidence that either of these field offices intensified their 'efforts' to locate and interview Oswald."

After failure to accomplish the assassination at Washington October 3rd, James Angleton's CIA control was effective in keeping the lid on the Oswald implication in Mexico through the November 2 Chicago and the November 18 Miami attempts until their success at Dallas. Continuing:

"Most surprising, however, is that the 'Soviet experts' at FBI Headquarters did not intensify their efforts in the Oswald case after being informed that Oswald had met with Vice Consul Kostikov at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City."

Footnote 39 again indicates the legation source:

"Memorandum from LEGAT, Mexico City to FBI Headquarters, 10/18/63."

Continuing, the Schweiker-Hart report emphasized the ominous contact with a leader of the KGB's assassination apparatus, without, however, knowing the contact was made by G. Gordon Liddy:

"Not only were these experts familiar with Soviet activities in general, but they knew that Kostikov was a member of the KGB. Further, the Bureau's Soviet experts had reason to believe he was an agent within the KGB's Department which carries out assassination and sabotage."

Footnote 40 indicates the Warren Commission possessed the above facts:

"Information regarding Vice Consul Kostikov was made available to the Warren Commission. (Letter from CIA to the Warren Commission, 1/22/64.)"

Not only was Gordon Liddy funded for his Kennedy assassination group by Kostikov, but Liddy also arranged with Kostikov for Lee Harvey Oswald, the unknowing "patsy" of the assassination, to be funded with KGB funds at the Cuban Embassy on the mission Liddy sent him there for.

The FBI Investigation in Mexico City, pages 40-43 Senate report:

"The FBI Legal Attache (Legat) in Mexico is the highest ranking Bureau official in that country, thus, the Bureau's assassination investigation there was under his direction. . .

"On November 23, 1963, the Mexico Legat informed Headquarters:

'The Ambassador here feels Soviets much too sophisticated to participate in direction of assassination of President by subject, but thinks Cubans stupid enough to have participated in such direction even to extent of hiring subject.'

While the Soviet noninvolvement was only the Ambassador's opinion, the "hiring" of Oswald, it soon became apparent, was based upon an eyewitness report, later falsely repudiated. Footnote 102 relates:

"The evidence also establishes that there was confusion as to which U. S. agency was conducting the investigation in Mexico. Although the Ambassador and high-level government officials in Washington believed that the FBI was conducting the investigation in Mexico, the FBI's position was that, although the FBI would cooperate, only the State Department and CIA have jurisdiction in getting investigative results abroad.' (Memorandum to A. Belmont, 11/27/63.)

"Ironically, neither the Legat nor the Bureau supervisor sent down to 'direct and coordinate the investigation' knew whether the State Department or the CIA was in fact investigating in Mexico."

Evidence exists that Richard Helms vigorously aided James Angleton's efforts to stop any uncontrolled investigation in Mexico:

"Richard Helms sentiments coincided with this Bureau supervisor's. In his November 28, 1963, cable to the CIA's Mexico Station chief, Helms stated:

'For your private information, there distinct feeling here in all three agencies /CIA, FBI, State/ that Ambassador is pushing this case too hard. . . and that we could well create flap with Cubans which could have serious repercussions.'

"On November 27, 1963, the Legat sent an urgent cablegram informing Bureau Headquarters that a press release had been made by a former Cuban diplomat and noting:

'At one point in the lengthy release he was quoted as saying that they do not have the slightest doubt that assassination of President Kennedy and subsequent elimination of his assassin is work of Communist direction. To back up this statement he alleged that Fidel Castro in his speech made at the Brazilian Embassy in Havana on September 7, 1963, accused CIA and President Kennedy of planning attempt against Castro and that Castro stated "Let Kennedy and his brother Robert take care of themselves since they too can be the victims of an attempt which will cause their death.'"

Footnote 106 states :

"FBI cable, Mexico Legat to Headquarters, 11/27/63. The Committee has seen no indication that any action was taken upon receipt of this cable."

Witness tells American Ambassador of \$6,500 payment to Oswald

"One of the major areas of investigation soon after Kennedy's assassination involved an allegation made by a Latin American, "D".

Footnote 107 indicates that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was vigorously supporting the coverup of the Angleton-KGB assassination operation:

"Memorandum from Hoover to Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Sullivan, Belmont, Mohr and Rosen, 11/29/63. According to this memorandum, the Director advised the president that the FBI hoped 'to have the investigation wrapped up today but probably won't have it before the first of the week as an angle in Mexico is giving trouble-- the matter of Oswald's getting \$6,500 from the Cuban Embassy.'"

The following was a true eyewitness account. The witness was threatened and forced into repudiation of his statement. The witness did not state November 18th was the date of the payoff but gave the correct date of Oswald's visit to the Cuban Embassy upon instructions of Liddy:

"'D' walked into the American Embassy in Mexico City on November 25, 1963, and alleged that on September 18, 1963, he had observed Oswald receive \$6,500 from a Cuban consulate employee. 'D' eventually admitted that he fabricated the allegation."

The footnote 108, "Cable from Legat, Mexico City, to FBI Headquarters, 11/30/63" either indicates Director Hoover was clairvoyant in foreseeing for the president the day before that the \$6,500 payment to Oswald would not delay windup of the investigation, or he was aware of the means to be used to insure repudiation of the statement by the witness.

"The Warren Commission reviewed 'D's' original claim and concluded it was false, since overwhelming evidence indicated Oswald was in New Orleans on September 18, 1963." Warren Commission Report, pp. 307-309.

"Cable traffic discussing investigative responses to 'D's' allegation indicates problems of coordination, especially in the area of possible Cuban involvement. When the American Embassy learned of 'D's' allegation, the Ambassador requested that a Bureau representative 'come down from Washington to Mexico City.' CIA cables reflect the Ambassador's belief that he was not being fully informed on all developments in the FBI investigation in the United States. The Ambassador was also concerned about the gravity of 'D's' allegation and requested that the investigation of 'D's' claim be given the highest priority. J. Edgar Hoover shared the Ambassador's concern over the allegation, [? ? ?] noting:

'Ambassador . . . may be one of the psuedo-investigators, a Sherlock Holmes, but he has made a lot of statements which, if true, throw an entirely different light on the whole picture.' (Memorandum from Sullivan to Belmont, 11/27/63.)

"The supervisor's presence in Mexico City was short-lived. He arrived on November 27, and returned to FBI Headquarters on December 1, 1963. The supervisor testified that on the morning after his arrival in Mexico City that he, the Legat and the CIA Station Chief met with the Ambassador. At this meeting the Ambassador

expressed his opinion that he felt that this was definitely a conspiracy and that we must turn over the last stone to find out if there is any overt conspiracy on the part of the Cubans. [Note that he was in possession of the intelligence, related below, that a Cuban had arrived at Mexico City's airport in a twin engined aircraft and immediately departed for Havana on a Cubana airlines plane that was delayed for 5 hours to take on this passenger. Although the Ambassador did not know it, the mysterious passenger was Bernard L. Barker, KGB-CIA double agent who was later a Watergate defendant. Barker was the man who a few hours before had fired a rifle rocket weapon, designed by the KGB and manufactured in the Soviet Union, that exploded the head of President Kennedy.]

"He also made reference, I believe, to previous boasts by Castro that he would endeavor to get back at attempts by American forces to assassinate him.

"At that time we tried to stress to Ambassador that every bit of information that we had developed in Washington, at Dallas, and elsewhere, indicated that this was a lone job." (FBI supervisor testimony, 4/8/76, p. 10.)

"The supervisor also testified that he 'knows of no investigation in Mexico to determine if there was Cuban involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy,' other than disproving the 'D' allegation. . .

"The supervisor also testified that he never had the opportunity to question 'D.' On the morning he arrived in Mexico City, the CIA turned 'D' over to the Mexican police and denied the supervisor's repeated requests to interrogate 'D.' He learned that the Mexican police had exhaustively interrogated 'D' and that he had recanted his allegations." ['D' was none other than Silvia Duran herself!]

KGB-CIA agent David Ferris flies Bernard Barker to Mexico

Bernard Barker was the key lead assassin whose sophisticated KGB weapon had fired the fatal shot at Dallas. See 64 page report to Senator Richard Schweiker. He personally obtained the weapon from the highest ranking KGB agent in the United States. Befitting his importance, he enjoyed the most sophisticated escape facilities of any member of the team at Dallas, including a KGB-CIA airplane pilot. Barker was a close associate of E. Howard Hunt.

Barker was flown in a single engine aircraft from little Red Bird Airport on the outskirts of Dallas to Houston to transfer to a twin engined aircraft piloted by Ferris that took him to Mexico City. For this lead (and all counterintelligence penetrations require leads to know what to penetrate) I am indebted to the famous investigation of District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans.

Ferris was an investigator and pilot that worked for Carlos Marcello, Mafia boss of eleven southern states at New Orleans. Marcello is also a direct channel for KGB orders given through him to the crime empire and the political structure it controls. He also worked with Guy Bannister, New Orleans CIA agent in anti-Castro Cuban exile activities. Ferris, however, had also flown military supplies to Fidel Castro before he came to power in Cuba. He was a homosexual that had once studied for the priesthood of a remote sect of the Coptic Church which in New Orleans appeared to be a congregation of homosexuals.

Shortly after Ferris returned from Houston to Dallas, after the round trip in a twin engine aircraft from Houston to Mexico City, he was ordered picked up and interrogated by Garrison. Garrison turned him over to the FBI. The FBI interrogated Ferris and released him. Better than 30 pages of the FBI's interview have never been released. In hearings before the House Subcommittee on Government Information

in the Spring of 1976 the National Archives reported the "Original Statement of David W. Ferrie transcribed in Commission Document 205" was missing from the assassination documents kept in the Archives.

It appears Ferrie contended he drove to Houston with two other associates of Carlos Marcello, then went to Galveston. The latter visit was allegedly confirmed by a registration at a Galveston motel. However, this was just disinformation, even though Garrison appeared to "buy" the story, believing the twin engine flight was never made because a single engine airplane crashed off Corpus Cristi in the sea that had left Dallas' Red Bird Airport.

Nevertheless, the most sophisticated assassinations planning organization in the world in planning the assassination of the century, had provided for alternative "patsies" in case the Oswald "lone kook" solution did not float. Four "alibi" assassins would have crashed to their deaths in the sea bypassing Houston to fly direct to Mexico.

Edgar Eugene Bradley, who had planted a time bomb aboard the single engine craft containing the alibi assassin, at the last moment told the pilot it was too dangerous to land at Houston. He was to fly all the way to Mexico, staying well out to sea. The time bomb exploded off Corpus Christi. "Incredibly, one man survived. He founded a public relations firm in Washington, D. C. that does odd jobs for the CIA. Barker and pilot took off in another single engine plane from Red Bird Airport and made the connection with Dave Ferrie's twin engine craft at Houston and flew on to Mexico City and Havana.

The Schweiker-Hart report of what was Barker's escape to Cuba Under "Unpursued Leads" on pages 60-61 of Book V of the Senate Intelligence Committee Report is the story of the coverup of Barker's escape to Cuba:

"On December 1, 1963, CIA received information that a November 22 Cubana airlines flight from Mexico City to Cuba was delayed some five hours, from 6:00 p. m. to 11:00 p.m. E.S.T., awaiting an unidentified passenger. This unidentified passenger arrived at the airport in a twin-engined aircraft at 10:30 p.m. and boarded the Cubana airlines plane without passing through customs, where he would have needed to identify himself by displaying a passport. The individual travelled to Cuba in the cockpit of the Cubana airlines plane, thus again avoiding identification by the passengers."

Footnote 69 indicates amazingly that this was not discovered in a message from Mexico City to CIA Headquarters on November 23, 1963, but in a CIA cable from Headquarters to Mexico Station, 12/1/63. The Ambassador enjoyed the intelligence concerning the mysterious passenger on November 24th, but the CIA and probably every important intelligence agency in Mexico City knew it on the 23rd.

The Ambassador reported the intelligence to the State Department, the State Department asked for an explanation from the CIA and CIA Headquarters cabled Mexico Station. Otherwise we might not know now!

"In response to a Select Committee request of January 9, 1976, the CIA wrote it had no information indicating that a follow-up investigation was conducted to determine the identity of the passenger and had no further information on the passenger, and no explanation for why a follow-up investigation was not conducted." (Letter from CIA to Select Committee, 2/4/76.)

The CIA stonewalled and lied. From James Angleton, Chief of Counter-intelligence Division down to field agents in Mexico City the CIA knew Bernard Barker, the KGB-CIA assassin was the mysterious passenger. Penetration of the CIA-KGB axis has resulted in this intelligence.

The escape of assassin Frank Sturgis to Mexico and Cuba, pages 61-63

"In early December 1963, even more intriguing information was received by the CIA, and passed almost immediately to FBI. In the case of the Cuban-American, a follow-up investigation was conducted. Although the information appeared to relate to the President's assassination and one source alleged the Cuban-American was 'involved' in the assassination, the follow-up investigation was not conducted as part of the FBI's work for the Warren Commission.

"The CIA learned that this Cuban-American crossed the border from Texas into Mexico on November 23, and that the border had been closed by Mexican authorities immediately after the assassination and reopened on November 23. /This indicates the Cuban-American, Frank Sturgis, probably planned on entering Mexico the day of the assassination, but was delayed by the border closing./ The Cuban-American arrived in Mexico City on November 25. He stayed in a hotel until the evening of November 27, when he departed on a late evening regularly scheduled Cubana airlines flight to Havana, using a Cuban 'courtesy visa' and an expired U. S. passport. He was the only passenger on that flight which had a crew of nine." (CIA cables from Mexico Station to Headquarters, 12/3 and 12/5/63.)

The thorough identification of the escapee as Frank Sturgis by CIA

"In March 1964, the CIA received a report from a source which alleged the Cuban-American had received his permit to enter Mexico on November 20 in Tampa, Florida. The same source also said the Cuban-American was somehow 'involved in the assassination.'" (CIA cable from Mexico Station to Headquarters, 3/19/64.)

"There is no indication that CIA followed-up on this report, except to ask a Cuban defector about his knowledge of the Cuban-American's activities." (Memorandum from CIA analyst to Helms, 5/11/64, attachment.)

Richard Helms as well as James Angleton were fully aware the escapee was Frank Sturgis. Angleton, the KGB-CIA official in charge of the assassination and coverup, was fully aware his assassin had escaped. Frank Sturgis was backup rifle behind the stockade fence. His conventional rifle was not used when Barker scored. Eugenio Martinez stood by to assist Sturgis. Virgilio Gonzales assisted Barker. Both rifles were tossed to Edgar Eugene Bradley standing in the opening to the storm sewer system behind the fence. He replaced them in their case and escaped with them under Dealey Plaza.

The thorough identification of the escapee, Frank Sturgis, by FBI

"The FBI did investigate this individual after receiving the CIA report of his unusual travel. However, by the time the Warren Report was published, the Cuban-American was still residing in Cuba and therefore outside FBI's jurisdiction. Before the FBI terminated the case, it had developed the following confusing and incomplete information.

"The Cuban-American applied for a U. S. passport at the U. S. Consul Office in Havana in June 1960. /Sturgis, who had fought with Castro in the mountains until he came to power January 1, 1959, was ordered by the KGB to infiltrate anti-Castro groups in the U.S.A. and provide intelligence about what became the Bay of Pigs invasion. Castro did not enjoy a sophisticated intelligence service of his own capable of recruiting power structure allies in America.7 In July 1960, he was issued a passport, but it was only valid until January 1963, when he would become 23 years old. (Memorandum from Washington Field Office to FBI Headquarters, 12/9/63.)

"In May 1962 the Cuban-American requested that Cuban authorities permit him to return to Cuba. (Memorandum from FBI Headquarters to Miami Field Office, 6/7/62.) The Cuban-American's cousin said the Cuban-American apparently did travel to Cuba sometime after May 1962, and spent several weeks there. /The KGB recalled Sturgis for briefing and training in view of the missiles that were being installed in Cuba and to prepare for the reaction by the President whenever discovered. President Kennedy was informed of the missiles installation on October 14, 1962, but the decision had already been made then to assassinate him. The KGB took John F. Kennedy's measure at Vienna and estimated he would be too tough to bluff. Although the missiles were sent by ship, the Soviets did not trust Castro with the means to arm them. The missile warheads were to be sent later in surplus Douglas Globemaster C-74's to be purchased by Meyer Lansky's organized crime syndicate. I bid for them too, forced a Senate Permanent Investigations Committee one-day investigation on January 11, 1963 and stopped the sale. But the critical intelligence operation was to stop them before the missile crisis which was gained by Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska in a stay of the sale. On October 11, 1963, three days before the President became aware of the missiles I wrote Senator John McClellan, Chairman, that the aircraft would be used to import arms or export revolution and that Cuba wanted them.7

"The Cuban-American's cousin said the Cuban-American apparently did travel to Cuba sometime after May 1962, and spent several weeks there. (Memorandum from Tampa Field Office to FBI Headquarters, 8/26/64.) In August 1962, the Cuban-American married an American woman. They lived in Key West until June 1963, when they moved to Tampa. In August 1963, his wife moved back to Key West because of marital problems. His wife and others characterized the Cuban-American as pro-Castro. (Memorandum from Tampa Field Office to FBI Headquarters, 6/3/64.)



"The Cuban-American allegedly told FBI sources that he had originally left Cuba to evade Cuban military service. Nevertheless, some sources told the FBI that the Cuban-American had returned to Cuba in 1963 because he feared being drafted in the United States, while others attributed his return to his worry about his parents or about his own health." (Memorandum from Tampa Field Office to FBI Headquarters, 6/3/64.)

Frank Sturgis did return to Cuba in June, 1963, recalled there by the KGB to train for the assassination of President Kennedy. A month later Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy discovered the current plot of the CIA allegedly to assassinate Fidel Castro. Under the orders of President Kennedy and the Attorney General, the FBI raided property north of Lake Ponchartrain adjoining New Orleans and confiscated munitions to be used by the assassination teams. However, the ZR/Rifla Executive Action assassination teams were always a clever KGB front for a capability within the KGB-infiltrated CIA for assassinating the President. The property raided was that owned by Julius McLaney, brother of Mike McLaney, a henchman of Meyer Lansky, boss of bosses of American international organized crime, a business partner of the Soviet KGB since the 1940s, especially in currency manipulation operations.

Consequently, Fidel Castro knew shortly after the FBI raid of July 31, 1963 that President Kennedy and his brother Robert Kennedy had no intention of sanctioning his assassination. It was not possible at any time for the so-called Castro assassination operation to hurt Castro as all the members of the assassination team were KGB-CIA double agents, a number of them recruited by American organized crime. Only the KGB could assassinate Castro with this team. Frank Sturgis brought Castro up to date in 1963 on the latest feints to assassinate him as cover for the President's assassination.

Therefore, Fidel Castro's well publicized threats to "retaliate" were only for the purpose of mobilizing latin american and marxist sympathy for his position if the KGB operation were traced to his responsibility. Neither President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, nor Robert Kennedy ever authorized assassination as a means of getting rid of Castro's government. Nor did CIA Director John McCone. Richard Helms, Deputy Director, Operations, was the highest ranking government officer to sanction the so-called anti-Castro assassination team and even he was aware of and sanctioned the KGB operation of James Angleton. It is time that America purges its government of assassins and places the blame before world public opinion where it belongs -- on the Soviet KGB led by Alexander Shelepin. But even Shelepin was fired from the Soviet Politburo for his irresponsible action. Can America fail to do less before the world than purge its own? If assassinating the President is not treason for an American citizen, what is?

"It was also reported to the FBI that the Cuban-American had a brother in the Cuban military who was studying in the Soviet Union.

"On November 17, 1963, according to several sources, the Cuban-American was at a get-together at the home of a member of the Tampa

"Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, where color slides of Cuba were shown.

'There was some talk about the Cuban-American having been at the residence for some time waiting for a telephone call from Cuba which was very important. It was understood that it all depended on his getting the 'go ahead order' for him to leave the United States. He indicated he had been refused travel back to his native Cuba. . . ' (Memorandum from Tampa Field Office to FBI Headquarters, 3/31/64. President Kennedy made several public appearances in Tampa on November 18.)

"On November 20, 1963, the Cuban-American obtained a Mexican tourist card at the Honorary Consulate of Mexico in Tampa and on November 23 crossed the border into Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. (Memorandum from Mexico Field Office to FBI Headquarters, 12/5/63.) Since the Cuban-American was apparently not listed as the driver of any vehicle crossing the border that day, the FBI concluded he crossed in a privately owned automobile owned by another person. (Memorandum from FBI Headquarters to Mexico Field Office, 11/31/64.)

"At a regular monthly meeting of the Tampa FPCC in December, 1963, a woman told the group that she had telephoned Cuba at 5:00 a.m. and was informed that the Cuban-American had arrived there safely via Texas and Mexico. (Memorandum from Tampa Field Office to FBI Headquarters, 3/31/64.) Another source reported that as of September 1964, the Cuban-American was not working in Cuba but spent a great deal of time playing dominoes. (Memorandum from Tampa Field Office to FBI Headquarters, 10/26/64.)

"The proceeding was the extent of the FBI and the CIA investigation. (A CIA employee did check the U. S. Passport Office's file on this individual in early December 1963, after the Mexico Station cabled a request for a check. In May 1964, a defector from Cuban intelligence was asked if he knew anything about this individual and he responded in the negative.) So far as can be determined, neither the FBI nor the CIA told the Warren Commission about the Cuban-American's strange travel." (Memorandum from Hoover to Rankin, 6/11/64.)

It is abundantly clear from the above that the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were fully informed as to the suspicious activities of both individuals that escaped from the United States into Mexico and Cuba shortly after the assassination. Even without the intelligence I possess, the readers of the Schweiker-Hart report cannot conceive but that the CIA and the FBI also were fully aware of the names of the individuals. My intelligence establishes that both CIA and FBI were ultimately aware the two were assassins of the President and they acted to deceive the Congress and the American people concerning an act of treason.

Another crime of assassin Frank Sturgis

Congressman Stokes, as an aid to your acceptance of my intelligence as that resulting from penetration of assassination teams and secrets, I will name the four Cubans who traveled with your Committee witness from Miami to Dallas on and after November 18, 1963. An assassination attempt was thwarted by Miami police, enjoying informant intelligence, insisting the President switch from motorcade to helicopter.

In the car in which your witness traveled, she was accompanied by Bernard Barker, leader of the Watergate burglars, and by Edgar Eugene Bradley.

In the other car, driven by Eugenio Martinez, was Frank Sturgis and Rose Cheramie. Frank Sturgis is the man who was briefly jailed a couple of weeks ago on charges of threatening your witness. The following information from the Soviet KGB confirms this trip. I quote from my September 23, 1975 letter to Senator Schweiker, page 42:

"'Farewell America,' a book by James Hepburn, was written with the collaboration of the Soviet KGB. It was published in Lichenstein. It concludes a chapter entitled 'POLICE' with the following:

'There was one leak /of the secret that the President was to be assassinated November 22, 1963./ Rose Cheramie, whom Ruby dispatched to Miami on November 18, /to conclude a heroin deal and to observe Secret Service precautions for the President on his Miami visit/ was the victim of an automobile accident near Eunice, Louisiana. She was taken to East Louisiana Hospital in Jackson. On November 19, as she was coming out of a coma, she revealed that the President was to be assassinated three days later. She repeated her story on November 20, but the doctors concluded that she was hysterical and put her under sedation. She recovered and returned to Texas, where she was killed in a hit-and-run accident in a Dallas suburb.'

"The driver of the other car in both accidents, the one that put Rose Cheramie in the hospital and the one that put her in her grave was Frank Sturgis. Rose had made her feelings clear; that handling heroin was one thing, but at killing the President she drew the line."

After Eugenio Martinez had taken over the driving, Frank Sturgis threw Rose out of the car while it was at high speed. He returned to kill her at Dallas.

Another crime of Frank Sturgis and Eugenio Martinez

Sturgis and Martinez were also the team that set up Oswald for the shot that was fired at General Walker to incriminate Oswald. /In my report to Senator Schweiker I erred. Martinez, not Edgar Eugene Bradley, was Sturgis' partner./ I quote from pages 40, 43 and 44 of my report:

"Lieutenant Cunningham, /of Dallas police/ had investigated the alleged attempt to kill Major General Edwin A. Walker, the right wing aide to Dallas oil billionaire H. L. Hunt, on April 10, 1963.

"Lieutenant Cunningham knew Eugenio Martinez and Frank Sturgis as CIA agents. He was aware that the attempt on Walker was a stratagem to build up Walker as a hero in the right wing, especially with his sponsor, H. L. Hunt. G. Gordon Liddy and Frank Sturgis fired Jack Ruby's German Mauser to miss Walker... .

"The FBI testified the pictures of General Walker's house, allegedly taken by Oswald were genuine, carefully identifying the photos with the Imperial Reflex camera with which they were taken. . .

"The Imperial Reflex camera belonged to Dallas police Officer Harry Olsen, close friend of Frank Sturgis. Olsen loaned his spare uniform to Sturgis with which he appeared in the Allen pictures and before Oswald's rooming house with Olsen. Olsen loaned the camera to Sturgis who took both the pictures of General Walker's home and the pictures of a man carrying the guns with which Oswald was incriminated for two killings."

William Harvey, CIA's chief assassination planner, his relationship to the Bay of Pigs, foreign assassinations, and Watergate burglars

In my report to Senator Schweiker I told of meeting William S. Wood, CIA's chief assassination planner, who had infiltrated District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation, at New Orleans in November, 1968. It was Garrison who first identified "William Boxley" as William S. Wood. I have since identified him as the true William Harvey, chief of the ZR/Rifle Executive Action facility allegedly organized to assassinate Fidel Castro. This is the same operation that assassinated the President.

I say the "true" William Harvey who dealt with John Rosselli, Sam Giancana and Santos Trafficante, because the fat man who testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee and died shortly after was not Harvey. Likewise, the CIA deceived the Committee when it presented Sheffield Edwards as the Colonel Edwards who, together with Harvey, directed the CIA-Mafia "Castro" assassination operation. Edwards, like Harvey, did not survive for questioning. In the early days of Watergate it was revealed that E. Howard Hunt's CIA name was Edwards. The Cubans of Watergate called Hunt "Eduardo," the Spanish equivalent of Edward or Edwards and acknowledged his leadership of their operation in the Bay of Pigs invasion's "Operation Forty."

When the top CIA assassin, Bernard Barker, appeared on television during the Watergate hearings, he highly praised Felipe Dediego as a patriotic and effective man in the Bay of Pigs "Operation Forty." What was "Operation Forty," named after the National Security Council group that authorized the Bay of Pigs invasion? Barker's appearance on May 24, 1972 sent me to my reference books. I reported the following excerpts from "THE CUBAN INVASION" by Karl E. Meyer and Tad Szulc; Chapter V, page 95; to the Senate Watergate Committee:

"There was still one more arrangement in the dark to assure that a post-Castro regime contained no troublemakers.

"This top-secret project was known as 'Operation Forty,' and was set in motion in early March by Sanjenis and the intelligence branch of the Front.

"Many details of 'Operation Forty,' are still shrouded, but enough is known to indicate that it was intended as a kind of 'civilian-military government' that would move in on the heels of the invading army and take control of the national and local governments before the underground fighters could realize what was happening. . .

"According to well-informed Cubans, 'Operation Forty' also had a second task: that of assassinating, if necessary, political leaders who stood in the way. It was reported that the project included a hand-picked task force of professional killers who were to eliminate obdurate elements which might oppose a return to the good old days."

My intelligence operation, knowing where to look, finally penetrated the secrets of Operation Forty's assassination teams. On page 27 of my report to Senator Schweiker I reported the following:

"The following are the two assassination teams deployed for the Bay of Pigs, the assassination of Fidel Castro and, finally, the execution of the President of the United States:

E. Howard Hunt, leader	G. Gordon Liddy, leader
Eugenio Martinez	William S. Wood, instructor
Virgilio Gonzales	Edgar Eugene Bradley
Bernard Barker	Frank Sturgis
James McCord, instructor	Felipe De Diego"

Edwards or "Eduardo" has admitted his part in the Bay of Pigs. He has also admitted to being the superior in that operation of the Cubans who participated with him in the Watergate operation. Frank Sturgis, moreover, has admitted to being involved in several assassination plots. From The Washington Merry-Go-Round by Jack Anderson; April 12, 1975:

"In secret testimony before the Rockefeller Commission, Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis has confessed that he was involved in several CIA assassination plots. But he has emphatically denied charges that he was in Dallas on the day President Kennedy was shot or that he had anything to do with the Kennedy assassination. . .

"Questioned for two days by senior counsel Robert Olsen, Sturgis described assassination plots in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatamala, Haiti and Panama. He had participated in the plotting against leaders, both high and low, in all these countries, he testified. . . He had never taken part in any actual murders, he swore. . . . Most of the attempts had failed, he said, although he was involved in the advance work that led to the successful assassination of dictator Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. My intelligence is that he was among the gunmen, firing at Trujillo, in the successful assassination.<sup>7</sup>

"Sturgis described Cuba as the 'hub' of assassination schemes. He personally had participated in plots, he said, against several Cuban leaders from Fidel Castro on down. Sturgis had been one of Castro's commanders after the takeover of Havana. During this period, Sturgis claimed, he had reported to a CIA contact in the U. S. embassy."

My intelligence is that Sturgis' two trips to Cuba as the unknown Cuban was pursuant to KGB instructions. He certainly had the full cooperation of the Cuban government. As for his contacts with the CIA at the U. S. embassy, which is the province of James Angleton's Counterintelligence Division, he was readily recruited as a CIA agent under KGB instructions.

In my letter of January 28, 1976 to Senator Frank Church, Chairman Select Committee on Intelligence I covered the relationship of domestic and foreign assassinations, point by point:

- "(1) The ZR/RIFLE Executive Action program begun in 1960, headed by William Harvey, was designed as a domestic assassination capability
- "(2) Under the direct planning and implementation of Harvey, a number of domestic and foreign assassinations were executed.
- "(3) Harvey's real name is William S. Wood, alias William Boxley, alias W. J. Wood. His assassinations in USA I have already reported.
- "(4) Among foreign assassinations with participation by Wood's domestic team members on foreign duty are those of Lumumba and Trujillo.
- "(5) Orders passed by CIA for execution, rather than exiling or kidnapping, caused the deaths of Ngo Diem, Ngo Nhu and Rene Schneider.
- "(6) CIA gave the code name WJ/WIN to the organized crime assassination consultant employed to insure the killing of Patrice Lumumba. His real name is Michael Genovese, alias Victor Resignio, son of Vito Genovese, boss of bosses of the Mafia in Atlanta federal prison until he died. Genovese enjoyed assassination authority independent of CIA directors delegated by Meyer Lansky, boss of the American international crime syndicate then. Neither President Eisenhower nor President Kennedy conferred assassination authority upon CIA.
- "(7) Genovese, as Victor Resignio, directed an arms and supplies diversion and currency manipulation racket in South Vietnam in 1966-67 that cost the Treasury \$51.8 billion, Executive Departments' total, not mine.
- "(8) Wood's crime team member that aided Genovese to assure Lumumba's death was code named WI/ROGUE. He is Frank Sturgis, Watergate burglar.

- "(9) Sheffield Edwards, witness produced by CIA as its Director of Security, was a spurious substitution to deceive the Committee and the American electorate. Recruited from organized crime, CIA coached him to appear as the Edwards or Colonel Edwards who directed the early attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro.
- "(10) John Rosselli accepted assassination orders from mob leader Giancana who accepted orders in turn from Meyer Lansky.
- "(11) Committee witness Rosselli was the hit man who shot Giancana with a special assassination weapon developed by CIA. He led the kidnapping and execution of James Hoffa, one time Teamsters' president -- even as your hearings progressed.
- "(12) Witness Robert Mahue executed the orders of Howard Hughes in contacting Rosselli to implement a domestic assassination capability through organized crime. Hughes issued orders to assassinate Premier Ngo Diem through Richard G. Danner, alias Gil Danner.
- Danner precipitated the Hughes order to bug Laurence O'Brien's telephone in the Watergate complex by being caught forwarding a \$100,000 payment on President Nixon's San Clemente and Key Biscayne homes for Hughes to the President's friend, Bebe Rebozo. Hughes suspected a plot by defector Mahue and O'Brien to blow the election for Nixon. 'Gil' Danner was manager of the International Club in Saigon, owned by the U. S. Embassy. He represented Hughes' interest in the \$51.8 billion racket managed by Michael Genovese.
- "(13) CIA in 1949 established a Domestic Intelligence Division for covert action within the White House, the Executive Departments, Congress, political parties and the media.
- "(14) The Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 was used as authorization for CIA to implement domestic covert actions through funding and personnel of domestic agencies of government. The Intelligence Directorate of CIA is cover for domestic covert actions in the agency itself."

Other crimes of Edgar Eugene Bradley

In my AFFIDAVIT, INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT CONSPIRACIES THAT LED TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY of February 14, 1977, in the files of members and staff of your Committee, Congressman Stokes, is the story of two other assassinations of Edgar Eugene Bradley. See pages 20 and 21:

"Mr. Coates Lear is the third full CIA agent of Domestic Intelligence Division I am naming in this affidavit as agents of major scheduled airlines and power structures behind them that have engaged in conspiracy to assassinate the little independent airlines and the president of the United States. Lear took his orders from Robert F. Bennett, agent of Trans World Airlines, Howard Hughes and the oil-military-industrial complex as well as from the CIA headquarters at McLean, Virginia.

"The most important orders Coates Lear accepted from Robert F. Bennett /head of Robert Mullen and Company, CIA front controlling the Watergate burglars, who reported to Raymond Rocca and James Angleton/ were the orders to lure President Kennedy to his death in Texas where the power structure facilities were adequate to cover up his assassins and their sponsors. Lear, as CIA case officer for both Ed Driscoll and Eugene Zuchert, was fully aware of the deadly purpose of his orders. Driscoll, too, was aware that the president's trip to Brooks AFB, San Antonio, Texas, that he promoted and facilitated, was to facilitate his assassination. Secretary of the Air Force Eugene Zuchert was aware after the assassination that he had implemented arrangements to lure Kennedy to his death.

"All these years since Kennedy's assassination the American people have been led to believe that political problems in Texas caused the president to make the trip to the city where Adlai Stevenson had been hit and spat upon. In line with this theory, Kennedy was supposed to have asked the Air Force to prepare an inspection trip to Brooks AFB in order that the Democratic National Committee would not have to pay the expenses of a political trip his political advisors had urged.

"It is not so. Kennedy's most influential political advisors were against the trip the Secretary of the Air Force and Ed Driscoll were promoting. The possible exception was Lyndon B. Johnson, the Vice President. However, Johnson was not a conspirator in advance of the assassination, although he participated in a general coverup afterward. If he urged the trip, he did so under the promotion of the plotters, with the plotters' reasons hidden from him.

"Coates Lear could not hold his secret and the potential for its exposure and implicating of him in the plot. John H. Ruble, Assistant Secretary of Defense under Secretary McNamara, a CIA agent and Howard Hughes' man, had the request of the president passed to him to resign after Robert F. Kennedy, the Attorney General, had discovered his Hughes and CIA connections. The president's request had also been passed to Joseph Imirie /Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Materiel/ together with orders that Ed Driscoll was to be fired.

"Lear did not expect his partner in power, Air Force Secretary Eugene Zuchert to survive the presidential requests for resignations if the president survived his trip to Texas. The other shoe might fall at any time. He began to become nervous and morose and to drink although he was otherwise a temperate man. He could not tell his family his awful secret. While under the influence of liquor he began to talk and complain. He became a security risk for the most important secret of the CIA. This intelligence came to Robert F. Bennett. He passed the risk intelligence on to Howard Hughes. /He also passed it on to Raymond Rocca, aide to James Angleton, the Soviet KGB connection./



"Hughes [and the KGB] ordered Lear assassinated. The hit man gained access to his residence [in Washington, D. C.] and crushed his skull with a blow from a sidearm. Then Lear's own rifle was placed with muzzle in his mouth in a position that was compatible with a suicide and the trigger pulled. The blast blew the top of the victim's head off, destroying evidence of the blow to the head. It was ruled a suicide. [Edgar Eugene Bradley was the hit man. The date was October 19, 1963.]"

"The same CIA hit man killed William Gingery in his apartment at the Skyline Towers condominium near Bailey's crossroads by the same method -- a fake suicide by rifle. Gingery too, had become a security risk. His CAB position was that of Chief, Office of Enforcement, an office that had assassinated so many supplemental airlines. But Gingery was not a CIA agent. He discovered enforcement cases against major scheduled airlines [linked with political corruption] that had been suppressed and suspected the CIA was behind the suppression. He planned to expose the suppression to Senator Edward Kennedy's Administrative Practices and Procedures Subcommittee. The hit man was ordered to get to Gingery first. However, when hit Gingery had already written a letter to the committee. [Again, the hit man was Edgar Eugene Bradley.]"

Letters to Congressman Henry Gonzales and Senator Edward Kennedy and other crimes of Eugenio Martinez, William S. Wood and Felipe De Diego  
In my letter of March 13, 1975 to Congressman Henry B. Gonzales, predecessor chairman of your committee, in support of his congressional resolution to establish the Assassinations Committee I enclosed a letter of March 3, 1975 addressed to Senator Edward M. Kennedy. I quote from the Gonzales and Kennedy letters:

"Secret counterintelligence of my associates and I has penetrated CIA, KGB and sponsoring power structures. . . As revealed by Jack Anderson for the second time in his column of last Monday, March 10th, in the Washington Post, John Rosselli, 'a top Mafia figure,' worked through his CIA contacts William Harvey and James O'Connell. Both Harvey and O'Connell were infiltrator KGB agents. Rosselli himself warned Castro of the several attempts on his life through KGB channels. All assassination attempts were thwarted and all assassins in Cuba apprehended. . .

"I shall be pleased to present your proposed select committee with complete solutions for the assassinations of President Kennedy, Dr. King, Senator Robert Kennedy, and the attempted assassination of George Wallace. . . See accompanying letter of March 3rd addressed to Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

[From the Kennedy letter:] "The counterintelligence report delivered to you, Senator Kennedy, was completed and delivered to Senate and House intelligence community oversight committees before the William Gingery assassination. . .

"Now you and the Administrative Practices and Procedures Subcommittee are directly involved with the murder of a witness that had stumbled

"upon CIA activities within the Office of Enforcement, CAB. I report these additional details:

"On February 24th my wife and I reported to Investigator J. Shores of the Fairfax County Police that Edgar Eugene Bradley, CIA assassin who had obtained police badge and credentials from this police administration, had used them and a Fairfax County Police uniform to gain entry to William Gingery's apartment. In an unguarded moment, probably when Gingery's back was turned, the assassin's sidearm was used to crush the skull of the victim. Then inserting the hunting rifle Gingery kept in his home into his mouth, the assassin hoisted him up from the floor to a position with his head a rifle length up off the floor and pulled the trigger. The force of the muzzle blast disintegrated the head above the jaw and all evidence of the previous blow to the head.

"This might have been the perfect crime except that Bradley used the identical method once before, in September or October of 1963. In that crime, Coates Lear, a Washington attorney and law partner of Secretary of the Air Force Eugene Zuckert, was similarly killed with his own rifle after admitting a man he believed to be a police officer. . .

"The Metropolitan Washington Police detectives that investigated and covered up this crime as a suicide were Daniel E. Marafino and Sgt. Michael G. Yohn. They are CIA collaborators. They also covered up another unsuccessful assassination attempt upon Senator John Stennis, Chairman, Armed Services Committee. Two team mates of Edgar Eugene Bradley in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, namely Felipe De Diego and top CIA assassination planner William S. Wood recruited street criminals for this job, using the cover of a street crime. Marafino and Yohn obtained and destroyed police records of the Coates Lear 'suicide' and investigation, making them unavailable to the current investigation of the William Gingery death by Fairfax police.

"This is not the end of our intelligence file on Edgar Eugene Bradley. He accomplished another 'suicide' for the CIA in New York, killing the female executive aide to Nelson Rockefeller last year. The police file was closed as a fall or a jump from her apartment window. Finally, Bradley /as Jim Braden/ was identified by a Dallas deputy sheriff at the scene of President Kennedy's assassination on November 22, 1963. He was the man who escaped through a storm drain opening behind the stockade fence on the grassy knoll with the murder weapon. . .

"E. Howard Hunt, Watergate figure, was the 'umbrella man' who signaled the CIA assassination team at Dallas to commence firing by opening his umbrella. Two photos of the umbrella man were published in Josiah Thompson's book 'Six Seconds in Dallas.' Another photo of Hunt picking up a spent bullet at Dealey Plaza was published in the March 31, 1974 issue of the National Tattler. . .

"Bradley also placed the bomb that killed three of four 'alibi assassins' that escaped Dallas on November 22, 1963 in a light plane that departed Red Bird Airport and blew up at sea near Shreveport /correction -- Corpus Christi/. Sherwood Ross of Ross Associates, Wash. D. C., was sole survivor. . .

"To clear the record, Felipe De Diego was the CIA assassin who threatened your family with kidnapping to force you again to disclaim presidential aspirations.

"William S. Wood arranged the kidnapping of Patty Hearst by the Symbolese Liberation Army, a deniable CIA front for such activity. She is hostage to restrain the Hearst publishing empire from attacking the CIA. .

"Your brother Robert was murdered by CIA assassin Thane Caesar, the armed guard whose full time job was working for the Lockheed Company. . .

"The concealed intelligence type weapon was fired from his open hand from the rear after the hypnotized Sirhan Sirhan fired the first shot from the front. The missile broke into many fragments inside the Senator's brain, whereas the 22 caliber long rifle missiles fired by Sirhan were incapable of such fragmentation.

"CIA agent Eugenio Martinez, Watergate defendant, killed Dr. Martin Luther King from the bushes behind the rooming house from which James Earl Ray also fired but missed. Martinez sprang Ray from Missouri state prison with the collaboration of the warden. Ray agreed to assist Martinez whom he knew as 'Raoul' and became the fugitive."

The earliest recorded conference for the assassination of JFK  
The earliest known conference among the leaders behind the assassination of President Kennedy was the Mafia conference held at Carlos' Marcello's estate near New Orleans. However, earlier conferences must have been held between a Mafia leader or leaders and KGB sponsors. Two of those present were direct channels for transmission of KGB orders to the Mafia, Santos Trafficante Jr. and Carlos Marcello. The other two, involved in implementation of the assassination, and regarded as risks to the security of assassination secrets have been hit pursuant to KGB-CIA orders. They are James Hoffa, head of the Teamsters' Union, and John Roselli, now acknowledged as the Mafia figure contacted by Bob Mahue, aide to Howard Hughes, to carry out the assassination of "Fidel Castro," cover for the assassination facilities to kill the President. From my report to Senator Schweiker, page 28:

"'The Grim Reapers,' a book by the noted researcher of organized crime, Ed Reid, quotes government investigative sources that places Carlos Marcello in the driver's seat for implementation of the assassination of the President:

'Indeed, an incident that occurred at Churchill Farms, the plantation Marcello owns on a soggy piece of land near New Orleans, suggests that Carlos Marcello is mixed up in some extremely murky activities. . . September, 1962: a great blue heron had just speared a frog. . .

'In the air-conditioned car were four men. At the wheel was Carlos Marcello, "the most powerful, most influential, most sinister racket boss in Louisiana. . ."

'Carlos braked the car to a halt at the farmhouse. He led his guests into the kitchen, sat them down on comfortable chairs next to a refrigerator and large freezer and poured Scotch all around.

'The conversation began with the usual badinage of men of the underworld -- sex, money, sex, money. Later, as the Scotch brought more familiarity and relaxation, the dialogue turned to serious matters, including the pressure law-enforcement agencies were bringing to bear on the Mafia brotherhood. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's organized crime drive.

'It was then that Carlos' voice lost its softness, and his words were bitten off and spit out when mention was made of U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who was still on the trail of Marcello.

'"Livarsa na petra di la scarpa!" Carlos shrilled the Mafia cry of revenge: "Take the stone out of my shoe!"

'"Don't worry about that little Bobbie son of a bitch," he shouted. "He's going to be taken care of!"

'Ever since Robert Kennedy had arranged for his deportation to Guatemala, Carlos had wanted revenge. But as the subsequent conversation, which was reported to two top government investigators by one of the participants probably related this way to protect government electronic surveillance and later to the author, showed, he knew that to rid himself of Robert Kennedy he would first have to remove the President. Any killer of the Attorney General would be hunted down by his brother; the death of the President would seal the fate of his Attorney General.

'No one at the meeting had any doubt about Marcello's intentions when he abruptly arose from the table. Marcello did not joke about such things. In any case, the matter had gone beyond being mere "business;" it had become an affair of honor, a Sicilian vendetta. Moreover, the conversation at Churchill Farms also made clear that Marcello had begun to plan a move. He had, for example, already thought of using a "nut" to do the job.

Mob conference postscript; the uncovering of Harvey, alias Boxley

'Roughly one year later President Kennedy was shot in Dallas -- two months after Attorney General Robert Kennedy had announced to the McClellan committee that he was going to expand his war on organized crime. And it is perhaps significant that privately Robert Kennedy had singled out James Riddle Hoffa, Sam Mcemo Giancana and Carlos Marcello as being among his chief targets.'

"Indeed, this was significant, because counterintelligence has determined that James Hoffa and Sam Giancana were two of the three guests Carlos Marcello entertained that day!"

My original text was slightly in error; John Roselli representing his Mafia boss Sam Giancana was present, not Giancana himself. Giancana, a cautious mobster, preferred to have Roselli insulate him from the actual decision to deploy the "anti-Castro" assassination team to kill the President. Roselli, indeed, was the participant who related the substance of the conference to two government investigators in exchange for immunity for other crimes.

Nevertheless, the word-by-word quotes of Carlos Marcello, I could not believe were based upon Roselli's memory. Besides, the mobster would not have been likely, for his own protection, to quote Marcello's exact words. There must remain at least a believable alibi that it was not one of the participants that informed on the mob leaders. I carried my counterintelligence research deeper.

"It is doubly significant because James Hoffa and Sam Giancana were recently assassinated by order of the CIA. Giancana was executed by John Roselli. Giancana let him into his barred home in the suburbs of Chicago after Roselli had displayed himself in shirt sleeves and slacks, showing himself to be without a weapon. Roselli was concealing a .22 caliber weapon specially developed by the technical services division of CIA. It was attached to the inside of a ring on Roselli's finger. The weapon, hardly more than a 3½" tube, is concealed in the open hand and fired from the open hand. It killed Giancana.

Amazingly, it was William Harvey himself, posing as William Boxley, a CIA defector to District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation who first described this weapon to me and how it was used to kill Robert Kennedy. He told me under the auspices of Garrison at the Fontainebleu Motel in New Orleans in November, 1968. He was trying to gain my confidence he was a true CIA defector so as to open up my confidence to him and eventually reveal sources that could be eliminated. He also showed me Garrison's 8' x 10 glossy prints of one of the Allen photos showing the center "boxcar vagrant" among the three being escorted off the grassy knoll. He identified the picture as that of Edgar Eugene Bradley and pointed out the "scar" on his face to prove it. It was Virgilio Gonzales.

We were matching wits and he lost. His accurate description of the RFK murder weapon and that it was fired within two inches of the Senator's head, started me on a 2½ year investigation that established that he was, very convincingly, the confidence man that induced Robert Kennedy to

take him on his Oregon and California campaign trip to protect his security. As Attorney General, RFK knew him as the CIA's William Harvey whom he had ordered to cease and desist the operation to assassinate Fidel Castro when he discovered it. Of course Robert Kennedy did not believe the CIA had anything to do with his brother's assassination, at least, the CIA operation headed by Harvey. Consequently, a man who knew the assassination business could sell himself as a protector. Harvey, as W. J. Wood, together with another high ranking member of the Kennedy campaign party, set him up for execution. From pages 8 and 9 of my AFFIDAVIT of February 14, 1977:

"After my visit with Boxley and Garrison I proceeded to Washington, D. C. to do intelligence research. End of November, 1968 Returning to my Seattle home by Christmas, I found this press release from Garrison, dated December 9, 1968:

'The District Attorney's office today announced the removal of William Boxley from the investigative staff. Boxley was fired after evidence recently developed by the District Attorney's staff during my visit with Boxley indicated current activity by him as an operative of the Central Intelligence Agency. Boxley's Harvey's initial service with the CIA was in Washington, D. C. where he served for years as an active agent for what was then termed the Department of Covert Activity.' . . .

"A couple of weeks later, about January 10, 1969, a prime intelligence source I had befriended, a KGB-CIA double agent, the KGB 'cutout' for Lee Harvey Oswald had his car hit in Snoqualmie Pass, Washington State, by a truck in what I soon determined to be a contrived truck-car 'accident.' He had just returned from South Vietnam and India where he had been investigating the huge diversions of war materiel and multi billion dollar currency manipulations that I later traced to a joint enterprise of organized crime headed by Michael Genovese and the oil-military-industrial complex headed by billionaire recluse Howard Hughes and in Saigon by Gil Danner, the Richard G. Danner who precipitated the Watergate bugging by being caught paying \$100,000 of Hughes' money to Bebe Rebozo, President Nixon's closest friend.

"Cornelius Hawkridge's wife was killed instantly and he escaped, though crippled for life. I recalled William Boxley's William Harvey's keen interest in Hawkridge and his potential appearance before Senator Abraham Ribicoff, Acting Chairman, Permanent Investigations Committee, then holding hearings on the currency manipulation racket in South Vietnam.

"Of course, these events stimulated my counterintelligence activity to determine Boxley's Harvey's relationship to the CIA's assassination teams, especially the one that hit Senator Robert Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles ---for I had become convinced Boxley was involved. I learned Boxley's real name was William S. Wood from Jim Garrison's investigation since my trip to New Orleans. Two and one-half years later my persistence was rewarded with identification of Wood at the site of Robert Kennedy's assassination in a directing and supporting role. From page 113 of the Grove Press paperback edition of "RFK Must Die!" by Robert Blair Kaiser:

W. J. Wood, a geologist who used to work in the Middle East, told police that he was doing some volunteer work at the Kennedy campaign headquarters at 5615 Wilshire Boulevard on Sunday night when he overheard a conversation in Arabic. "There were three men," said Wood, "and they began speaking in a distinct Jordanese dialect. One of them said, 'He won't be in the hotel tomorrow night, but we can get him the next night.'"

William Harvey did speak Arabic and he had conducted operations in the Middle East for the CIA. His dissemination of disinformation to establish a false arab nationalist motive for the assassination was picked up and developed by the media. However, his overweening pride in his ability as a confidence man put him in a position where he could be later recognized by hundreds of people who had participated in RFK's campaign. Is it any wonder the CIA had to send a fat imposter to deceive the United States Senate and the American people to testify as William Harvey, the architect of the "Castro" assassination team? Harvey's fat substitute received a CIA heart attack to prevent his possible recall and exposure. At last reports William S. Wood, CIA alias William Harvey, was alive and working at the same old stand.—managing assassination business for the Soviet KGB. The CIA published a full page disinformation report on his life and death in the Sunday Outlook section of the Washington Post. The CIA believes in doing things right!

The original plot to assassinate Attorney General Robert Kennedy in 1962  
As described earlier, Mafia leaders Carlos Marcello, Santos Trafficante Jr., James R. Hoffa and John Roselli had come together at Churchill Farms in September, 1962 to consider how to get rid of that "little Bobbie son of a bitch" and ended up plotting the assassination of the President. Attorney General Robert Kennedy's organized crime drive had deported Carlos Marcello, had forced Giancana to flee the United States, had charges against John Roselli sufficient to make him an informant, and was acting to send James R. Hoffa to prison.

At this time, however, Hoffa was still riding high. He faced trial on an indictable misdemeanor charge that carried a maximum one-year jail term upon conviction. But he involved a government informant, Edward Grady Partin of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a Teamsters' union official, in an attempt to bribe a jury. This resulted in his sentence to federal prison for eight years, a term from which he was released by President Nixon. I quote from Argosy magazine, July, 1969 issue:

"The story Ed Partin told of why he became an informant was more chilling than the tale of Teamsters jury-tampering. It started on a morning in late September, 1962. [About the same time as the conference of the four mobsters]

"Captain Thomas T. Edwards, warden in Louisiana's East Baton Rouge parish jail, had heard much of criminal conspiracy in his sixteen years in the sheriff's office, but nothing had been more astounding to him than the story Ed Partin told the morning of September 29, 1962. Partin told him of a plot to assassinate Attorney General Robert Kennedy with 'plastic explosives.' It was a story that seemed too fantastic for belief, but Partin insisted that it was true

"Partin was a prisoner in the Baton Rouge jail, held on a kidnaping charge that had grown out of a friend's domestic squabble. Captain Edwards called the home of William H. (Billy) Daniels, an assistant to District Attorney Sargent Pitcher. Within an hour, Daniels arrived at the courthouse and took the elevator to the fourth-floor jail.

"Along with Daniels, Partin poured out his story. A few weeks earlier, he said, when he had been in Washington at the International Teamsters headquarters, he had been called into an office there and asked about obtaining plastic explosives for the assassination of the Attorney General.

"'Something has to be done about that little S.O.B., Bobby Kennedy,' Partin quoted Jimmy Hoffa as saying. 'He'll be an easy target, always driving around Washington in that convertible with that big black dog. All we need are some plastic explosives tossed in with him, and that will finish him off.'

"Partin said he had been told that day that some thought was also being given to using the plastic explosives on the Robert Kennedy home at McLean, Virginia. . . Partin said he was asked to obtain plastic explosives from sources far enough away from Washington that they could not later be traced back to those who would use them."

The audio tape of the mobsters-KGB conspiracy meeting in Sept., 1962  
It was evident from the Partin revelations that the meeting at Churchill Farms was indeed an assassination conspiracy with exact quotations, including Hoffa's favorite appellation Carlos Marcello picked up in responding to Jimmy Hoffa, "Don't worry about that little Bobby son of a bitch." If the meeting had, indeed, been subject to electronic surveillance, as I had suspected from the first, who taped the meeting, and who has the tape now? And if Marcello, Trafficante and Hoffa did not believe the meeting had been taped, but they had been informed on by one of the participants, why did Roselli live so long? †

The answer is now clear. With the trial of Jimmie Hoffa coming up in Baton Rouge, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and the New Orleans police were keeping tabs on the movements of Hoffa, especially any contacts he might make with Carlos Marcello in New Orleans. When Marcello took Hoffa and the other two mobsters to Churchill Farms, the place was already bugged.

When Garrison heard the tape, he dismissed it as drunken boasting without substance and filed the tape away.-- until November 22, 1963. On that afternoon Jack S. Martin, employee of Guy Banister, CIA agent and liaison with the Cuban exile community, reported to New Orleans police and the FBI that David Ferrie and Banister were involved in the assassination. As Ferrie was employed as an investigator and pilot for Carlos Marcello, Garrison ordered Ferrie picked up. After contacting Marcello's lawyer for advice, Ferrie turned himself in. In the meantime, someone had gotten to Martin. He retracted his statement, saying he had been drinking. Garrison questioned Ferrie and turned him over to the FBI. The FBI questioned Ferrie and turned him loose.



Garrison apparently bought the explanations until he read the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission hearings and started his famous investigation much later. He held the tape as a life insurance policy. The exact quotations of Marcello's words convinced the mob he had the genuine article. Garrison released selected material to author Ed Reid. He then pursued his investigation with this limited protection.

However, he did not press his luck. When I questioned him about the significance of James Earl Ray's meeting with a "big industrialist" at the Provincial Motel in the french quarter of New Orleans as an FBI report indicated, he denounced the report as an FBI fabrication. When I questioned him about the involvement of the oil industry which he had mentioned over the phone from New Orleans to Seattle, he denied he had ever mentioned the oil industry to me, while speaking in front of his staff.

I respected Garrison for carrying on the most exhaustive pioneering investigation compatible with survival in New Orleans. I and hundreds of researchers are indebted to him for leads. Nevertheless, while Garrison accurately indicted the Central Intelligence Agency (as did I) he carefully avoided indicting organized crime and its ally the Soviet KGB. But after he sent me to have my bugged conversation with William Harvey in Room 110 of the Fontainebleu Motel, the one his staff had assigned to me, he denounced Harvey, alias William S. Wood, alias William Boxley, as a CIA infiltrator (correctly), but also cut off all contact with me, presumably as suspect in my intelligence operations and contact with Boxley.

Garrison's reaction to Assassinations of the Industrial State and analysis  
 Jim Garrison, after reading my probability analysis working paper of August, 1968, "Assassinations of the Industrial State," he wrote me on September 10, 1968:

"I was delighted to hear from you and to receive 'Assassinations of the Industrial State.' Your conclusions confirm what we have come to perceive in the course of taking a different route than yours.

I cannot tell you how impressed I am with your analysis and how pleased I am to find someone who sees so clearly what happened. As you now know, once you eliminate the other alternatives ~~including~~ the organized crime and KGB 'alternatives' among others and see the role of the Industrial Complex and the Central Intelligence Agency in the assassination of President Kennedy the mystery ends.

Unfortunately, as you are also aware, there is a tremendous communication problem.

"The communication problem exists because our popular intellectuals and our commentators -- who now do the thinking for the American people because the people no longer have time -- have not the slightest idea of what the Cold War has done to America. And if Congress has any awareness of the systematic murders of American leaders by the Central Intelligence Agency there is no indication of it.

"There are, of course, a few men like Senators Fulbright, McCarthy, Morse and Gruening who probably have the insight to see that we have evolved into a new kind of Fascist state, however they do not seem to have much help and this is not likely to be a very popular truth.

"Although the Central Intelligence Agency is extremely effective in its clandestine operations -- apparently more effective than in its gathering of intelligence -- we were successful in developing the relationship of some individuals connected with Lee Oswald to this Agency. In the course of our inquiry it became clear that virtually all persons in Dallas and New Orleans either were actively engaged in intelligence work of some kind, or -- where this could not be confirmed -- occupied positions of such a nature that it was an imperative conclusion that the Central Intelligence Agency would have found them valuable in its operation.

"Later this afternoon, when I have more time to collect my thoughts, I will make for you an informal list of some factors pointing to the involvement of our intelligence apparatus in activities which are related -- one way or another -- to the murder of President Kennedy. My thought in doing this is that you might enjoy analyzing some of these factors and, as a result revising your probability ratio with regard to the murders of President Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy.

"Once one understands the role of the Vietnam war in the murder of John F. Kennedy it is not at all difficult to recognize the motive behind the murders of Dr. King and Senator Kennedy. What was accomplished, of course, was the elimination of major national leaders -- who had a following throughout the country -- who were opposed to the Asian adventure.

"The reasoning of the Warfare Complex appears to be that the opposition to the war on the part of the above-named Senators can be offset by the inertia of the rest of Congress, whereas the three leaders who were killed were engaged in specific courses of action which inevitably would have endangered the control which the Warfare Complex now exercises over the foreign policy of the United States.

"For example, had Senator Eugene McCarthy been nominated by the Democratic Party it is virtually certain that he would have been assassinated prior to election day -- although the assassination would have been constructed so as to appear to have been the work of a lonely isolated individual. It would have been followed by more editorials about 'violence in the streets' and the need for more 'law and order,' after which everyone would have turned back to their television sets.

"Frankly, you are more optimistic than I am. I believe that the America in which we used to live has gone. Garrison announced to me in New Orleans that a book would soon be published with the help of a 'western intelligence agency' and that he had contributed its

"title -- 'Farewell America.' The book has since been traced to the Soviet KGB.7 I believe that the operational fact is the total inability of the national news media to perceive that what happened on November 22, 1963, was a counter-revolution and that the subsequent assassinations were continuations of the counter-revolution.

"Whether the publishers and editors of the national magazines are unable to understand or are afraid to understand is a question which I cannot answer because no relevant data is available to me. I cannot help but observe, however, how effectively the national media has been able to discredit any serious inquiry into any of the assassinations or -- for that matter -- into the real questions posed by the war in Vietnam.

"For example, I served in the Army five years during World War II in addition to serving 17 years in the National Guard. I flew an artillery observation plane in combat in France and Germany. Yet, I have been pictured as a man who was kicked out of the Army for mental illness. I have chosen -- with the deepest reluctance -- to accept this discreditation because I believe that being discredited will give me a few more months to work on the case.

"On the other hand, the modus operandi of the Warfare Complex, through its clandestine arm, is to resort to liquidation where discreditation has not been successful. To put it simply, I am trying to buy some time in the hope that some people like you will recognize what is happening so that the problem of communication to the American people can be initiated.

"I look forward to meeting you when your schedule permits. It would probably be better to make that sooner rather than later because I believe that we have a very real time problem. By now it has to be quite evident to the Central Intelligence Agency that this office has stumbled on to its involvement in President Kennedy's murder and it would not be reasonable to assume that such knowledge can be tolerated indefinitely in an organization capable of taking action and communicating the facts to the people of this country. I hope that we will be able to get together soon.

Sincerely,

JIM GARRISON  
District Attorney"

Investigators' survival problems and the responsibility of Congress  
The most effective and intelligent Jim Garrison was deeply conscious of his survival problems. A very brave man, he was less concerned for his own survival than the survival of his work and the survival of America as it was. If this was not so he would not have projected his investigation into the communication media to attain effectiveness in alerting the American people and, hopefully, the Congress. For with effectiveness his own survival from "accidents" and "suicides" that the CIA and KGB had prepared for others became more precarious.

Realizing his heavy exposure, Garrison had imperative need for the protection his secret possession of the mob conference tapes represented. As an attorney he realized the tape alone without corroboration would be virtually valueless in a court of law. But the mob fears effective media exposure of their secrets more than they fear courts of law. By killing a reporter, Al Capone brought the wrath of the media upon him which eventually sent him to Alcatraz. When the maverick mobster "Dutch" Schultz made moves to hit District Attorney Tom Dewey of New York for his racket busting activities, the senior Mafia dons let a contract on "Dutch." They wanted no publicity aftermath such as that which destroyed Al Capone.

I am sure much more incriminating planning occurred at the mob conference than Garrison released to Ed Reid, the author of "The Grim Reapers." Living in the same city of New Orleans as Carlos Marcello, in an environment in which the Congress and the media have shirked their responsibilities, Garrison's decision of secrecy is justified in the interest of eventual prosecution of the assassins and their sponsors. I appreciate the courage of Garrison, because my work has never enjoyed the effectiveness of Garrison's; consequently, I faced less danger.

Only four times did I feel the need for special care to insure survival. After penetrating the secret of and acting to abort an assassination plot directed against President Richard Nixon on August 28, 1972 I was under 24 hour surveillance by elements of the Secret Service emanating from Thomas Kelley, Chief of Protective Services and Egil Krogh, head of the White House "plumbers" security operation. See special 5 page affidavit concluding my AFFIDAVIT of February 14, 1977.

Then, a week before the 1972 elections on October 31, 1972 Phillip Parker, CIA aide to Robert Mardian, chief of the Department of Internal Security arrived with FBI agent McComas, both without an appointment, for what I believed to be an arrest to keep me under wraps until after the election. See same 5 pages of AFFIDAVIT.

At the tenth anniversary of President Kennedy's assassination, assassination researchers gathered for a two day program at Georgetown University. Besides the genuine researchers, the place was crawling with creeps of various government intelligence agencies and organized crime. I purposefully aborted my planned presentation and my wife Nancy exhorted the audience with her deep religious faith in the final outcome. With deep relief, I got the feedback from organized crime sources that I had been written off as ineffective and a religious kook.

The first time, however, was in November, 1972 when I put the facts of my mission in the hands of my attorney, assumed the pseudonym of Marshall Evans, gave no advance word of my arrival time, and flew to meet the CIA man who had "defected" to Jim Garrison, none other than the KGB-CIA chief assassination planner alias William Harvey, alias William Boxley. What I would have given then for the credentials of an investigator of the United States Congress to protect me!

Jim Garrison's commitment to survival for America

A second letter and enclosure from Jim Garrison emphasizes the problems of survival for him, for me and for our country. The following is a secret letter written by hand at the New Orleans Athletic Club, using his secret name, "Bordelon" and referring to a secret address he had given me by phone for communicating with him:

October 12th, 1968

"Dear Amos --

Thank you for the copy of your recent letter to New York and for the included note. I trust you received the letter which I sent you not long ago. I had intended to follow up with some comments about A.I.S. but have been embroiled in details ever since. It is, of course, not merely good but too good. In the present era you will find this is a real problem. You are already aware of the structural and size problems, apparently, so I will not go into that here.

What I would most like to go into -- the parallels and non-parallels, if you will -- I cannot at this time. The quality and substance of A.I.S., as well as your inquisitive activities, by now make it probable that your incoming mail, as well as all identifiable outgoing mail, is being reviewed and photostated.

In the not too distant future, assuming we are both still around, I will arrange to see you and we will talk. Meanwhile -- inasmuch as the Supergovernment should know by now that you and I recognize its existence -- I suppose I can say here that we have arrived, although by different routes, at the same coordinates. I might also add that there is a survival problem for anyone attempting to communicate in this area, but I am sure you already understand that well enough.

On one point I must express myself with a detailed comment. I believe that you can eliminate the Chinese factor and you will see a more unified and meaningful structure. In other words, what appears to be going there may be part of a different operation. The point is that the subject is not two thirds counter-revolution -- it is totally counter-revolution.

I might add that I am not as optimistic as you. I believe that the present reality of America is so unbelievable as to be unacceptable -- to the press, to Congress and to the man to whom you wrote.

Regards,  
Bordelon.

Please continue to use same address in the future as you have used. I believe it is probably alright. Regards."

A witness saw CIA-KGB chief assassination planner William Harvey at Dallas. As has been presented heretofore, William Harvey (William S. Wood) was present in the audience of the Texas Theater where Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested instead of killed with his "own" gun, he drove G. Gordon Liddy in the escape from the scene of Officer J. D. Tippit's murder and monitored the flight of Felipe Dediego toward the Texas Theater, he directed men of the Dallas police narcotics squad in the house at Tenth and Jefferson for the killing of Oswald while "resisting arrest" and he was present on the first floor of the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building when the shots were fired at President Kennedy.

Of course, it has been my objective to locate a witness at Dallas, besides Captain W. R. Westbrook, presumably a hostile witness, who saw him at Dallas. I believe I have found one with the help of George O'Toole, author of "The Assassination Tapes." Hopefully, he may be able to identify Harvey even at this late date. From the book, pages 227 and 228:

"An unpublished FBI report now available in the National Archives recounts an interview with NBC newsman Robert MacNeil, who was riding in the press bus several cars behind the presidential limousine. After the shots, MacNeil got off the bus and followed some police officers up the grassy knoll.

'We climbed a fence and I followed the police who appeared to be chasing someone, across the railroad tracks. Wanting to phone news of the shooting, I left there and went to the nearest place that looked like an office. It was the Texas School Book Depository. I believe I entered the front door about four minutes after the shooting. I went immediately to the clear space on the ground floor and asked where there was a phone.

'There were, as I recall, three men there, all I think in shirt sleeves. What, on recollection, strikes me as possibly significant is that all three seemed to be exceedingly calm and relaxed, compared to the pandemonium which existed right outside their front door. I did not pay attention to this at the time.

'I asked the first man I saw--a man who was telephoning from a phone by a pillar in the middle of the room--where I could call from. He directed me to another man nearer the door, who pointed to an office.

'When I got to the phone, two of the lines were already lit up. I made my call and left. I do not believe any police officers entered the building before me or until I left. I was in too much of a hurry to remember what the three men there looked like. But their manner was very relaxed. My New York news desk has since placed the time of my call at 12:36 Dallas time.

O'Toole has correctly analyzed the occurrence after laying the groundwork from Warren Commission testimony that the phone on the second floor near the lunchroom in which Officer Marion Baker found Oswald had been made available for Oswald to use during his lunch hour by Roy Truly, the book depository manager. From counterintelligence penetration I have determined that it was William Harvey who was tele-

phoning Oswald from the phone by a pillar in the middle of the room:

"MacNeil found that two lines were already in use. The man on the first floor /Harvey/ had picked up the telephone, busying the first line, dialed the same number he was calling from, and the call came in on the next available line, ringing the extension in the second-floor office. Oswald picked it up, lighting up the second line, and heard the voice of his Bureau /CIA/ contact. Then MacNeil entered, saw the man on the telephone /Harvey/, was directed to another phone, found two lines in use, and made his call out on a third line.

"If MacNeil was right about the timing of this episode, then it happened a couple of minutes too late to fit the scenario; /as presented in the Warren Commission Report/ Officer Baker confronted Oswald in the second-floor lunchroom less than ninety seconds after the shooting."

It was the Report scenario that was wrong, in fact, staged. Officer Baker encountered Oswald about nine or ten minutes after the shooting. But the managers wanted to place Oswald in an incriminating position, allegedly after he had fired from the sixth floor. Baker cooperated with the reenactments in which he rushed into the Depository and, taking Roy Truly with him, rushed upstairs encountering Oswald leisurely drinking a coke in the second-floor lunchroom. However, the tight scenario permitted no time for Oswald to have hidden his gun, rushed downstairs and also taken the time to place the coins in the machine and have the machine deliver the coke. But Officer Baker had already filed his written report. So a line was drawn through the words "drinking a coke." This is the tipoff that the entire time element of Officer Baker's encounter with Oswald was fabricated. When Oswald was observed by another employee entering the room where the phone was from the lunchroom, it was after his call and after the encounter with Baker, about ten minutes or so after the shots.

Harvey's purpose in arranging the phone call with Oswald was to keep him out of sight and in the building to be set up as the assassin. In this he was unsuccessful. Oswald insisted on watching the limousine from the Book Depository doorway where he was photographed in the famous Altgens AP picture at the very moment President Kennedy was clutching his hands near his throat in reaction to the non-fatal shot in his back. As O'Toole surmised, the arranged phone call advised Oswald where to meet him, that he would be paid off in a rendezvous in the Texas Theater. Also, that he would ride there with driver Felipe De Diego in Jack Ruby's Nash Rambler with Texas license plate in which Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig saw Oswald leave the Depository.

Sometimes the simplest of errors is made by an assassination planner. Since Harvey expected Oswald to be killed "resisting arrest" at the Texas Theater, there was no need to be concerned about Oswald departing in Jack Ruby's car. This, however, became a very necessary coverup after Ruby killed Oswald. All security agencies, Dallas police, FBI, CIA and Warren Commission staff members placed by CIA to cover this aspect, knew Oswald departed in Jack Ruby's car!

Schweiker-Hart Report places James Angleton in charge of CIA coverup  
 The Schweiker-Hart Report, together with my intelligence makes it clear that the critical evidence of two assassins escaping to Cuba via Mexico and the critical evidence provided by witness "D" was purposefully covered up and that the coverup was managed by James Angleton, supported by Richard Helms. I quote from "A. The CIA Response" beginning on page 23 of the report:

"This section deals with the CIA's immediate response in investigating the assassination. It discusses what information the CIA received alleging Cuban involvement /KGB involvement/ in the assassination and the steps taken by the Agency to investigate those allegations.

"Since Oswald had come to the attention of the CIA in October and November 1963, the Agency needed no orders to begin an investigation of the assassination. On November 8, the CIA received an FBI report dated October 31, 1963, discussing the Bureau's investigation of Oswald's activities in New Orleans. On November 15, that report was forwarded to SAS Counterintelligence, the CIA section specializing in Cuban affairs. The routing slip on the report indicates it was sent to the Counterintelligence Division of the CIA on November 22.

"The Chief of SAS Counterintelligence /Desmond Fitzgerald/ recalled that immediately after the assassination, Director McCone requested all Agency material on Oswald. The Chief testified that he probably reported seeing a recent FBI report on Oswald, but he could not remember whether SAS had routed the report to the Counterintelligence Division before or after the assassination." (Chief, SAS/CI, 5/10/76.)

There were excellent reasons why Oswald's otherwise suspicious activities in Mexico, including the report of his meeting with the KGB's Kostikov in the Soviet Embassy on September 28th attracted only routine attention and no visible investigation until after November 22nd. Both the Chief of SAS (Cuban) Counterintelligence, Desmond Fitzgerald and Counterintelligence Division, headed by James Angleton, were aware Oswald was their own agent.

I have penetrated the CIA's deepest secret -- that of Oswald's cryptonym, the letter-number code by which agents, for security purposes, may be referred to in internal communications. Of course, real names and aliases used by CIA agents must be matched up with their cryptograms for intelligent analysis. Oswald's cryptonym was YGY-20. By matching Oswald's name with his cryptogram in their supersecret cross reference tables, both Desmond Fitzgerald and, of course, the Counterintelligence Division, headed by Angleton, could afford to give leisurely treatment to Oswald's contact with KGB's assassination director in Mexico City. It is like a potentially hostile warplane until it is identified as "one of ours." After identification the report of agent activity is routinely handled. Desmond Fitzgerald did not report the FBI report on Oswald to Counterintelligence Division until after the assassination.



"The CIA Mexico Station also realized that Lee Harvey Oswald had come to its attention in early October and cabled CIA Headquarters at 5:00 p.m. on the afternoon of the assassination. . .

"For the first twenty-four hours after the assassination, the CIA's attention focused primarily on Oswald's September 27, 1963, visit to Mexico City. . .

"According to the 1967 Inspector General Report, CIA Headquarters cabled the AMLASH case officer on the morning of November 23, and ordered him to break contact with AMLASH due to the President's assassination and to return to Headquarters." (I.G. Report, p. 94.) Neither those who prepared the I.G. Report, nor current CIA officials could locate a copy of that cable. The case officer testified he recalled receiving such a cable, but could not recall whether it made specific mention of the President's assassination as the reason for breaking contact with AMLASH and returning." (Case Officer, 2/11/76, p. 53.) "He did connect that cable's instructions with the assassination."

Desmond Fitzgerald, besides being Chief SAS/CI, was also the case officer that met with Rolando Cubela who was AMLASH and delivered a poison pen with which to assassinate Fidel Castro on the very day of the President's assassination. Fitzgerald was not a double agent. He would not knowingly have taken part in the traitorous activity in alliance with the KGB to kill the President. Consequently, James Angleton, his superior, entrusted him with only genuine activity to assassinate Castro. It was part of the KGB's clever disinformation activity to cloak the real purpose of the Watergate burglar-KGB assassination team.

Likewise, on Castro's side, the KGB did not participate in Castro's own counterintelligence operation to penetrate Desmond Fitzgerald's operation. Rolando Cubela was a Castro agent, not a KGB agent. It was Castro's counterintelligence that took Desmond Fitzgerald in. However, the KGB fed Castro's counterintelligence with full information concerning SAS/CI plots against his life. None of Fitzgerald's assassination operations succeeded as James Angleton's KGB-CIA facility tipped Castro off.

At one time, however, the organized crime team including Watergate burglars was a genuine anti-Castro assassination operation. Meyer Lansky, boss of bosses of American international organized crime, then based in his gambling casinos in Havana, escaped from Cuba the same day as Fulgencio Batista whom Lansky had financed to regain power. Batista shared in the casino profits.

However, the casinos and the pesos were too much to leave behind without making a try to save them under the new regime. It was not unreasonable for organized crime to hope to save their assets. They had run arms to Castro to make a dishonest buck. In order to pay for them before Castro came to power Cubans in the U.S.A. held up gas stations. When caught, Mafia mouthpieces aided them, all in the interest of the dollars flowing to the mob for arms.

So Jake Lansky stayed behind to try to salvage Lansky's empire. John Roselli stayed to protect Sam Giancana's physical assets and pesos. And Santos Trafficante Jr. (his father was the Tampa, Florida, Mafia ruler before him) stayed to protect his own. When Castro took Havana on January 1, 1959 the casino hotels were promptly confiscated, the slot machines smashed and the three mobsters jailed.

Meyer Lansky in Las Vegas contacted Jack Ruby in Dallas in his effort to spring the three mobsters from their Cuban jail. Ruby visited Robert McKeown, according to the Warren Commission, on an unsuccessful mission to obtain a letter of introduction to Fidel Castro for an unnamed third party for which Ruby offered \$25,000. (Vol. 23, Warren Commission Hearings pp. 158-160)

The truth, however, is that Ruby paid McKeown the \$25,000, provided by Lansky, the so-called third party, Ruby himself, received the letter of introduction, and went to Cuba where he prevailed upon the Castro government to release Jake Lansky, Roselli and Trafficante. He visited Lewis McWillie in Cuba who was not in jail and saw him on a second visit. McKeown's influence with Fidel Castro was that he and Cuban financier Carlos Prio Socarras had run guns to Castro in the mountains before he came to power.

As soon as the mob leaders were safe Meyer Lansky convened a high level meeting. \$1,000,000 was raised as a hit fund to kill Castro. Carlos Marcello was selected to arrange implementation of the contract. Some Watergate burglars became members of this original hit team, strangely enough, with the tacit approval of the KGB. In those early months of power before Fidel declared himself to be a communist and before he chose between Peking and Moscow for leadership, the KGB genuinely needed a Castro assassination capability. Che Guevara's phrase "all power comes from the barrel of a gun" was borrowed straight from Mao Tse Tung. When he went to Bolivia to start a disastrous guerrilla movement, the Moscow communist leadership in La Paz refused to support him.

Eventually there was no necessity for Fidel's assassination that would have made his brother Raul, an avowed Moscow oriented communist, the maximum leader. With the election of JFK, the KGB quietly oriented the assassination team to a new target. Since the new target would require support of American power structures, organized crime was first made to see their business interests lay with the KGB. As for the hit team members, ideology is of no concern -- they work for money. Back to the Schweitzer-Hart report:

"That same morning, Nov. 23 CIA personnel on the Counterintelligence Angleton's staff who were responsible for Soviet intelligence prepared a memorandum suggesting the possibility that Oswald's contacts in Mexico City with Soviet personnel Liddy's Kostikov contact might have sinister implications. The memorandum also stated that the essential information was transmitted to the agency's FBI liaison by telephone at 10:30 a.m. that morning.

"Sometime on November 23, Deputy Director for Plans Richard Helms /highest ranking CIA official supporting the President's assassination/ called a meeting to outline responsibility for the CIA investigation of the assassination. At that meeting Helms informed his Deputy, Thomas Karamessines, and Chief of Counterintelligence James Angleton, that a desk officer in the Western Hemisphere Division had professional expertise in conducting counterintelligence investigations for the Agency. Helms instructed Karamessines and Angleton to provide the desk officer full cooperation and access to all information he requested. Karamessines testified he could not recall the desk officer being assigned responsibility for the investigation." (Karamessines, 4/18/76, pp. 26-27.)

Karamessines' memory failure concealed the fact that Helms assigned the responsibility to Angleton, the man who enjoyed the most professional expertise in conducting counterintelligence investigations. Karamessines, when he later replaced Helms as Deputy Director when Helms became Director, authorized the assassination of General Rene Schneider who supported the elected government of Chile. The CIA successfully implemented the assassination that cleared the major roadblock in the way of a military coup that became the present government.

On the other hand, Karamessines did not authorize the assassination of his stepsister, Anne P. Comanduras. In deference to the CIA's sensitive relationship with Karamessines, James Angleton ordered the execution to be accomplished with the suddenness of a heart attack and just as hard to trace to violent action. I prepared a one page report on Comanduras' assassination and rushed it to the House Intelligence Committee the Monday after the Saturday she died. I quote:

"You are advised that your Committee and I are indirectly responsible for the assassination by the Domestic Intelligence Division, CIA, of Anne P. Comanduras, an employee of CIA's domestic assassination office, last Saturday in her apartment house swimming pool. The assassin, Eugene Hale Brading /Edgar Eugene Bradley, alias Edgar A. Bradley, alias Jim Braden/ has performed these domestic assassination chores for the CIA for over twenty years. The Fairfax County Police, who issued badge and police identification to Brading for the CIA, have already written the incident off as an accidental drowning. /Correction: The Arlington County Police enjoyed jurisdiction for writing off the case; the Fairfax Police issued the credentials./ . . .

"Contrary to the death notice in the Washington Post, Mrs Comanduras did not retire from the CIA in 1965, but merely went underground working at the 'safe house' for domestic assassination activity. . .

"Since Mrs. Comanduras was one of /Robert/ Mahue's contacts in the CIA for assassination 'contracts' when she enjoyed the cover of a 'Washington political analyst', and she was suspected of being the

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"leak to me, as evidenced by the documents copied from your files, the CIA 'let a contract' on her."

On January 28, 1976 I wrote a report to Congressman Otis Pike, Chairman of the House Intelligence Committee which added the later intelligence to the earlier report:

"I now enjoy additional intelligence that Commanduras was executed with a CIA dart gun such as that displayed to news cameras by a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee. /Senator Goldwater/ The intelligence weapon fires a sliver coated with shellfish toxin that kills within seconds, dissolves and leaves no mark. The CIA preserved their shellfish toxin supply in direct contravention of an order of the President. . ." Back to the Schweiker-Hart report:

"At 5:00 p.m. CIA Headquarters received a cable from the Mexico Station stating that the Mexican police were going to arrest Sylvia Duran, a Mexican national employed by the Cuban consulate who was believed to have talked to Oswald when he visited the consulate in September." (Memorandum for the Record by Desk Officer 11/23/63.) "Headquarters personnel telephoned the Mexico Station and asked them to stop the planned arrest." (Administrative Sheet, Mexico Station Cable, 11/23/63) The Mexico Station said that the arrest could not be stopped." (Memorandum for the Record by Desk Officer, 11/23/63.)

Sylvia Duran had insisted she had observed the real Oswald receive \$6,500 within the Cuban Embassy and overheard assassination talk. The headquarters personnel that telephoned Mexico Station to ask the stopping of the arrest were in Angleton's Counterintelligence Division. However, the Counterintelligence Division (CD) agents of Mexico Station put pressure on the Mexican authorities to arrest Duran and force her to change her story. Sylvia was witness "D" that voluntarily walked into the American Embassy, rather than see her CIA employers, and told State Department employees her story. †

"After learning the arrest could not be prevented, Karamessines cabled the Mexico Station that the arrest 'could jeopardize U. S. freedom of action on the whole question of Cuban responsibility.'" (CIA Cable from CIA Headquarters to Mexico Station, 11/23/63) The desk officer could not recall that cable or explain the reasons for transmitting such a message. Karamessines could not recall preparing the cable or his reasons for issuing such a message. . ."

Karamessines lied to the Senate to cover for James Angleton. Angleton composed and sent the message.

"Early that morning, the 24th the Mexico Station cabled its response to a Headquarters request for the names of all known contacts of certain Soviet personnel in Mexico City. The purpose of obtaining these names was to determine the significance of Oswald's contact with the Soviets /actually Liddy's contact with Kostikov/ and to assess their activities. AMLASH's real name /Ronaldo Cubela/ was included in the list of names on the Mexico Station cable. "

"At noon on November 25, 'D,' a Latin American Duran, appeared at the American Embassy in Mexico City. He she told Embassy personnel that he was in the Cuban consulate on September 17 and saw Cubans who discussed assassination pay Oswald the real Oswald a sum of money. He later repeated his story to the CIA Mexico Station Chief. The CIA and the Warren Commission later concluded that the story was a fabrication, but the Agency was clearly concerned with 'D's' story at the time. . .

"Later in that day November 26 the Mexico Station cabled Headquarters on the details of its interrogation of 'D.'" (Cable from Mexico Station to CIA Headquarters, 11/26/63) "It also reported other information from a sensitive and reliable source which tended to confirm 'D's' story that Oswald may have been paid by the Cubans to assassinate President Kennedy. This report has never been satisfactorily explained, although it was made available to the Warren Commission staff. . ."

The term "sensitive and reliable source" is an euphemism for a CIA "asset" or paid informant within a targeted intelligence objective. In this case it was the confirmation of Duran as a regular CIA informant for the Duran that walked into the American Embassy. To conceal the fact that both sources were one and the same person was necessary to the security of CIA assets in place. The State Department report and the CIA report were therefore handled as two different reports.

The most interesting examination of the CIA's response concerns James Angleton's coverup of intelligence from Mexico establishing that two of the assassins, Bernard Barker and Frank Sturgis -- two of Angleton's assassins -- had escaped from Texas to Cuba via Mexico:

"Headquarters also informed the Station that it had received information from a sensitive source a CIA asset that a Cubana airlines flight to Havana had been delayed in Mexico City from 6 p.m. until 11 p.m. E.S.T. on the day of the assassination, to await an unidentified passenger who arrived in a twin-engine aircraft and boarded the Cubana aircraft without going through customs. According to the CIA information, the unidentified passenger rode in the cockpit on the flight to Havana. This cable was found in the Mexico station file, but the Agency has no record of any follow-up action on the report. The FAA was contacted by the Select Committee staff in order to determine the origins of the twin-engine aircraft, but indicated it would have no records, such as flight plans, from that time period."

James Angleton personally handled the coverup. The CIA asset, source of the intelligence, would have been derelict if he had not identified the aircraft from its international markings, determined the name of the pilot and consulted traffic control at the airport control tower to learn from whence the aircraft had come. He did so. He reported the tail number on the aircraft, learned that the pilot was Dave Ferris, established its origin was Houston, Texas. The aircraft was the personal private aircraft of Carlos Marcello, Ferris's boss.

"On December 3, CIA Headquarters first received information from the Mexico Station on a Cuban-American. According to Passport Office records, his file there was checked on December 4 by a representative of the CIA. This CIA representative testified that he could not recall such a check or the report." (CIA Liaison Officer testimony, 5/7/76, p. 9.) . . .

"On December 5, the Mexico Station cabled that a source saw the Cuban-American board a flight from Mexico City to Havana, reported that he looked 'suspicious.' It also reported what was then known about his itinerary." (CIA Cable from Mexico to Headquarters, 12/5/63.) "On December 8, CIA Headquarters cabled its Florida Station ordering it to halt two planned operations against Cuba pending a high-level policy review." (Cable from CIA Headquarters to JMWAVE Station, 12/8/63.) "One of these operations was the delivery of rifles, telescopic sights, and explosives to AMLASH." . . .

"The desk officer recalled a meeting in late December 1963 with Helms, Karamessines, Angleton and others where the CIA report was discussed. According to the desk officer, Angleton suggested that his own Counterintelligence Division take over the investigation and Helms acceded to this suggestion. According to one of Angleton's subordinates /Raymond Rocca/, he did not become involved with the investigation until January 23, 1964, when the Warren Commission began requesting information from the CIA, at which time Angleton designated him the 'point of record' for all matters related to the assassination and the Warren Commission." (Staff summary of interview of CIA analyst, 3/15/76.)

Raymond Rocca, Angleton's closest aide and a KGB-CIA agent, lied. He was the principal assistant to Angleton in suppressing the evidence of the KGB plot that enjoyed American power structure collaborators.

Richard Helms, also a KGB-CIA agent, had turned the coverup over to Angleton in full knowledge of Angleton's KGB status. Helms in his more recent strategic position as Ambassador to Iran has accepted additional KGB orders. On the ruse of a Christmas vacation in Switzerland, he met with high level KGB agents. Iran is the Soviet invasion gateway to all of the Middle East's oil, without which the U.S.A. may not be able to fight a winning war in any grab of the Soviet Union for world power. High in the consideration of Helms and his KGB friends is the \$8 billion of arms, financed by quadrupled prices of oil at the expense of American consumers, that the Soviet Union could take over through a subversion of Iran. That task is no more difficult for the Soviet Union than subverting the Central Intelligence Agency and the American power structures backing it.

Although Angleton has gone, the KGB remains. Alexander Butterfield, White House aide to President Nixon (see AFFIDAVIT) admitted in Watergate televised hearings that he had clandestinely taped the proceedings of the National Security Council. Under Angleton's direction, copies were forwarded to the Soviet Union.

cc: Senators Schweiker, Hart  
100 copies to others for  
security purposes.

*Amos E. Heacock*  
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