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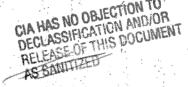
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HEARINGS

Before The

Committee on Assassinations

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STAFF BRIEFING

EVENING SESSION

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions

Washington, D. C.

March 9, 1977

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CHSM.CAPS SESSION [CTR] FRANKS SESSION [

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Mr. Stokes. The committee will come to order.

We will resume where we left off in the briefing.

Mr. Lehner. Mr. Chairman, I will only be a couple of more minutes. An area that the committee would want to investigate are the aliases used by Mr. Ray, the names of: Galt, Sneyd, Lowmeyer and Bridgeman among others at the time of the purchase of the rifle.

It is interesting to note that these people all live in Canada. We have Galt, Sneyd and Bridgeman, all who bear similar physical resemblances to Ray. They all live in a very close area outside of Toronto, In fact, Galt bears the same scars, hand scar, head scar, that Ray does.

passport, getting identification such as birth certificates, being able to get an identification that matches his so closely as the Galt scars would indicate that a rather sophisticated operation was at work and this, of course, would not fit in, as Mr. McKinney has stated, with the background of Ray as we know him, a man who has committed petty street crimes, nothing of a sophisticated nature.

He tended to get caught rather readily. So this, of course, would leave us to want to investigate that whole area, the Canadian area. We tried to get the Royal Canadian Mounted Police records. We have been told that it is going to take some weeks.

Mr. Chairman, I will prepare a letter to the commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to try to expedite these records being sent to us, if you would consent. In conclusion, there are certain items that we have to. work on right now. One, as you have already voted on, subpoenas that will be done forthwith.

We have requests that we will be making to you as to the Birmingham Police Department records pertaining to the assassination of Dr. King, particularly the report that we had that indicated that J.B. Stoner was a strong suspect in the mind of the Captain of that Folice Department. The Memphis Police Department, the Memphis Sheriff's Department, the Memphis District Attorney's records are also needed.

We want to immediately investigate that bogus chase and find out why the Memphis Police Department considers that a matter of slight moment and does not encourage us to pursue it.

In Birmingham, we not only could speak to the Police Department personnel there, get their records, but Mr. Davis, one of our witnesses / the one who tells us about Ray and the guns from Aero Marine $\frac{1}{n}$ is there to be spoken to.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that you direct us to proceed in that area. We are ready to proceed there.

I would request, to repeat this morning's matter, that Mr. Chairman consider contacts with Senator Henry Jackson

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who is the chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. Our information is that Philip Manual is still an investigator on that force.

I would also add at this time that after reading the analysis that we prepared of the Justice Department Task force Report, if there are any items that any of the members wish us to pay particular attention to and add to that report, if you would just let me know, that would be done immediately.

I would ask, if there are any further questions at this time.

Mr. Devine. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Stokes. Mr. Devine

Mr. Devine. Would it expedite matters if we went through the State Department's providence, unless you have cooperation through the Bureau or semple that have that have constant contact with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police?

Mr. Lehner. They said that they would cooperate within a time element.

What

Mr. Devine. In it that time?

Mr. Lehner. That was told to us.

I am suggesting maybe a letter from our chairman which can be delivered to the office here might get things moving a little quicker than they have so far.

As far as the State Department, that would also be a

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viable area.

Mr Devine. You might consider preparing a letter for the Chairman's signature, not only to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but to the State Department.

Mr. Lehner. That will be done.

Mr. Stokes. The reference of the matter of Mr. Manual, is there any discussion among the members regarding the request that the Chairman contact Senator Jackson regarding this?

Mr.Fithian. My question is, I am not entirely sure indicated I am not entirely clear what you would expect the outcome of the meeting of Mr. Stokes and Senator Jackson to be. What do you expect us to get out of this?

Mr. Sprague. What we would hope to achieve is that Senator Jackson would direct Mr. Manual to cooperate with us, answer our questions and supply the information that we would request.

Mr. Fithian. On a voluntary basis?

Mr. Sprague. Yes.

Mr. Fithian. The evidence that you are seeking from Manual seems of such great import, and if he has already turned down the Counsel for the House Investigating Committee, I just question whether or not $\frac{1}{2}$ I will not vote against it if there is a vote. I just raise the question

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whether or not a casual conversation informally between the House leadership and the Senator would be the way to go in this.

Mr. Sprague. Mr. Fithian, what we are trying to do is be courteous to him first, before a subpersa. We thought it might be the more courteous way to proceed.

Mr.Devine. It could be embarrassing to the Senator if you serve a subpena first.

Mr. Sprague. If we just subprenaed Manual he might then say, why did you not come and see me? He is an employee of mine.

Mrs. Burke. Mr. Chairman, I think that counsel is absolutely correct. I think that Senator Jackson would be highly offended if we sent a subpoena without discussing it with him. I do not know if you have to have a meeting; you might call him up and indicate that we are stuck on one area. We have come to this point. We need the information; he has indicated that he does not want to talk with anybody and we thought that you would intervene.

Mr. Fithian. I was not implying at all that we send a subppena before we talk to the Senator. I guess what I was trying to avoid was having to come back and discuss the Manual case again.

Could we not set forth a little more comprehensive discussion with the Senator, on on informal basis, with a reques

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by Mr. Stokes, that he come over and talk with Counsel and, if necessary, be followed by a subpoena. I would like to make a package approach to this.

Mr. Sprague. What we would like is that the Senator direct Manual to cooperate with us. We would then want to interview him, see what he says, and report to this committee with the view of presenting his testimony before the committee or subcommittee.

Mr. Sprague. I am sure that a subpoena can be issued by the committee that for a moment you would hold onto. I dare say that for the moment we are going to be meeting again soon anyway. If there is a call to the Senator in the meantime, and we find out what has been generated, we would be in a position to then act.

We are keeping a record of every subpoena that is issued in numerical order and frankly, if there is no need to would subpoena him, I would like to avoid even that being on our record.

Mr. Stokes. Who on the staff talked to Manual?

Akers.

Mr. Lehner. It was Jeremy Amount. He has just returned to the office. He is the man.



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Mr. Stokes. What is the feeling of the committee?

Do you feel that I should call the Senator?

Mrs. Burke. I know the Senator and I will be willing to call.

Mr. Fauntroy. I wonder if you could just bring me up to date $\frac{1}{H}$ I am sorry, I have been sort of distracted $\frac{1}{H}$ bring me up to date on the Manual issue and what you want Senator Jackson to do.

Mr. Stokes. All right.

Mr. Lehner. Manual states that he was in Memphis on the Ather April, 1968, that he did receive some communication stating that there was a threat on the life of a Vieutenant on the Police Force of Memphis. At that time, he was a Sergeant, not a Vieutenant.

He states that he has no further knowledge, no further recollection, but he also states, the source of my information is something I do not want to reveal so I will not reveal it, nor will I supply you with any paperwork that I might have had drawn up at that time in connection with my duties.

He says there is an informant that he wants to protect the identity of. The report from Inspector Tynes from the Memphis Police Department states that Manual was the conduit of the threat and Manual has stated that a threat came from the New Democratic Party, the Freedom Democratic

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That is in the report, the Tynes report. Manual says he has no recollection of that and will not cooperate with the disclosure of this informant, or any of his paperwork.

Mr. Fauntroy. Specifically our request of Senator Jackson is that $\frac{2}{7}$

Mr. Lehner. That Manual give us his full recollection of the events and that he also supply us with any reports, paperwork of any sort, nature or kind that will aid us in the source or the nature of the threats.

Mr. Stokes. Are you, in that request, omitting your insistence of being informed as to his source?

Mr. Lehner. No, we are asking for his source. We are asking for the substance of the threat and as much information as he can supply.

Mr. Sprague. Mr. Chairman, if I can emphasize, it is easy for somebody to say that he conveyed information about a threat. Frankly, one of the things we are trying to find out, is that a legitimate thing? Is that something that was conjured up and now is becoming a blank wall beyond which we cannot get?

If there was information conveyed to him about a threat which caused the removal of this officer, we want to find out did he in fact get such information?

The only way we can find out the truthfulness of that

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is for him to say who it was who told him. Then we cannot stop there; we have to go back to that person and find out, did you do this?

Mr. Lehner. May I add one other point?

Additionally, we would like to ask him what he was doing in Atlanta and Memphis on previous occasions at the times that his path crossed with Dr. King's.

Mr. Fauntroy. In the instance where a potential witness refuses to submit to an interview, do we have a subpoena authority to bring him into a forum where he must answer?

Mr. Lehner. Yes; There are two reasons why we want to interview him first. One is to say to him, if it turns out his information is of no value that he does not have to spend the time and be in the public light of being present during a hearing. Two, for our benefit, to check out what he says before the hearing so we can ask more intelligent questions.

If he does not want to submit to any interview, we then would be able to proceed to subpens him and bring him here cold without knowing what he is going to say.

Mr. Fauntroy. The question before us is whether to subper dena him without first having requested of Senator Jackson that he direct him to come?

Mr. Stokes. To state it a little differently, what Mr. Lehner has asked is that the fommittee, or the ghairman

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of the committee, contact Senator Jackson to see if we cannot get compliance voluntarily from his employee prior to any legal procedures. That is what we are discussing, basically.

Mr. Fauntroy. Mr. Chairman, I ask that you do that. If you do not have a problem, I do not have a problem with it.

Mr. Stokes. I will be more than glad to call him. Why do we not dispose of it that way? I will call the Senator and see what kind of cooperation we can get.

Mr. Lehner, you had another request?

Mr. Lehner. One of the areas is to go to Memphis to interview the people involved in the alleged high-speed chase; to interview Eddie Montedonico, the person who operated the ham radio. Additionally, to go to Birmingham to interview Mr. Davis and the Captain of the Birmingham Police Department, and I think those are the additional requests, as well as two letters we would prepare for you, one to the State Department and one to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Mr. Stokes. Do you need specific direction from the Committee in order to pursue those?

Mr. Lenner. No; I just wanted to make the committee aware of that, and if there were any directions the committee wished to give to me in that regard.

Mr. Stokes. Do any members of the committee want to

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comment in regard to proceeding in that direction?

Mr. Sprague. Mr. Chairman, the only thing is, we will need approval by you, the chairman.

Mr. Stokes. By unanimous consent, we will proceed in that direction.

Does that conclude the presentation of the King matter?
Mr. Lehner. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes. Thank you very much.

If there are no further comments regarding the King matter, we will now turn to Mr. Tanenbaum and the Kennedy matter.

Mr. Sprague. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Tanenbaum. Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce to you and members of the committee Miss Jackie Hess, sitting to our right, our Chief Researcher who has aided us in our right, our Chief Researcher who has aided us in our right, our Chief Threatigates, Mr. Klein.

Mr. Stokes. We welcome both of you.

Mr. Tanenbaum. There are several areas that are very fruitful for us to investigate that had been briefly outlined to you in the briefing memorandum. The areas of concentration, in our judgment, are the association, if any, of Lee Harvey Oswald with the Central Intelligence Agency, of Lee Harvey Oswald with the FBI, and Lee Harvey Oswald with Jack Ruby.

In addition, we will discuss some withholding of



information by the FBI to the Warren Commission and some by misleading, the FBI when supplying information to the Warren Commission.

With regard to Lee Harvey Oswald and his contacts with the Central Intelligence Agency, it is fitting for us to discuss an individual named Tony Veciana. Mr. Veciana was first contacted by a man named Morris Bishop who represented himself as being a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The purpose of Mr. Bishop's relationship with Mr. Veciana was to have Mr. Veciana assassinate Fidel Castro. So, from 1961 until sometime in 1973, Veciana was working for Morris Bishop. There were two attempts on Mr. Castro's life by Veciana in Cuba.

Veciana knew Castro. He had worked with him when

Castro was fighting in the revolution, during the revolution.

In fact, he stayed in Cuba after the revolution, working in a bank.

Both of these attempts on Mr. Castro's life, of course, were not successful and Veciana, after the second attempt, fled Cuba and went to Miami. From Miami, he went to Puerto Rico. In Puerto Rico, he was directed by Bishop of the CIA contact to form a group called Alpha 66.

The generic reasoning for the name Alpha 66 was Alpha was the first letter of the Greek alphabet; therefore, this

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would be the first anti-Castro group to repatriate the Island. The 66 represented possibly \$660,000, would be raised to support the group and there would be 66 different successful landings and 666 men would be recruited.

Accordingly, they named this group Alpha 66.

There were many anti-Castro groups that were operating prior to the assassination and after the assassination.

None of these groups // none of the information with regard to the anti-Gastro group activity as it related to the assassination or, for that matter, the pro-Castro connection between Lee Harvey Oswald and other individuals who might have had a motive to assassinate the President was ever gone into by the Warren Commission.

Now, Veciana, up until 1971, as late as 1971, was contacted in Bolivia by Bishop to assassinate Castro in Chile. Again, the attempt was unsuccessful. However, the person with whom Veciana was to assassinate Castro was an individual named Louis Posado. Posado, you will recall, was recently indicted for the October, 1976 bombing of the Cubano Airlines plane. He was indicted and is being held in Caracas, Venezuela now. The person he was indicted with was a fellow by the name of Orlando Book.

Bosh is a Cuban exile who had dealings with E. Howard

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Hunt, and it was Bosh who formed a group called Cuban Power.

There are many different names of groups operating for the

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same purpose. E. Howard Hunt supplied this organization \$15,000 and the purpose of his donation was to aid this group in certain covert terrorist activities throughout Latin America.

Mrs. Burke. May I ask you one question? When was this airline bombed?

Mr. Tanenbaum. October, 1976.

Mrs. Burke. Was this the airline that had some students from Galana on the airlines and it became an international incident and they found the phone number of someone from the American intelligence community?

Mr. Tanenbaum. I do not know of the incident you are referring to.

Mrs Burke. October 11th?

Mr. Tanenbaum. I am informed that we believe that is the case. We have not verified it yet. I will stand by my answer; I do not know the answer to your question.

Mrs. Burke. Thank you very much.

Mr. Tanenbaum. The real significance of Veciana, as far as we are concerned in our investigation, is not so much that he was contacted by a CIA person to assassinate Fidel Castro; that is a matter for other people to be involved with.

However, Veciana met with Bishop in Dallas, Texas in August of 1963. There he was introduced to Lee Harvey Oswald.

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There are really three significant times for Veciana in this case. The first is in August of 1963 he, with Bishop, met Oswald. The second is that immediately after the assassination, Bishop asked Veciana to contact his cousin, Guillamo Ruiez, who was a member of Cuban Intelligence working in Mexico City. He asked Veciana to contact his cousin and have his cousin say, for a fee, that his cousin and his wife, Ruiez's wife, met: with Lee Harvey Oswald when Oswald allegedly went to Mexico City.

This, in fact, did not occur, because Veciana did not approach his cousin with the request of Bishop.

The third tie-in with this case is that shortly after the assassination of the President, a fellow by the name of Cesar Diosdado, working as a fustoms agent in Key West who was an admitted CIA operative, paid by the Central Intelligence Agency, his job was to clear people coming in and out of Key West to Cuba and back during the time the CIA was having covert operations from the Florida Keys into Cuba.

Cesar Diosdado, who is now in California and whom we would very much like to speak with, contacted Veciana and asked Veciana what his involvement, if any, was in the assassination.

Veciana was very concerned that Diosdado, that he knew to be a CIA agent, as everybody in the Cuban community knew

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_24 25 at that time was being questioned and Diosdado simply assured him that he had approximately ten to twelve names of individuals whom he was routinely questioning about the assassination.

It is very significant that this fellow, who was a CIA front man, operating as a customs Agent, would be questioning Veciana about the assassination when none of this information ever went before the Warren Commission and the authorities with that kind of inquiry.

Diosdado is a very important person for us to speak to.

In 1971, when the last attempt on Castro's life by Veciana failed, it was brought to light to Bishop that Veciana and Diosdado were planning to blame this attempted assassination in Chile on the Russians. In so doing, they tried to have some phony papers drawn up, some documents as well as some photographs, depicting people in places where in fact they were not.

That becomes very significant for us, because there is an area of investigation that we have to get into that we have not, because of various problems that we have, but we need some photographic experts to look at a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald that appeared on Life Magazine where, you recall, he was holding the carbine rifle in his hand and a Marxist magazine in his other hand, and account his belt, he had a pistol.

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 ${\mathscr N}$ That was a very incriminating piece of evidence against Lee Harvey Oswald. That photograph allegedly was taken by his wife. His wife indicated that she only took two photographs. During Senator Schweiker's investigation, a third photograph surfaced, and that was last year.

Experts have indicated that an analysis of that photograph would reveal that from the lower chin of the body that appears in the photograph, from the lower chin down through the rest of the body is, in fact, not that of Lee Harvey Oswald; simply the face of Oswald superimposed on another body.

We have seen an analysis of this during the time we have been operating. In fact, you do notice that there is a break and it is an area that we must get involved with to find out if, in fact, we can show conclusively that there was some superimposing of Oswald's head on the body.

I must note, when Oswald was arrested, he was shown this photograph because the photograph was very prominently placed in a garbage can in the garage on the top, face up.

When he looked at the photograph, he said that is my face, but it is not my body."

Tying that into the Diosdado-Veciana notion on trying to blame the 1971 attempt on Castro's life on the Russians and trying to use this type of technique, you have to do a little bit of mental gymnastics. Nevertheless, this comes



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right back home to roost for us in our investigation. We have to get involved in that kind of analysis of the photograph, and we have copies of those photographs.

This group, Alpha 66, we have found, again, people who were involved in the Watergate episode, namely Frank Sturgis and E. Howard Hunt, were active with that group in Miami.

There were really three major areas where Alpha 66 operated:

Miami, New Orleans and Dallas.

There was a police report in Dallas and that report made its way to the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald was attending meetings of Alpha 66 in Dallas, but again, this was never pursued this gets us into the findings and revelations of the Schweiker Committee when it was discovered for the first time that in fact at the time the President was assassinated, an individual named AMLASH, who was supposed to assassinate Fidel Castro, was, that very day, receiving a poison pen apparatus to kill Castro, wownber 22, 1963,

Of course, this was never given to the Commission. Those individuals involved with the investigation, namely the FBI field persons, the Central Intelligence Agency field persons, the Secret Service, have testified that had they known that, the whole thrust of the investigation would have gone in different directions.

Mr. Fauntroy. Before you leave the Veciana question and go to the AMLASH question, I just wonder how do we know all



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that you have under the heading "Lee Harvey Oswald-Central Intelligence Agency." How do we know about the Alpha-66, the Veciana, the discussions with Hunt?

Is this a part of the Senate Select Committee?

Mr. Tanenbaum. No. Veciana never testified before the Schweiker Subcommittee. We have other witnesses down in Florida who have given us this information.

Mr. Fauntroy. You have witnesses? Good.

On the comment, "That is my face, not my body," what is our source of information on that?

Mr. Tanenbaum. From the notes of the interview with Oswald, the statements he made after his arrest.

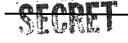
Mr. Fauntroy. Whose notes?

Mr. Tanenbaum. The officers who interrogated him.

Mr. Fauntroy. I see. So we do have some notes. Did we get those notes from them?

Mr. Tanenbaum. No. Just so it is clear, Oswald was questioned for a very long period of time, intensively for over twelfe hours, and in this case, involving the President of the United States, there was no stenographer present, as there is here, as there is in most major cities when you go out and talk to a defendant, one who is accused of a crime, you usually have a stenographer present.

There was no taperecording of any of these conversations, no contemporaneous notes taken. Any of the notes that



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appeared / and, in fact, are copies that are presently over in the Archives / were notes made after the fact. It is from that source material that we know what happened as far as the questioning of Oswald is concerned.

Mr. Fauntroy. That is precisely why I asked the question. I wondered how we got that information when we knew there was no recording, no notes that I knew of that were taken at the long, twelve-hour interrogation.

Mr. McKinney. Will the gentleman yield, just on that point?

Mr. Fauntroy. I will yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. McKinney. Did they ever explain why there was never any recording or transcription of this testimony?

Mr. Tanenbaum. On February 7, 1977, former Police Chief Curry had a press release that there were many foul-ups in the investigation, that they did not have any money to purchase taperecorders. I might add that Curry in this press conference, carried over the UP wires, indicated that although thirteen years ago he gave little credence to any suggestion of the conspiracy, today he is not so sure and he does not agree that the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was acting on his own initiative.

That is the man who was in charge of the investigation in Dallas.

Mr. Fauntroy. Who is this?

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Mr. Tanenbaum. Former Police Chief Curry, presently retired.

Mr. Stokes. Mr. Preyer?

Mr. Preyer. Is Bishop alive and available?

Mr. Tanenbaum. We do not know who Morris Bishop is.

We do not believe that that is his real name. We believe
that is the name that he used as an alias when he contacted

Veciana.

We would very much like to find out where he is, indeed.

Mr. Preyer. Along the lines that Walter was asking, you state some facts here, some pretty startling. One that Lee Harvey Oswald was seen leaving the office of Alpha 66 in 1963. In August, /963, Veciana was called for a meeting with Bishop. Bishop arrived with Oswald.

What is the basis of those facts?

Mr. Tanenbaum. To answer your question, Mr. Preyer, there are four exhibits that are attendant to the Warren Commission hearings and exhibits, twenty bix volumes that indicate that Oswald, in fact, attended meetings of the Alpha 66 headquarters in Dallas.

There are many people who put Lee Harvey Oswald with anti-Castro Cubans, rabid anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans and Dallas.



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 \mathcal{H} To answer your second question, Veciana is the source of that information. He is presently in Miami. He, I am sure, will come forward and talk to us $\frac{1}{n}$ at least in executive session.

Mr. Thone. Were there not other allegations that Lee Harvey Oswald was trying to align himself with Castro?

Mr. Tanenbaum. Yes. There is evidence, and there is a motion picture to memorialize the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was passing out literature for Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

In the briefing memorandum, sir, you will note that we discuss that, and along that line, it is very significant involvement. He was the only member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. There is a card listing his name, Lee Harvey Oswald, as a member. The President of the Association is one A. J. Hidell. That is his own alias.

The headquarters was 544 Camp Street in New Orleans.

That is the same address where anti-Castro Cuban groups were lodged and, in fact, on August 9, 1963, Oswald was handing out these leaflets and he got involved in a fist-fight with one Carlos Bringuier.

Carlos Bringuier, we have learned, was befriended by Oswald several days prior to August 9. Bringuier is an anti-Castro Cuban, a leader of the student movement called

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which was the brainchild of and key supported of this group,

E. Howard Hunt.

Bringuier got into a fight with Oswald and in fact, later on, on August 16th I believe, Oswald then again handed out literature and there again were cameras out there.

We dare say that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the most notorious pro-Castroite or well-known figure to require the media to take pictures of him when he handed out leaflets on a corner in New Orleans. We have found out that it was Bringuier who called the media to have this filmed.

Standing next to Oswald in this film is a fellow by the name of Manuel Garcia Gonzalez. He is standing right next to him. His head is as close as my head is to Miss Hess!.

Manuel Garcia Gonzalez is a member of the No Name Key Group, a paramilitary group funded by the CIA operating off the No Name Key on Key West. We have photographs of the group actually in training. There is a picture of Manuel Garcia Gonzalez.

The purpose of this group was to act covertly and land in Cuba.

So again, there were other people involved in that group that we will be expecting to play a key role as far as the FBI was concerned with this investigation.

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Mr. McKinney. When the FBI made the statement that they would have changed their entire course of investigation, is that on the record?

Mr. Tanenbaum. The desk clerk of the CIA is on record before the Schweiker Committee. You can find that in the book filed by the Schweiker Committee Report.

Mr. Stokes. The second bell has rung. I suggest that we go over and vote. The vote is on the previous question, and then that we come right back.

A brief recess was taken.]

Mr. Stokes. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Tanenbaum, we come back to you for a continuation of your briefing presentation.

Mr. Tanenbaum. Yes, sir.

Before we leave off on Mr. Veciana, I would like to note that he was asked by Morris Bishop to infiltrate a group called Cellula Fantasma. The purpose of the group was to drop leaflets over Cuba, the anti-Castro types of leaflets.

The reason I introduce this, Veciana was introduced to this group by Julio Lobo. He was the owner of the bank where Veciana worked when he was in Cuba.

Veciana suspects, in trying to track down who Bishop is, it is possibly Julio Lobo or another gentleman by the name of Fresque, who is presently in Berkeley, California teaching at my alma mater, who introduced Veciana to Bishop.



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 $\mathcal G$ In order to find out who Bishop is, we would have to speak to these individuals.

This group, this Fantasma group

Mr. McKinney. Was Bishop in fact an operative of the CIA?

Mr. Tanenbaum. We do not know the answer to that.

Mr. McKinney. Could we know by checking the CIA files, or is that beyond the purview?

Mr. Tanenbaum. Certainly that would be an investigative area. That is something we should look at.

Mr. Stokes. Let me ask this.

On page 3, you say as late as 1971, Bishop directed Veciana to kill Castro in Chile. Where do we get this information?

Mr. Tanenbaum. From Veciana.

Mr. Sprague. I think, Mr. Chairman, the committee should note that Veciana is not only alive, but there is a good contact between Veciana and a member of our staff, and that the information that we have been given is what Veciana has told the member of our staff.

Mr. Thone. Mr. Sprague, I am now thoroughly confused.

Mr. Preyer and I spent one Saturday afternoon taking testimony from Phillips. I thought that he told us that Oswald was
down in Mexico City trying to go to Zuba or Russia, that the



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thrust of his testimony was that Harvey Lee Oswald was so pro-Castro.

MHow does this figure into this picture?

Mr. Sprague. It raises questions as to whether or not Oswald was one, being a double agent; second , that he specifically in one vein was doing something under orders from the other camp.

Jumping ahead a little bit and Mr. Tanenbaum will get into it one of the things that has come to our attention more recently from Mr. Phillips, if you recall Phillips related how they had

and picked up this tape of a conversation between Oswald and the people in the Russian Embassy and that that tape was destroyed by the CIA — not willfully, but they were reusing the tapes and that this had been done prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

We have just come across a memorandum by J. Edgar

Hoover where in his memorandum to the Secret Service he is advising the Secret Service that FBI agents listen, to that tape from Mexico City of the person purporting to be Oswald after the assassination of President Kennedy and those

FBI agents who were then familiar with Oswald's voice in the was under arrest at the time is aid that the voice on the tape is not Oswald.



on that point?

Mrs. Burke. Will the gentleman yield for one moment

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Mr. Thone. Certainly.

Mrs. Burke. At a previous briefing, there was some discussion of a radio debate of Lee Harvey Oswald and someone and I gather that that tape is still available and members of the committee have listened to that tape of a radio debate. They did not listen through you, but through some other source.

Mr. Tanenbaum. Since I have been here, since December 6th, we have not heard that tape. It is a debate between Oswald and the gentleman I mentioned, Carlos Bringuier.

Mrs. Burke. Which side is Oswald on?

Mr. Tanenbaum. The pro-Cuba side, Fair Play for Cuba.

Mrs. Burke. On the pro-Cuba side in that radio debate.

When was that radio debate?

Mr. Tanenbaum. The summer of /963, after the August episodes that I just related.

Mrs. Burke. He and Bringuier, then, engaged in a radio program?

Mr. Tanenbaum. Yes.

Mr. Fauntroy. Has staff talked to Robert Morrow?

Mr. Tanenbaum. He has been here and he spoke to Mr. Sprague and he has spoken to the gentlemen investigating Martin Luther King. I have not personally talked to him.



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Mr. Stokes. If there are no further questions on this point, you may proceed.

Mr. Tanenbaum. On the matter that you raised, Mr. Thone, on pages 10 through 12 of the memorandum, last we have Mr. Veciana.

This group that was dropping these leaflets that he was asked to infiltrate and get involved with had, as its adviser, Frank Sturgis. Another fellow by the name of Pedro Diaz Lanz was in charge of military operations. They were both involved with Castro during the revolution and defected again from Cuba.

E. Howard Hunt, in his book, "Give us This Day," writes about individuals who were dropping leaflets. The heroes are these two individuals. He, by name, mentions Lanz. He does not mention the other gentlemen. The other fellow we know to be Frank Sturgis.

Lastly, what is significant about Veciana in addition to all that we have discussed about him is that from his own mouth, he indicates that he was known by our government to be what we would label as a known terrorist, from his own jargon, yet he was hired by the State Department to work in Bolivia for the Agency for International Development.

It was while he was here, allegedly as a consultant, yet acting covertly, again through the direction of Mr.

Bishop, that he remained there and launched his last attack



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against Castro in Chile. There are records to indicate that indeed Veciana worked for the State Department in Bolivia.

Now, just passing over the material that was withheld from the Warren Commission, namely the AMLASH operation that was brought to light during the Schweiker investigation, on May 7, 1976 the testimony before that committee from the desk officer indicated — and I will quote, the question to the desk officer who was the coordinator of the CIA's internal investigation of the assassination. He was asked this question.

"Question: 'Did you know that on November 22, 1963 about the time Kennedy was assassinated a CIA case officer was offering a poison pen to a high-level Cuban to use to assassinate Castro?'

"Answer: 'No; I did not.'

"Question: 'Would you draw a link, in your mind, between that and the Kennedy assassination?'

"Answer: 'I certainly think that would become an absolutely vital factor in analyzing the events surrounding the Kennedy assassination.'"

The committee then — and I have incorporated that on page 5 of the memorandum — makes the statement about the fact that high-level officers probably knew about AMLASH, these operations, covert operations, but for some reason did not pass them on to the people actually involved in



investigating the assassination.

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Let us discuss Lee Harvey Oswald and the FBI. came to light during the executive session meeting of the Warren Commission in January, 1964, from Wagner Carr, then Attorney general of the State of Texas and his Chief Counsel, Leon Jaworski, that they had information that Lee Harvey Oswald was a paid FBI informant.

They, the Commission, held an emergency meeting. facts were laid out allegedly supporting the fact that Oswald was an FBI informant. It was determined at the first meeting that this should obviously be investigated. What would be the best course of action?

The best course of action would be to talk with all of the agents involved and conduct a thorough investigation. They, the Warren Commission, then had a second meeting.

At this meeting, they thought that a thorough investigation of this matter would offend the Director, J. Edgar Hoover, and it was determined that they would ask Mr. Hoover whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant and Mr. Hoover told the Commission as far as he knew Lee Harvey Oswald was not an FBI informant. That is what happened with that investigation with the Warren Commission in their investigation to determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald had any FBI connections.

There was a fellow by the name of William Walter, an



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WBI security dode flerk in New Orleans in their field office. he worked there from 1961 to 2 1966, He had stated that five days before the assassination the FBI sent a teletype to his office and they reported that there was a conspiracy to assassinate the President when he went to Dallas, on his proposed trip to go to Dallas.

// He claims after the assassination this material indicating that President Kennedy would be assassinated by a militart revolutionary group in Dallas was destroyed. He himself typed out a copy of the teletype that he has and the FBI has denied that this teletype has ever been sent.

This is an area that we have to get into and find out whether we can $\frac{1}{2}$ whether he is telling the truth.

There is also another connection of Lee Harvey Oswald with the FBI. That comes from an informant from the FBI. That brings to light an FBI agent called Warren deBrueys.

Mr. Fithian. May I interrupt before you go on? This William Walter is where now?

Mr. Tanenbaum. In the Midwest, working for a bank.

Mr. Fithian. He would be willing to come and testify to this effect?

Mr. Tanenbaum. If he were given a subpoena, it is our judgment he would come forward. When he obtained this job at the bank he was specifically asked not to discuss the material that we just talked about here because of pressures

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and publicity and all of the other attendant problems that might result to the bank where he is working.

 \mathcal{I} However, if we give him a subpoena, there is a likelihood that he will come forward and tell us, in substance, what I have indicated.

Mr. Fithian. Mr. Chairman, I keep trying to identify those items which could be made public and not jeopardize further investigation.

Mr. Tanenbaum, is it your professional judgment that this is one of those?

Mr. Tanenbaum. In answer to your question, Mr. Fithian, I would say no. The reason is that at this stage we have not investigated this matter to determine whether or not, independently, we can prove that a teletype in fact was sent, so that in some manner when we confront the FBI we would have something independent to show them that, in fact, there was such a teletype.

We have talked to other individuals that were in the field office that might have also seen the teletype.

When I talk about this fellow, it is coming from him.

We have not had a chance to verify or confirm or corroborate anything that he has said. I would not want to put us in the position of having one person give what would be very sensational testimony until or unless we were able to be of the firm belief that he was, in fact, giving us the truth.

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Mr. Fithian. How long did he work for the FBI?

Mr. Tanenbaum. 1961 1966.

Mr. Fithian. Thank you.

Mr. McKinney. How did the bank know?

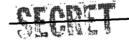
Mr. Tanenbaum. This man went on television and stated this. He told this to Dan Rather, I believe, in 1975.

Mr. Fithian. Having gone on national television with it, I wonder if he would be that far off base. I just want to put that in the record, that this may be something we will want to return to in a public hearing.

Mr. Stokes. If there are no further questions, you may proceed.

Mr. Tanenbaum. The other contact with the FBI is with
Warren deBrueys. He is an FBI agent in New Orleans.Information
of Oswald's association, alleged association with
Mr. deBrueys, comes from one of Mr. deBrueys' own informants,
a fellow by the name of Orest Pena.

Mr. Pena had testified before the Warren Commission and, in fact, denied any knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald's having any contacts with the FBI. He has subsequently changed his stance and he now says that his earlier testimony before the Commission was the result of fear // in fact, he was threatened by Warren deBrueys and I quoted in part what he, in fact, said about that. That appears on page 7 of the memorandum.



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Mr. Fauntroy. What is his source of that?

Mr. Tanenbaum. Again, Dan Rather on a CBS show.

There is an important area. It gets into what Mr. Feld was talking to Mr. Sprague about and that was the misleading of the Warren Commission by the FBI. It is a very serious area. It is clearly documented. That gets us into a woman named Sylvia Odio.

Let me backtrack for one minute. When I mentioned the name Sylvia Odfo, Antonio Veciana, who was supposed to kill Fidel Castro in Cuba in the early 60's with a gentleman by the name of Rinaldo Gonzalez, they were supposed to use bazookas stationed in an apartment and kill Mr. Castro while he was giving a speech.

Rinaldo Gonzalez was captured by Castro's security people prior to the attempted assassination; he was not with Veciana at the time.

Gonzalez hid in Sylvia Odio's father's farm outside of Havana for a period of time. It was there that Gonzalez, who was supposed to kill Castro with Veciana, was arrested.

Sylvia Odio's parents were then arrested and Gonzalez then told of the plot to kill him with Veciana.

Odio's parents now live in Miami, in southern Florida.

Again, it may be mere coincidence, but Sylvia Odio was always an important witness to the Commission and the process the Commission used to impeach her is what is very vital for



our investigation. Let us get to that right now.

Sylvia Odio was a very well-known, influential anti-Castro Cuban living in Dallas. She was living there with her sister Anne, who at the time was approximately four ten ty ears old.

She states that she was visited by three men somewhere 3-d around the third week of September, 1963 in Dallas at her apartment. She identified the three men as Leopoldo, Angelo and Leon Oswald.

After the President was assassinated, she saw Lee Harvey Oswald on television. She then made the connection between the Leon Oswald who visited her with these two other men during the third-week of September, 1963 and the accused assassin of the President.

She said that the three men came to her apartment, told her they had just come from New Orleans and they were interested in having her fund some other anti-Castro activity.

They stayed for approximately fifteen minutes.

She said that Leon Oswald, the American, did not say too much; he just stood by.

A couple of days later, Leopoldo called her back and asked her what she thought about the American. She said not very much because he did not say anything during the time that you were there.

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Meleopoldo said that this American says that we are not doing enough, that anti-Castro Cubans are not doing enough, that we should be involved in plans to get rid of Kennedy. This American was a Marine and some crazy guy who is talking about killing the President, that we are not doing enough to do that.

Sylvia Odio did not seek out anybody in law enforcement.

It was through a friend of hers whom she confided in that

ultimately led to the FBI questioning her.

Sylvia Odio's testimony was very difficult to explain, if in fact she was telling the truth, that Oswald visited her with these anti-Castro Cubans because, again, that would have opened up the door to an investigation that the Warren Commission did not conduct.

Bear in mind, on December 9, 1963 the Deputy Attorney

General wrote a letter to the Commission. He said to the

Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone; he was unaided

by anybody. Let us get through with our work.

Now the Commission was confronted with someone like Sylvia Odio. They are not about to get rid of their work very fast if they have to deal with her.

How does the Warren Commission ultimately deal with her / and it gets us into two areas. One is the misleading by the FBI of the Commission and the other is this whole episode of Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly being in Mexico City,

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because the ultimate conclusion of the Warren Commission about Sylvia Odio is that she is mistaken; Oswald did not visit her and, in fact, was in Mexico City at the time that he was supposed to have visited her.

Het us analyze the first thing, that Oswald was not there, because one of the individuals who, in fact, visited her stated he visited her with two other individuals who indeed were not Lee Harvey Oswald.

On September 16, 1964 the chronology here is crucial on September 16, 1964, the FBI interviewed Warren Eugene
Hall, a member of this Key Group I described before, this paramilitary, CIA-funded group operating off the No Name
Key in Florida.

On September 16, 1964, the FBI interviewed Warren

Eugene Hall who said — and it is documented — that he, in

fact, visited Sylvia Odio with two individuals, William

Seymour and Lawrence Howard, both of whom were also members

of the No Name Key Group; that Lee Harvey Oswald was not

with them; that Odio must be mistaken.

On September 18, 1964, Seymour was questioned by the FBI. He denied that he, in fact, ever went to visit Sylvia Odio.

On September 20, 1964, the third individual, Lawrence Howard denied that he ever went with anyone to see Sylvia Odio.



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Warren Hall recanted his September 16th statement to the FBI.

On September 20th, the same day that Howard denied,

On September 21st, the date that all of these documents were in the possession of the FBI, on September 21st, 1964, the then-Director of the FBI wrote a letter to the Warren Commission incorporating only the September 16, 1964 statement from Hall. He had it before him on September 21st, Hall's recantation, and he had two denials from the individuals that were with him.

On September 21st he wrote a letter to the Commission indicating, as I outlined here on page 9, that the September 16th substance of the Hall statement was, in fact, sufficient refutation of Sylvia Odio's testimony.

There is really more to this area. In the second prong of the Commission's analysis that Sylvia Odio is mistaken, that Lee Harvey Oswald was in Mexico City. Let us analyze that.

What do we know about Lee Harvey Oswald's being in Mexico

The Central Intelligence Agency had

In Mexico City,

on the

phones in the Cuban Embassy and the Russian Embassy in Mexico City. They indicated with the teletype a message $\frac{1}{M}$



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they had sent a teletype cable to the Washington office of the FBI, the State Department, the Navy, the following this was on October 1, 1963. Oswald was supposedly on a bus during the fourth week of September, on a bus going from New Orleans allegedly down into Mexico through Laredo.

This was the time that the Warren Commission fixed that Odio had indicated that she was visited by Oswald. She kept saying she could not pinpoint the exact date. They pinpointed it for her. That is her testimony about that.

Significantly, on October 1st, the CIA sent the following message on October 1, 1963: Reliable 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 6 feet tall with receding hairline. It is believed that Oswald may be identical to Lee Henry Oswald born on 18 October 1939, a former Marine who defected to the Soviet Union in October //59 and later made arrangements through the United States Embassy in Moscow to return to the United States with his Russian-born wife.

They indicate the name of his wife and child.

"The information in paragraph one is being disseminated

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to your representatives in Mexico City. Any further information received on this subject will be furnished you.

 \mathcal{G} "This information is being made available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service."

Obviously, the age and description of Oswald is inaccurate, but in addition they sent a photograph of this person they claimed was Lee Oswald and that photograph, we do not have to hire any experts to tell us whether or not that person is Lee Harvey Oswald. Unequivocally, beyond any and all doubt, that person is the person described in the cable.

Now, on November 27, 1976 at an Executive Committee

metalists questioning was conducted by Mr. Sprague and

Chairman Preyer present when

Mr. Phillips was questioned. Mr. David Phillips was the

head, ultimately, before he retired of all Western Hemisphere

operations of the CIA. He came forward and testified and

indicated to the subcommittee of this committee that there

was photographic surveillance of all people going in and

out of these Embassies,

, that in fact at the time that Lee Harvey Oswald was allegedly in Mexico City something happened to the camera and it was not taking pictures.

In order to explain the mistake in that cable of October 1st that was sent by the CIA, he went on to say in

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essence that when this fellow introduced himself from the Soviet Embassy on the phone as Lee Henry Oswald $\frac{1}{M}$ bear that in mind when you get this whole thing in mind logically $\frac{1}{M}$. Lee Henry Oswald $\frac{1}{M}$ it is Harvey, not Henry $\frac{1}{M}$ he said the person identified himself as Lee Henry Oswald. When the tape was given to someone to transcribe, mistakenly a photograph was given to that person and the transcription and photograph was sent back to Washington.

I That is the reason for the foul up.

We just recently had in our possession a November 23; 1963 letter that Mr. Sprague indicated in substance was sent to the Secret Service Chief, James J. Rowjay from J. Edgar Hoover. This has just come to light.

I dare say that very few people know about this, that is that this piece of information has come to light, that this letter has surfaced, that indicates, in substance on page 12 of the memorandum, that the Central Intelligence Agency ///
I am quoting here from the letter: The Central Intelligence Agency advises that on October 1, 1963 an extremely sensitive source had reported that an individual who identified himself as Lee Oswald had contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City inquiring as to any messages. Special agents ///
it should be /// "of this Bureau who have conversed with Oswald in Dallas, Texas have observed photographs of the individual referred to above and have listened to a recording

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of his voice. These special agents are of the opinion that the above-referred to individual was not Lee Harvey Oswald. The Mr. Sprague. If I may interject at this point, just to emphasize that when we questioned Mr. Phillips, Mr. Preyer and Mr. Feld, the CIA had stated previously and Mr. Phillips stated at that time that the tape recording, that the CIA had on Oswald in Mexico City had been destroyed within approximately a week within the recording, that they were not in existence at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy.

So we now have a document indicating that agents of the FBI listened to provide the these tapes after the assassination. Certainly this flies in the face of the testimony given by Mr. Phillips of what the CIA has previously presented and raises now an additional question, if such a tape were in existence after the assassination, why was that tape destroyed, if it was.

Now he Mr. Phillips said prior to the assassination it was just a tape routinely used again. Query: was this a tape representing someone calling himself Lee Harvey Oswald destroyed after the assassination? That is the question raised.

Of course, an additional thought to be raised at this time
Mr. Tanenbaum referred earlier to Mr. Vectana indicating
that one of the things that had been requested of him after

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24 25 the assassination, contacting some relatives in Mexico City form the purpose of getting those relatives to say they had seen Oswald in Mexico City, these dates start to raise some question as to whether there has been a deliberate attempt to make it appear that Oswald was in Mexico City.

Mr. Stokes. Let me ask this question. You say that the report from J. Edgar Hoover to Rowyy has just surfaced and is new?

Mr. Tanenbaum. When I say that, it was just released that we know of.

Mr. Stokes. Released by whom?

Mr. Tanenbaum. It was released from the Secret Service.

Mr. Stokes. Whom did they release it to? Publicly?

Mr. Tanenbaum. They released it to an individual.

Mr. Stokes. We have it in our possession?

Mr. Tanenbaum. Yes; we do.

Mr. Stokes. I see.

Mr. Tanenbaum. Let me get that document for you.

Mr. Stokes. This does not appear in the Senate report or in any other of the investigatory agency reports?

Mr. Tanenbaum. No.

Isam passing out to you now a copy of that letter.

Mr. Stokes. Thank you very much.

Mr. Tanenbaum. One last point on this, Mr. Chairman, whether or not this tape was ever destroyed by the CIA, there



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is another important fact here that is that the substance of this tape was never given over to the Warren Commission.

Now, we have information from an individual that there is a gentleman in Dallas who is prepared to come forward. It is our belief $\frac{1}{M}$ we have not talked to him; an individual who has talked to him has passed this on to us $\frac{1}{M}$ his name is Edward McBee. He was a bartender who worked for Jack Ruby and other nightclub owners in Dallas and he, in fact, testified before the Warren Commission that he did not know Oswald and he knew of no relationship between Oswald and Jack Ruby.

He presently is recovering from cancer and has indicated to the individual who called us that approximately eleven days before the assassination there was a meeting in his club where he worked and that the individuals who were present at this meeting were Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, a fellow by the name of Emilio Santana, Guy Bannister and approximately four or five other individuals from New Orleans and Mexico City.

Let us just quickly look at some of the individuals who were at this meeting that we know about. He positively identified a photograph, when showed to him by a researcher, of Guy Bannister. Guy Bannister $\frac{1}{12}$ this gets back to Mr. Thone's question about the Fair Play for Cuba activity $\frac{1}{12}$ Guy Bannister was a former FBI officer in charge of the

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Chicago office. He retired in 1955 and later ran a detective agency. The agency's office was at 544 Camp Street $\frac{1}{27}$ that gets us back to the Fair Play for Cuba activity. That is where the headquarters were listed. Again, Lee Harvey Oswald was the only member of that organization in New Orleans.

Also at 544 Camp Street were other active anti-Castro Cuban groups. Emilio Santana is another individual who was a member of this No Name Key Group. We have photographs of him.

Also, members of this No Name Key Group were Manuel Garcia Gonzalez, standing next to Oswald when he was handing out the Fair Play for Cuba literature // by the way, there is some photographic evidence to suggest that when Oswald was handing out the Fair Play for Cuba literature when Manuel Garcia Gonzalez was standing next to him that it was done before the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. That is where Clay Shaw worked.

In the photographs, there is an individual who appears.

One can almost be certain it is Clay Shaw walking towards

Oswald when he is handing out this literature and going into
the office building where he, in fact, worked,

Loran Hall -1

Yes, sir?

Mr. Fithian. You say on page 13 $\frac{1}{l^2}$ and you just recently said, and before you get too far beyond this, you



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24 25 said "Recently McBee recanted his story. He now states" and then you go on to indicate what he states about the group meeting in his tavern and so on. He states this to whom?

Mr. Tanenbaum. He stated it to one Gary Shaw, an individual who has been active in research in the assassination for some years.

Mr. Fithian. You have not had any correspondence with him?

Mr. Tanenbaum. No; we have not.

Mr. Fauntroy. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. Mundaukanna I would be happy to yield.

Mr. Fauntroy. What is the feasibility of bringing Mr. McBee here, both in terms of not compromising his reputation and in terms of his health?

Mr. Tanenbaum. I have not spoken to Mr. McBee and I cannot answer the question until we actually do speak with him in Dallas, which we have to do.

Mr. Preyer. Do you know of any way to corroborate

McBee? If you could substantiate his testimony / the

whole Warren Commission is anchored on the premise that

Ruby and Oswald have no connection with each other. If this,

and what you say later, could be demonstrated, it could be

very important.

Mr. Tanenbaum. Before we could be in a position, Mr.



is a big question.

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Preyer, to corroborate anything he said, we obviously, in the very, very first instance, we have to speak to him in person. Mr. McKinney. I wonder if this is the sort of smoking gun that Congress is looking for? It is not proof, but it

The smere fact that there would be a man who was there and was going to testify under oath certainly would assuage a lot of my colleagues in the colleagues in the colleague of the colleague -Charachage laurely autobated

Mr. Tanenbaum. If our budget will permit, we will make any effort to go down to Dallas and speak with him.

Mr. Preyer. Is this the type of witness you could ask to take the polygraph test?

Mr. Tanenbaum. I domnotusee any reason why we could not do that.

You mentioned polygraph, Mr. Preyer. Orest Pena, whom I indicated was the informant for the New Orleans FBI agent says he demands that we give him a polygraph test. Because in fact deBrueys threatened him before he testified before the Warren Commission.

Mr. McKinney. I would like to make an added comment. I do not believe that there is any secret that there are many people in Congress who are saying well, let's let the Black Caucus have Martin Luther King's assassination; Kennedy is fifteen years down the drain.



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 \mathcal{A} Is that a correct assumption?

If there were to be found any smoking gun to keep this committee going, it would be far more psychologically valuable if it were to be found in the older case. I am just telling you where I think I count numbers. That is where my numbers are at.

I do not want to see the committee compromised on the short-sighting of these investigations, either one of them.

I do not want to be in a position like I have been in too many times in this place where I have to turn what is commonly called a streetwalker to get something through as we have done on Home Rule; as the base have done on Home Rule; as the base have done on done

As a member of this committee, trust and admire you guys and your reputations and everything else, but if you that find us anything that will get those bloodhounds out there where the latest and questioning Kennedy, I think that we have this issue locked, and your employment would be a great deal more secure.

Mr. Stokes. Mr. Tanenbaum, may I inquire about how much longer your presentation will take? I am thinking in terms of the fact that it is now quarter of 6. I do not know how much longer the members want to continue this evening.



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24 25 Could you give me some idea?

Mr. Tanenbaum. Fifteen to twenty minutes.

Mr. Stokes. All right. Please proceed.

Mr. Tanenbaum. Now during the time of the meeting that McBee says took place and the assassination, witnesses came forward to indicate that Jack Ruby transferred power of attorney to his sister. Now, the FBI was made aware of this fact

Mr. Fithian. May I interrupt and ask just one question, whether Guy Bannister is still existing?

Mr. Tanenbaum. Could you repeat the question?

Mr. Fithian. Is Guy Bannister still alive, one of the participants of the alleged meeting eleven days before the assassination?

Mr. Tanenbaum. It is our impression, from what we know about Guy Bannister, that he is no longer alive. The FBI was given this information that Jack Ruby transfered his power of attorney shortly before the assassination. In fact, they did not investigate this.

We now know that the law firm that handled this matter has destroyed their records. They have numbered files $\frac{1}{M}$ and assume for the minute that this is file 5,000, they have destroyed numbers through 7500.

However, this woman, who was a secretary, is still a round.



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Het us discuss the organized crime aspect of this case. There is an individual whom we understand is willing to come forward and testify. His name is Louis McWillie, presently in Las Vegas, Neventa. He was a very close friend of Jack Ruby, and Ruby indicated that he was like a brother to him.

This fellow, McWillie, goes back into organized crime fifted in the 50-s when he was operating casinos in Cuba. He has indicated that in 1959 Ruby travelled to Cuba and visited a fellow by the name of Santo Trafficante, Jr. Trafficante is presently operating his organized crime activities in Tampa, Floranta. He allegedly is one of the kingpins of international narcotics. All trafficking allegedly flows through him.

Trafficante was associated with Rosselli and Giancano, both of whom are dead. Rosselli testified before the Senate Committee on Intelligence. It was Rosselli's testimony that indicated, among other things, that Trafficante was the Mafia link, he was the coordinator for the CIA when they would contact organized crime to kill people, most notably Fidel Castro.

Trafficante was put in jail by Fidel Castro in 1959 after the revolution. When he was released, he was released with another fellow. That fellow was none other than Loran Eugene Hall.



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SECRET

Trafficante has been quoted by a Cuban exile in Miami as stating, some time before the assassination, that JFK was going to get hit. This whole organized crime activity, as it relates to this case, involves the people who, in fact, were involved with Castro before and during the revolution, and that is Frank Sturgis, who was appointed by Castro after the revolution in charge of security for the Air Force, and as the liaison and coordinator of all the casinos in Cuba.

So Sturgis, who is also known as Frank Fiorino was involved with all of these people.

One year after Rosselli testified before the Senate Committee, he was murdered. That case is still under investigation. I believe three days prior to his testimony before the Senate Committee, Sam Giancano was murdered, and that case is still being investigated.

Trafficante never testified before any committee about his alleged involvement with the CIA plots to kill other people, particularly Fidel Castro. The ostensible reason why he was not called before the Senate committee was that he allegedly was in Costa Rica.

Hopefully, as far as we are concerned, he is in Tampa,

Florida, because he is an individual, I think, that we would

like to talk to under oath and discuss with him under oath

what he knows about these people and, most pointedly, what

he knows about the assassination of the President.

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24 25 Mr. Stokes. Mr. Tanenbaum, let me ask you a question.

You quote Jose Ulman as saying / I guess quoting Trafficante
to the effect that Kennedy was going to be hit. Where do
we get that information?

Mr. Tanenbaum. That comes from our investigator who is in Florida now.

Mr. Stokes. From him having talked to whom?

Mr. Tanenbaum. Ulman.

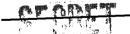
Mr. Stokes. Is Ulman a willing witness?

Mr. Tanenbaum. I do not know the answer to that question. He is a person whom we would like to speak with.

Mr. Sprague. Mr. Chairman, may I say that in our opinion, considering the comments made previously, that we would urge upon this committee the issuance of a subpoena for Mr. Trafficante, one for him prepared personally and the other for his records touching upon the areas that have just been commented upon by Mr. Tanenbaum.

I might say this. If the committee should decide the issuance of these two subprenas, I think that here it is extremely important that not one word come out of this hearing room because in the event that Mr. Trafficante is still in Florida, the moment that there is one word out of this room, he will no longer be in Florida.

I think that it is extremely important in this instance, and our people would like to dispatch it this evening, to



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go down to Florida for the purpose of serving these two subpenas, for the production of Mr. Trafficante next Wednesday. We have to give our people enough time to try to seek him out and to serve these subpenas, these two subpenas.

9 Mr. Stokes. Mr. Thone?

Mr. Thone. What records?

Mr. Sprague. We do not know whether he has any records, but our demand is that he bring with him all notes and materials and documents received, vouchers, memoranda, correspondence, from January 1958 to December 1964 related to attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro.

I might interject, remember supposedly he was, at one time, working at the behest of the CIA coordinating such attempts, and we would be interested in any notes, memoranda, payments that were made.

Continuing on, all such material relating to attempts to assassinate, or the assassination of John F. Kennedy and such material relating to the groups and organizations known as Alpha 66, International Anti-Communist Brigade, No Name Key Group, the Cuban Revolutionary Council; and relating to his own release from prison in Havana, Cuba.

I am not stating what I expect. Encompassing any and all areas relating to the inquiry.

Mr. Thome. Being serious about it, you cannot expect that



he has any records.



Mr. Sprague. I would tend to agree, but who knows?

If someone doing work on behalf of the CIA, if at that instance he initiated, or has something to grant him perhaps some immunities?

We do not know. Who knows.

Mr. McKinney. May I follow through on a point and get dounsel's opinion?

One, we have perfection, you find him, you serve him, he comes and testifies. If he took the fifth mendment himself, we would have a hell of a point.

Two, if he disappears, would gounsel advise that we make as much of apoint of his having been served and having disappeared? Would that also help us with our problem?

Mr. Sprague. Mr. McKinney, of course, our approach is that we, in fact, want this person's testimony under oath. As we see it, assuming that we are able to move expeditiously without word getting out, to serve him $\frac{1}{M}$ as I see it, there are four courses.

One, he can go into gourt attacking the legal basis of this dommittee, gonstitutional basis. Second, he can flee, having been served.

Third, he can appear and take whatever constitutional protection he is entitled to. Fourth, of course, he can testify.

I think that speaks in response to your question.



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24 25 Mr. Sprague. We are making this request, not on the basis of the first three, but on the basis of, in fact,

All four are of value to us.

obtaining his testimony.

9 Mr. McKinney.

Mr. Stokes. Let me follow up for a moment on Mr.

McKinney's question. Let us presume we issue a subpoena and he is located in Florida, that he is properly served and he then goes into court and files a motion to quash, on whatever reason he would base the motion to quash. At that point, we have a public confrontation with a witness, which is something that prior to this time has been subliminal, and at least

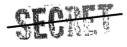
How does that affect the investigation, a recalcitrant witness, one who does not want to submit?

not made known to the public in terms of the investigation.

Mr. Sprague. We still have many areas, as you gathered from the presentation you heard, to proceed. Of course, I do suggest that with a Yourt attack pending against the ability of this Congress to lawfully investigate these two assassinations that that is going to be a question for the Congress, whether they want to drop these investigations with such a Court test pending.

Mr. McKinney. Congress is as ready to be quashed by the Courts as to have its Chairman questioned.

Mr. Stokes. Let me ask you another question. Let us assume he comes here pursuant to being served, and I would



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presume you would want to question him in Executive Session because you do not know what he is going to say, and assume then that with the knowledge that Giancano is dead, Rosselli is dead, that he begins exercising his rights and refuses to testify.

Where are we then in terms of the investigation?

Mr. Preyer. That raises a question, are you planning to use McWillie and Ulman?

Mr. Sprague. It raises a number of other questions. If
this committee should authorize the issuance of these
subplenas after they have been served, not before, after
they have been served, then I would then make a request that
we, immediately in this instance, request of the CIA and the
FBI and any other pertinent government agency all of their
pertinent file material relating to contacts with this
particular individual as well, which would be a further aid
to the investigation.

Mr. Stokes. Does anyone have anything further?

Mr. McKinney. I was just going to say that we had better, at one point or another, make a decision on the subpoena.

Mr. Stokes. You need a resolution of these, I assume?

Mr. Sprague. That is correct.

Mr. Fithian. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Stokes. Mr. Fithian?

Mr. Fithian. I wonder if we could indulge the committee



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to make one more trip to the Floor before we take up this serious matter.

Mr. Stokes. All right.

We will recess.

A brief recess was taken.

Mr. Stokes. The committee will come to order.

Just prior to recess, we were discussing the subpena situation. Mr. Fithian is not here, but he and Mr. Preyer and I had a few more questions relative to the subpena process. We might take those up at this time.

Here is Mr. Fithian.

We were just beginning to get back to the subpena you process, Mr. Fithian, and mm might want to be recognized at this point for questions that you have.

Mr. Fithian. I did not have any specific question other than I wanted to make sure we did not just rip off a subpoena before we voted.

A couple of mechanical questions, Mr. Sprague. You send an investigator to Tampa. Do your people then actually serve a subpøena?

Mr. Sprague. Yes. It will be a person on the staff that I will designate.

I am intending, assuming that these subpoenas are authorized and issued, to designate Mr. Tanenbaum, Mr. Klein and Mr. Johnson. The rules, while they do not spell it out,



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but the custom is that personal service is required. In fact, there may well be a problem or a possibly of harm in personal service.

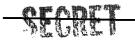
It would be my opinion that upon their ascertaining that that individual is at his residence, an attempt, then to serve by identifying themselves and their purpose and what they have to the person who is then barring access. It is then sufficient service.

Mr. Thone: If Mr. Johnson offered me a subprena, I would take it.

Mr. Fithian. I think you answered the question. I am assuming you just do not walk up as a complete stranger to a guy like this, and therefore the person blocking the entrance receiving the subperson considered the subperson had been legally served.

Mr. Sprague. Our people are going to identify themselves to the person who is there at the entrance to the
premises, fully identifying themselves and the purpose,
hopefully having established that the person is in residence.

If they are permitted in, fine. They will be accordingly served. It may well be that they will not be permitted entry, that they will be barred, in which case they will put that as a request. I am instructing them to consider service on the person who is the agent barring access.



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Mr. Fithian. May we return just briefly to the earlier subplena that was authorized?

As I understand the nature of that subpoena is such that the person named in it will actually come to Washington?

Mr. Sprague. The subpoena reads that way, Mr. Fithian, but that is not required. That is just for the control of the physical evidence so that as we want to we can then take up with them the bringing of it to Washington.

If, for purposes of chain of custody, they desire to meet the people who are transporting it, fine. We have no objection to that.

Mr. Fithian. There is no difference between that subpoena and the one that you are now talking about?

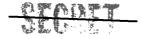
Mr. Sprague. Yes. This subpoena one is for the actually a subpoena of the person. That is one of the two subpoenas.

The second subplena is for these records. Technically,
I guess if that person wanted to say to our people, here
are the records, you can cart them back, fine. We would be
glad to cart them back.

Mr. Fithian. I have no further questions.

Mr. Stokes. Let me ask you a further mechanical question.

Once we have signed this subprena, pursuant to the committee's action, does that subprena go through the Clerk's



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office of the House? Who actually issues the subpena?

Mr. Sprague. Once it is signed by you, it remains with us, in our possession, until actual service.

Mr. Stokes. That is standard procedure under House rules?

Mr. Sprague. That is correct.

Mr. Stokes. I am wondering mechanically, in terms of keeping what takes place here an absolute secret, as you have requested, whether we had to go to the Clerk's office where obviously it would be a problem, but we do not have to?

Mr. Sprague. We do not have to, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes. Are there any further questions on this point?

Mr. Preyer. Mr. Chairman, I move the following resolution: Resolved, that the majority of the members of the committee being present, the majority of the members voting, that the committee hereby authorizes the following subpoena and directs the chairman to sign such subpoena.

Mr. Stokes. Would the clerk read the subpoena?

Mrs. Martine. Trading:

Ms. Martine. MBy authority of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America to

Richard A. Sprague or any assistant designated by him, you are hereby commanded to summon Santo Trafficant, Jr. in

Tampa, Florida, to be and to before the Select Committee on

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Assassinations of the House of Representatives of the United States, of which the Hongardia Louis Stokes is Chairman, in their Chamber, in the fity of Washington, on March 16th, 1977 at the hour of 10:00. A least a.m., then and there to testify touching on matters of inquiry related to said committee, and he is not to depart without leave of said committee.

Herein, fail not make return of this summons, witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the United States in the City of Washington this 9th day of March, 1977.

Mr. Sprague. There is a second subpena as well.

Mr. Stokes. We will have to take action on this one first.

You have heard the reading of the Resolution? We are ready for the question.

All in favor, say aye.

A chorus of ayes.)

Mr. Stokes. Those opposed?

[No response]

Mr. Stokes. The motion is carried; so ordered.

Mr. Preyer?

Mr. Preyer. Mr. Chairman, I move that: Resolved, the majority of the members of the committee being present, the majority of the members voting, that the committee hereby

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authorizes the following subpoena and directs the Chairman to sign such subpoena.

Mr. Stokes. The clerk will read the subpoena.

Mrs. Hartin Creading:

Ms. Martial. By authority of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America to Richard A. Sprague, or any assistant designated by him, you are hereby commanded to summon Santo Trafficante, Vr. in Tampa, Florida to be and to appear before the Select Committee on Assassinations of the House of Representatives of the United States, of which the Hone Table Louis Stokes is Chairman and to bring with him any or all notes, materials, documents, receipts, vouchers, memoranda, correspondence from January, 1958 to December, 1964 relating to attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro; the same relating to attempts to assassinate or the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; the same relating to groups or organizations known as Alpha 66, International Anti-Communist Brigade, the No Name Key Group and the Cuban Revolutionary Council; the same relating to your release from prison in Havana, Cuba, in their Chamber, in the City of Washington, on March 16, 1977, at the hour of 10 -00 - tolook a.m., then and there to testify touching on matters of inquiry related to said fommittee, and he is not to depart without leave of said committee.

Herein, fail not make return of this summons, witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the

United States in the fity of Washington this 9th day of March,

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Mr. Stokes. You have heard the reading of the

Resolution. Are you ready for the question?

Those in favor, say aye.

(A chorus of ayes.)

Mr. Stokes. Those opposed, no?

[No response]

Mr. Stokes. The motion is carried. So ordered.

Mr. McKinney. Mr. Chairman, could the records show the members present, in case there is any question?

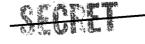
Mr. Stokes. Mr. Thone, Mr. McKinney, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Preyer, Mr. Fauntroy, Mrs. Burke, Mr. Fithian and the Chairman.

Does that take care of the subpena matters? Mr. Sprague. Yes; it does.

Mr. Stokes. Is there anything further, Mr. Tanenbaum, in your presentation?

Mr. Tanenbaum. Yes, sir.

There are really just a few more items. One is a letter that allegedly was written, and I underline and underscore allegedly written, by Lee Harvey Oswald to Mr. Hunt. We have not been able to have any experts in the field of handwriting actually analyze the letter. We do not have the original letter, and I have in total indicated on page 17



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of the briefing memorandum the substance of the memorandum, so when I say "allegedly," members of the committee, I do not like to talk about a document that we should have had analyzed but for the fact that we were involved in the situation that we are in and \(\frac{1}{24} \) and this is something for you to take up with the Attorney General \(\frac{1}{24} \) we do not have the original of.

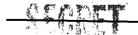
This letter was allegedly sent in 1974 to the FBI. The individual, who is in Mexico City, whose name we do not know but only know his initials, they are P.S. in there is a postmark on the envelope indicating Mexico City. This individual has indicated he sent this letter that appears on page 17 of the briefing memorandum to the FBI in 1974 and heard nothing.

Waiting one year, he then sent it to a gentleman called Penn Jones, a researcher in Texas, a researcher of the Kennedy assassination. Mr. Jones, when reading "Mr. Hunt," assumed it was H.L. Hunt and conducted an inquiry as to whether it was H.L. Hunt.

He did not come to any definitive conculsion.

This letter surfaced for our purposes when a newsperson in Dallas called me to indicate that he had this letter and that the FBI was coming to question him about this letter and this was several weeks ago.

I then tried to call we the Director of the FBI to find



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out if, in fact, they had this letter, whether or not they had an original copy of the letter or whether they had a copy, the likes of which we had, and whether, in fact, they were conducting an investigation into the assassination of the President of the United States.

The episode that I will relate in fact happened, because I was there and I asked my secretary to call the Director whom, I was informed, was away and his number one assistant was on the phone and told the secretary when she identified who I was that he did not want to speak to me.

Then another person came on the phone. After two more people, we hung up and called again. I then got the gentleman who was the number one person in charge, and he indicated that yes, the FBI, he thought / he was not sure / was conducting an investigation into the assassination. I did not say I was talking about the Lee Harvey Oswald-Mr. Hunt letter. I just said there was this letter I wanted to talk about. He gratuitously commented that he knew about the letter and he would have somebody call.

That was Mr. Daly who, in fact, did. Mr. Daly said that the FBI received this letter in January of 1977 and that in fact they opened up the investigation. There was an ongoing investigation of the murder of the President.

He stated that he would not give us the letter and would only tell us the results of any investigation that they



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were presently conducting.

In a letter that was written some time before to

Mr. Sprague from the Director, that letter indicated in

substance that the fBI was willing in spirit to cooperate

fully with this committee. I asked him about that letter

because it did not seem to me, as a representative view,

that if they had a letter that indicates namely, "Dear Mr.

Hunt: I would like information concerning my position. I

am asking only for information. I am asking that we discuss

the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anybody

else. Thank you. Lee Harvey Oswald." November 8, 1963.

It seems to me, as a representative view, that this was something of note that we should have been notified about it.

Mr. Daly indicated that he was aware of the Director's letter to Mr. Sprague, that he in fact wrote. It was his understanding that they would only tell us the results of what they found out.

So I mention this, Mr. Chairman, because perhaps you would want to discuss this matter with the Attorney General in light of other matters we do not know about right now that they may be involved with.

We do not have the original. If they, in fact, the FBI, has the original, we would very much like it.

I have indicated here that there are some sources that

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E. Howard Hunt was the CIA station chief in Mexico City
during the time the President was assassinated. This letter
originates from Mexico City. There has been speculation that
a fellow by the name of Guy Baldwin, a CIA employee, allegedly
had meetings in his apartment in Mexico City and therein
discussed plans to assassinate the President.

What we have to do, obviously, is inquire about the FBI if they have the originals so that we could have, immediately, an analysis done with the known hand of Lee Harvey Oswald and compare it to this letter.

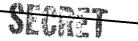
I do not know whether or not we will be able to do that with the copies we have. Again, I would hope that that would be brought up.

Mr. Stokes. I might say, Mr. Sprague, you should make note of that for the agenda.

Mr. Sprague. Very Well; Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Tanenbaum. Now, Mr. Lehner alluded to Agent 88 and we have heard a tape and discussed it with an individual who was, at the time, a Sergeant in the Miami Police Department.

He heard a tape on November 10, 1963 that was recorded on November 9, 1963. This tape was between Mr. Somerset, now deceased, and Mr. Joseph J. Milteer, who died in 1974. Mr. Milteer was a rabid, right-wing activist. He went to the apartment of Mr. Somerset. Mr. Somerset, in this one-room



apartment had a simple tape-recorder and tape-recorded the

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In substance, what Milteer says is that the President is going to be killed. He predicts the exact manner in which the President is going to be killed. He says it is going to be from an office building with a high-powered

rifle that can be disassembled, and that shortly after the assassination the police are going to arrest someone to allay

public concern,

conversation.

He does not say that the President is going to be killed in Dallas. If anything, one can speculate about this if one desires. It would have been in Miami, because the President went to Miami on November 18th.

In fact, he, President Kennedy, changed his plans with his motorcade and was flown by helicopter everywhere he went when he was there.

Before we can jump to any conclusions, which we have not about the Milteer tape, it is significant that this fellow who was involved in the most extreme and sordid heinous type of right-wing activity would have made this kind of a statement, actually predicting the manner in which the President was killed, on November 9, 1963.

This tape was played the next day for FBI people and Secret Service people. We have a photograph that was taken by Mr. Augens of the AP wire service of the Presidential



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motorcade as it was approaching the plaza, making a left-hand turn on Elm Street. There is a photograph of an individual who looks again $\frac{1}{4}$ I underscore this very much $\frac{1}{4}$ like Mr. Milteer.

Miss Hess went down to Milteer's residence in Georgia. We had permission of the Judge down there, Judge Knight. Milteer's estate was in probate. With his permission, we were able to go through some of his belongings and property and material: ...

She found a photograph of Milteer - this is not to throw bouquets at us 7 but let me just note that in many of the books that are written on the assassination, they have a photograph of this Joseph J. Milteer. The photograph is not a picture of Milteer, although they claim that in it is.

Miss Hess found this photograph 7 we had not been in b usiness that long $\frac{1}{H}$ it is just an example of the kind of research staff that we have. I have to doff my cap to her, she has done a great job.

What we would like to do is compare through the use of experts on a consultant basis and have them compare the Milteer photo with the photo that we have of Milteer's picture. If, indeed, Milteer is there watching the President, one other coincidence when added to all of these other facts that we certainly we would like to investiate.

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_24 Now, with regard to Milteer, when I say we would like to investigate, Milteer is dead; nobody is going to point the finger at Milteer. Obvously, we are not going to resurrect himmand bring him up here.

But the FBI interviewed Milteer on November 27, 1963.

They gave that report to the Warren Commission. They never mentioned, from what we know of documentation about that interview, that they had a tape of Milteer when they interviewed him and confronted Milteer with his own words on the tape.

They merely interviewed Milteer the way they interviewed thousands of other people, Instead of pulling out the trump card and asking him, did you predict the manner in which the President of the United States would be murdered, in fact he denied it the play the tape for him, which would be done in the ordinary course of a decent investigation.

That is not indicated in any material that the FBI has, so there is no indication, because, the report that we have in regard to the Milteer, interview, there is nothing mentioned. There is nothing to indicate that this tape was ever brought to the attention of the Warren Commission.

I would ask you, Mr. Chairman, if you would use your good offices to try to obtain for us the testimony that was produced before the Schweiker committee. That, of course, would be very helpful, as would all the documents relative



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to all the people whom we have talked about. Before we talk to them, obviously to do the kind of professional job that you require, we should have all of those documents and all of that testimony, the Rockefeller Commission testimony, the Rockefeller Commission testimony and most pointedly, the Schweiker material.

If we could have that as expeditiously as possible, why we would be in a much more solid position to equestion these people and certainly it would aid immeasurably, if indeed we are lucky enough to have Mr. Trafficante testify before us, we would like to know as much as possible about the sabtivities of Rosselli and Giancan. Nothing would be more valuable than to have his testimony.

Mr. Stokes. Have you made any attempt to get that?

Mr. Tanenbaum. We have had meetings with the Chief

dounsel to the Senate Inouye dommittee now. All of the

Schweiker material was transferred to Senator Inouye and

it was just a question of whether or not we were going to

receive clearance, which has not been resolved, and then

they will give us that material.

However, we have made many calls and few have ever been returned. Given the uncertain nature of our existence and the difficulties that we have had, one can conclude it is just a question of a matter of time before our request might expire.



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I again urge your good offices to try to get these materials for us.

Mr. Stokes. All right. We will be glad to work on that.

Mr. Preyer. I am afraid I am going to have to leave.

I wonder if I could ask one thing?

What are your plans about Mr. Veciana?

Mr. Tanenbaum. We have been very desirous to go down to Florida and have Mr. Fonzi present and speak at length with Mr. Veciana. It was brought to our attention from the conversations that Mr. Fonzi had with Mr. Veciana, he received in excess of \$250,000 in severance pay from Mr. Bishop in 1973. In order to cooperate, I should say this. If Mr. Veciana received in excess of \$250,000 from a man he claims was a CIA agent and we are able to establish that he received that much money, that would go a long way to corroborate his testimony.

We have not had a chance to do it. But with the subpoena that we have from Mr. Trafficante, we are going to attempt to wipe that out right now, so I am hopeful that once we talk to Mr. Veciana, we will have a chance to corroborate some of the things that he said and Mr. Fonzi has spoken to him on at least three occasions in substance where he has reported

back the information that he has.

If I may, there are four other subpdenas Mr. Sprague. in the King case which are all the same in terms of the wording. One is on the Virector of the Volice in Memphis; the other is on the Folice Department; the other is on the District Attorney; the other is on the Sheriff.

These are subplenas - one is on the Birmingham Police Department these are subpoenas similar to what we had previously, and we would like the committee to authorize these subppenas.

In sending people down on the subprenas already issued, we would like to get it all at one time.

Mr. Stokes. I will recognize the motion.

Mr. Fauntroy. Mr. Chairman, I should like to move that a majority of the members of the committee being present, a majority of the members voting, that the committee hereby authorizes the following subprenas and direct the Chairman to sign such subprenas.

Mr. Stokes. The glerk will read them.

Martin Ereading:]
Harting #By authority of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America to Richard A. Sprague, or any assistant designated by him, you are hereby commanded to summon Gene Barksdale, Sheriff, Sheldon County, Tennesses, to be and to appear before the Select Committee on Assassinations of the House of



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Representatives of the United States, of which the
Honorable Louis Stokes is Chairman, and to bring with him all
files, reports, correspondence, sketches, exhibits, documents,
tapes, photographs, evidence, and things of any nature
whatsoever, relating to the investigation to the death of
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the investigation, confinement, custody, treatment, care of the prosecution of James
Earl Ray, in their chamber, in the city of Washington, on
March 16th, 1977, at the hour of 10.00 sales a.m., then and
there to testify touching on matters of inquiry related to
said committee, and he is not to depart without leave of said

Herein, fail not make return of this summons, witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the United States in the dity of Washington this 9th day of March, 1977.

Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America to Richard A. Sprague, or any assistant designated by him, you are hereby commanded to summon Hugh Stanton, Jr., District Attorney, Sheldon County, Tennance, to be and to appear before the Select Committee on Assassinations of the House of Representatives of the United States, of which the Hongraphe Louis Stokes is Chairman, and to bring with him all files, reports, correspondence, sketches,



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. 24 exhibits, documents, tapes, photographs, evidence, and things of any nature whatsoever, relating to the investigation to the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and the investigation and prosecution of James Earl Ray, in their chamber, in the city of Washington, on March 16th, 1977 at the hour of 10 photographs, evidence, and he is not to depart without leave of said committee, and he is not to depart without leave of said committee.

Herein, fail not to make return of this summons, witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the United States in the City of Washington this 9th day of March, 1977.

Congress of the United States of America to Richard A.

Sprague, or any assistant designated by him, you are hereby commanded to summon Captain Jack LeGrande, Birmingham

Police Department, Birmingham, Alabama to be and to appear before the Select Committee on Assassinations of the House of Representatives of the United States of which the Honeumble Louis Stokes is chairman, and to bring with him all files, reports, exhibits, correspondence, documents, statements, notes, sketches, photographs, transcripts and things of any nature whatsoever, relating to the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the investigation and prosecution of James Earl Ray in their chamber, in the dity of Washington, on

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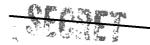
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March 16, 1977 at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a.m., then and there to testify touching on matters of inquiry related to said committee, and he is not to depart without leave of said committee.

Herein, fail not to make return of this summons, witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the United States in the dity of Washington this 9th day of March, 1977.

By authority of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America to Richard A. Sprague or any assistant designated by him, you are hereby commanded to summon E. Winslow Chapman, Birector of the Folice, Memphis, Tenname, to be and to appear before the Select Committee on Assassinations of the House of Representatives of the United States of which the Hongarable Louis Stokes is Chairman and to bring with him all files, reports, correspondence, sketches, exhibits, documents, tapes, photographs, property, evidence and things of any nature whatsoever, relating to the surveillance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the investigation into the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the investigation and prosecution of James Earl Ray, in their Chamber, in the gity of Washington on March 16, 1977 at the h our of 10.000 alcoh a.m., then and there to testify touching on matters of inquiry related to said fommittee, and he is not to depart without leave of said fommittee.



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. 24 "Herein, fail not to make return of this summons, witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the United States in the gity of Washington this 9th day of March, 1977."

Mr. Stokes. All right. We now have all four.

We will now entertain the motion, the four en bloc.

Mr. Fauntroy. I would so move, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes. All in favor will say aye.

A chorus of ayes.

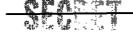
Mr. Stokes. Those opposed?

(No response)

Mr. Stokes. The motion is carried; so ordered.

Mr. McKinney: Again, Mr. Chairman, I think for the record we ought to say that Mr. McKinney, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Preyer, Mr. Fauntroy, Mrs. Burke and Mr. Fithian here. I just want this into the record, in case our rules are ever in contest.

Mr. Tanenbaum. One last point. The committee has had an emissary, an intermediary, really, from the Cuban delegation of the United Nations attempt to contact us, because they say they have information that they will like to pass on to the committee that is from Castro, to you, Mr. Chairman, and to other members of the committee, and in line with this of course, nothing has been done. If there had, you would have known about it. I think it is important for you to know



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that we have been contacted in that vein, and no one has indicated anything about any trips going anywhere near or around the island of Cuba.

In light of that, I also obtained from Senator McGovern the material that he received from Castro when he went to Cuba, and in that material, simply Castro has outlined in detail some twenty three attempts on his life and he has a lot of people in jail there.

We do not know how accurate the information is. They are not guided by the Miranda decision. They have a way of making people talk.

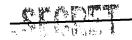
In any event, we have that report also and we have outlined that there are a lot of people, of course, that we would like to talk to for further corroboration of the information we discussed with regard to the anti-Castro Cuban activity, people like Mr. Veciana, et al.

Mr. Sprague. Mr. Chairman, I would bring to the committee's attention that the committee is aware $\frac{1}{2}$ Mr. Fithian probably is not $\frac{1}{2}$ from the previous Congress about the information that came to us as an offer of information from Castro, and our contacting the Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Stokes. One moment, please.

[Pause]

Mr. Sprague. Briefly, the committee knows about the



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previous overture. He made some contact through the Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations. There was supposed to be subsequent information related back to us. There has not

I am just bringing you up to date. My own view is that with the way in which things have appeared, it is little wonder that there is no follow through of conveying information to us. However, that has not been disclosed by anyone on this committee or this staff. I want the committee to know, as of today, from San Antonio there is a disclosure there of our allegedly refusing a person who was a double agent. That may affect what is going to happen. I want you to be aware of that.

Mr. Stokes. The San Antonio paper?

Mr. McKinney. Do you have that particular dispatch in front of you?

Mr. Sprague. I only have notes that someone gave me about it. We are going to get the actual dispatch.

Mr. McKinney. I would like to see that.

Mr. Sprague. The word being given to me ____ I do not have the actual press clipping ___ is the statement was the statement whose intermediary is, in fact, a double agent for Castro.

Mrs. Burke. Was it someone from the UN that we were negotiating with?

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Mr. Sprague. The Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations.

The last thing, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Lehner has one brief additional matter.

Mr. Lehner. This was a matter that Mr. Devine received from another member of Congress relating to Clifton Badd, retired police officer from the Louisville Police Department. He was there twenty seven years and retired this past year, 1976 and he states that he has been interviewed by us.

Mr. Evans interviewed him, and he states that he was offered a contract to kill Dr. King.

This was offered to him back in 1965 and he was offered \$500,000 by a fellow Louisville, Kenthamity, police officer.

He also has a tape recording pertaining to that.

He recorded the second meeting with that officer and supplied us with it. It is rather garbled. It requires some work to get an ungarbled version of this tape, but this is something that we will be looking into and will be reporting back to the committee as soon as we are able to get a better version of the tape and see where the investigation leads us.

Mr. Stokes. All right. That is a point in the investigation which, if you could pursue rather rapidly, it would be helpful to us in light of the interest that this particular member has shown in some veracityregarding this area.



Mrs. Burke. In the interview that he disclosed, did he disclose the source of the money that he was going to use?

Mr. Lehner. There was the offer of a fellow officer to him.

Mrs. Burke. Did the fellow officer disclose? It seems to me the ordinary question would be, if you were from Kentucky and this police department, where are you going to get the money?

Mr. Lehner. I do not think this applies to corporation law, but the answer may be the Syndicate.

Mr. Stokes. Do we have a written statement from him?

Mr. Lehner. We have the tape and interview notes from him. He is someone who is cooperating with us and is willing to come back and talk to us again.

Mr. McKinney. The interesting point the chairman is making. We is a member who has changed his mind, another member who voted twice against this committee, member who voted twice against this committee, member who has changed his mind. This is the kind of thing that it was the chairman mentioned earlier, tidbits.

Mr. Stokes. All right. Does that conclude the presentation?

Mr. Sprague. Yes; it does.

Mr. Stokes. On behalf of the committee, I will say

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I think you have done an excellent job in both cases in terms of the presentation made here today. I think it has been very helpful to us in terms of our being able now to proceed to meet further with the Budget Committee so that we can better put into perspective the staff needs.

 \mathscr{H} Is there anything further before we adjourn?

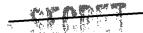
Mr. Fithian. There is one matter, Mr. Chairman. When the regular committee will be meeting again, there are several other items that I would like to take up when we are going to meet again for guidance. I wonder if you have a date?

Mr. Stokes. I would think technically and legally, since we have set those subplenas for the 11th, I believe, at 10 a.m., which I suppose is a duly constituted meeting of this committee, we would have to set a meeting for this date.

The first subppenas we had earlier today were for the llth, Friday the llth, I believe.

Mr. Sprague. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that we need a meeting for that day.

Mr. Stokes. I suppose we could legally recess subject to the call of the Chair and to answer your question, Mr. Fithian, we have asked Mr. Preyer to set a meeting tomorrow of the Budget Committee. He thinks he might be able to do that in the late afternoon.



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Mrs. Burke and I have Appropriations Full Committee tomorrow, a mark-up session, in the morning. anticipate maybe we should try to get the Committee back together Friday, after we have the budget pretty well in hand.

Mr. Fithian. There are several matters other than the Fudget that we could take up.

Mr. McKinney. The other point I want to make, I think for the budget meeting tomorrow, we have some answers from Mr. Thompson's committee on one or two items that we discussed.

Mr. Stokes. Is there anything further?

If not, then at this time, we will recess, subject to further call of the Chair.

Thereupon, at 7:15 p.m. the committee recessed to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.