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SECRET

LD 76-2428

17 SEP 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM : John H. Waller
Inspector GeneralSUBJECT : Jack Anderson Reference to 28 November
1963 CIA Cable

1. The Operations Group of CI Staff has provided a copy of the cable about which you inquired. A copy is attached at Tab A. It is a dissemination of a report by a British journalist stating that a man named Ruby was in Cuba in 1959, where he visited an American gangster-gambler named "Santos," who was living luxuriously in jail. This dissemination was based on a 27 November 1963 cable from London, a copy of which is attached at Tab B. A follow-up cable from London on 29 November commented on the source of the story, raising a question as to his reliability. A copy is at Tab C. A more detailed statement about the man is contained in a report passed to the FBI on 12 December 1963, a copy of which is at Tab D.

2. On 7 January 1964 the FBI provided CIA with a report that Jack Ruby did travel to Cuba in 1959; a copy is at Tab E. On 30 January CIA provided additional information to the Bureau on this subject; a copy is at Tab F.

3. The following points of coincidence are probably of interest to Senator Baker: Jack Ruby did travel to Cuba in 1959, as stated in the report that gave rise to the present query; the name "Santos" is also the given name of Trafficante, although it is not clear that these are the same persons. While there are reservations about the reliability of the source of the report which gave rise to the present question, we are not in a position at this time to evaluate it definitively. It is noted that the description of "Santos" as living in luxury in a Cuban prison is similar to a version also reported in a 16 May 1974 story in the Outlook Section of the Washington Post.

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(SECRET)

4. As you may know, an Agency task force has been conducting an in-depth study of all information relating to issues surrounding the Agency's support for the Warren Commission investigation. This study has been underway since early July and, because of the detailed nature of the review, may require as much as another two months if it is to be completed with the thoroughness that we believe necessary.

5. OLC on 2 August called Liebengood of Senator Baker's staff in response to a query concerning Jack Ruby's alleged trip to Cuba. Unfortunately, on the basis of inadequately researched information given OLC, that staff admitted to knowing only about an allegation of a 1963 trip to Cuba by Ruby put out as propaganda by an anti-Castro Cuban group. The information did not include information in CIA's possession on the 1959 trip by Ruby contained in the 1963 (Tab A) cable. Madigan finally received from OLC a copy of the 1963 cable on September 15, when the matter was straightened out and the files properly researched.

6. As a relevant note on the question on whether or not the Agency was purposely withholding the 1963 cable on Ruby's 1959 visit, we have been informed by the FOIA staff that at least the following persons have been provided copies of the cable:

Mark Lane	
Paul Hoch	
Bernard Fensterwald	
David Belin	
Walker & Buchanan	Carrollton Press
Harold Weisberg	
George Lardner	Washington Post
David Martin	Associated Press
Norman Kempster	L. A. Times
Christie Basham	NBC
Pamela Butler	Readers Digest
Mel Elfin	Newsweek
Dan Schwartz	National Inquirer
Robert L. Terpstra	National Inquirer
Robert Anson	New Times Magazine

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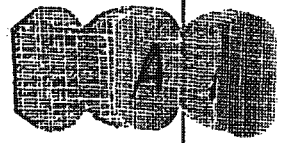
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7. As discussed with you, I think it would be useful for my staff, specifically Breckinridge, to get Madigan out here, describe to him our task force approach to the problem and otherwise convince him that we are cooperating to the fullest on this problem. We will coordinate this with OLC.


John H. Waller

Attachments:
Tabs A thru F

SECRET



C/WH 3

5513

29 NOVEMBER 1963 FILE IN CS FILE NO.

WHITE HOUSE ATTN: MR. MCGEORGE BUNDY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE ATTN: MR. U. ALEXIS JOHNSON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

C/WH 4

DCI, D/DCI, DDP, C/CI 2, VR

CS COPY

28 NOV 63 16 50 Z

DEFERRED

ROUTINE

IMMEDIATE

INFO

CITE DIR

85657

ON 26 NOVEMBER 1963 A BRITISH JOURNALIST NAMED JOHN WILSON, AND ALSO KNOWN AS JOHN WILSON-HUDSON, GAVE INFORMATION TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON WHICH INDICATED THAT AN "AMERICAN GANGSTER TYPE NAMED RUBY" VISITED CUBA AROUND 1959. WILSON HIMSELF WAS WORKING IN CUBA AT THE TIME AND WAS JAILED BY CASTRO BEFORE HE WAS DEPORTED.

IN PRISON IN CUBA, WILSON SAYS HE MET AN AMERICAN GANGSTER GEMELER NAMED SANTOS WHO COULD NOT RETURN TO THE U.S.A. BECAUSE THERE WERE SEVERAL INDICTMENTS OUTSTANDING AGAINST HIM. INSTEAD HE PREFERRED TO LIVE IN RELATIVE LUXURY IN A CUBAN PRISON. WHILE SANTOS WAS IN PRISON WILSON SAYS, SANTOS WAS VISITED FREQUENTLY BY AN AMERICAN GANGSTER TYPE NAMED RUBY. HIS STORY IS BEING FOLLOWED UP. WILSON SAYS HE HAD ONCE TESTIFIED ABOUT CASTRO ACTIVITIES BEFORE THE EASTLAND COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. SENATE, SOMETIME IN 1959 OR 1960.

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW CONDUCTED ON 24 MAY 1978 E IMPDET CL BY 012208
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END OF MESSAGE

Document Number 206-83

for FOIA Review on APR 1975

D: 200-5-41

CS COPY

201-289248

by authority of
RICHARD HELMS
DDP
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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Copy No.

V/mc



SECRET

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

: DIRECTOR

: LONDON

ON: ~~C/WH-4~~: ~~DCI, DDP, C/CI-2, VR~~

RECORDS OFFICER STAMP

The following action is
authorized: DE SENSITIZESigned: R. J. [Signature]

R.O. #1 - Unit

C/IR-4 (27 Nov 63 IN 69100)Note: If destruction, cite
reasons and coordinate
if appropriate.

SECRET 271731Z

DIR INFO [] ~~GITE LOND 6097~~~~RMDAT REV 177~~

REF DIR 85133 *

1. ~~NO TRACES OF OSWALD IN JAGUAR~~ ^{11/7} SPECIAL BRANCH OF THE
CRIMINAL RECORDS OFFICE. ^{SOURCE INFORMATION} HOWEVER, ~~TRAFFIC INDEX~~ SHOWS THAT OSWALD
ARRIVED IN SOUTHAMPTON 9 OCT 59 CLAIMING IN HIS ~~LANDING CARD~~ HE
HAD NO FIXED ADDRESS BUT PLANNED REMAIN U. K. ONE WEEK FOR VACATION
BEFORE GOING ON TO "SOME SCHOOL IN SUISSE". HOWEVER, HE LEFT LOND
NEXT DAY 10 OCT BY AIR FOR HELSINKI. THERE NO ~~RECORD~~ ^{INDICATION} ON RETURN
FROM USSR TO U. S. HE PASSED THROUGH U. K. HOWEVER, IF MOVING
THRU IN TRANSIT ONLY IT NOT NECESSARY FILL OUT ~~LANDING CARD AND~~
~~THEREFORE TRAFFIC INDEX WOULD NOT HAVE RECORD.~~

2. 26 NOV A BRIT SUBJ CLAIMING BE FREE LANCE JOURNALIST
RESIDING CHILE ROUGHLY LAST TWENTY YEARS NAMED JOHN WILSON AKA
WILSON-HUDSON VISITED EMB TO TELL FOLLOWING. SAID HE WAS IN CUBA
DURING 57-59 WORKING IN SOME CAPACITY FOR BATISTA AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY
DEPORTED BY CASTRO AFTER IMPRISONMENT FOR A TIME. HOWEVER,
CLAIMS HE KNEW A GAMLING GANGSTER TYPE NAMED SANTOS WHO WAS IN
SAME PRISON WITH HIM AFTER CASTRO CAME TO POWER. SANTOS WAS 27 Nov 63

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2/mc

Document Number

150-59

for FOIA Review on APR 1976

For sterile copy of this document.
~~CLASSIFIED MESSAGE~~

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

IN 69100 PAGE 2

AMERICAN BUT COULD NOT RETURN U. S. DUE SEVERAL FEDERAL INDICT-
 MENTS OUTSTANDING AGAINST HIM. SANTOS OPTED THEREFORE REMAIN IN
 PRISON FOR PERIOD OF TIME PAYING CASTRO IN DOLLARS FOR HIS RATHER
 LUXURIOUS AND DEFINITELY NON-PRISON LIKE ACCOMMODATIONS. DURING
 THIS TIME HE WAS, ACCORDING TO WILSON-HUDSON, VISITED FREQUENTLY
 BY ANOTHER AMERICAN GANGSTER TYPE NAMED RUBY. WILSON-HUDSON
 CLAIMS HE COULD IDENTIFY RUBY FROM CLEAR PICTURE. ALSO CLAIMS
 TO HAVE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE EASTLAND SENATE COMMITTEE DURING
 ITS HEARINGS IN 59 OR 60 ON CASTRO ACTIVITIES. ~~STATION CHECKING~~
~~WILSON-HUDSON WITH [JAGUAR] AND [SMOOTH]~~ REQUEST ANY HQS TRACES AND
 COMMENTS.

3. ~~CONVY~~ ^{FBI} PURSUING MUCH SAME LINES AS STATION ON THEIR HQS
 REQUESTS. WE CHECKING TOGETHER PREVENT DUPLICATION BUT STATION
 WILL HANDLE TRACES PRINCIPALLY WITH ²[SMOOTH] WHO ¹[JAGUAR] WILL ADDRESS
 REPLIES IN DUPLICATE BOTH TO STATION AND ³CONVY. HAVE ASKED ^{1,2}[SMOOTH]
 FOLLOW UP ANY LEADS ON REPT. SUBJECTS ABROAD RELATING TO ABOVE AS
 APPROPRIATE AND THEY HAVE AGREED TO DO SO.

~~SECRET~~

~~6/S COMMENT: *DISSEMINATION APPLICABLE TO RYBAT 6P FLOOR* CABLES.~~

~~**Requested traces from all stations and offices on Lee Harvey Oswald~~

~~SECRET~~

5/mc



SECRET

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : LONDON

SS COPY

ACTION: CASH 1 (COPY ISSUED TO CI/ST AND WH AT 1515-29 NOV 63)

INFO : DCI, D/DCI, DDP, C/CI, C/CI/ST, VR

~~SECRET~~ 291633Z

DIR CITE LOND 6413

29 Nov 63 IN 70211

~~RYBAT RETBAT~~

REF LOND 6091 (10 69100)*

ALTHO ~~STATION~~ TRACING JOHN WILSON AXA WILSON HUDSON WITH
^{1/2} [JAGUAR] BELIEVE ON FIRST RETURNS FROM ^{2 FCI} ODENNY CHECK HE LIKELY
 BE PSYCHOPATH. ^{WE} STATION GATHERS HE GAVE THIS IMPRESSION WHEN
 TESTIFYING BEFORE EASTLAND COMMITTEE IN 59. WE ARE THEREFORE
 NOT PURSUING FURTHER EXCEPT THRU ¹ [JAGUAR] FOR ANY INFO THEY HAVE
 ON HIM.

~~SECRET~~

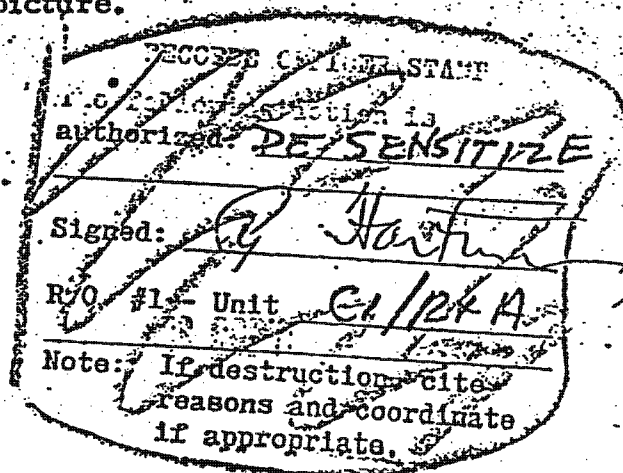
Document Number

233-94

for FOIA Review on APR 1976

C/3 COMMENT: DISSEMINATION APPLICABLE TO RYBAT GPFLOOR DYCOUR CABLES

**Wilson claimed he knew "Ruby" while in Cuba 1957-59, and could identify Ruby from a clear picture.



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2/mc



TO: : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM : Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT : WILSON, Carlos John
(aka WILSON-HUDSON, John
WILSON, John Hudson)
DOB: 29 December 1916
POB: Liverpool, England

Reference: OUT 85657, 28 November 1963

1. A usually reliable source, whose information was evaluated as "possibly true", reported on 8 August 1951 the following information concerning one Carl John WILSON Hudson.

a. WILSON, a Spanish citizen of British descent residing in Chile, was a contact of one Bert SUCHAROV, a suspected Soviet agent, in Santiago, Chile.

b. It had been ascertained that WILSON had arrived in Chile on 28 January 1939 from Buenos Aires, bearing Spanish passport No. 7, issued in Buenos Aires on 4 January 1939 and visaed (tourist) by the Chilean Consul in that city on 25 January 1939. He held Chilean carnet 1.824.595 (Santiago) and resided at Calle Arturo Medina 4207, Santiago.

c. Further background data revealed that WILSON was born in Liverpool, England, on 29 December 1916. In July 1936 he had left his studies at Oxford University in England to enlist as a volunteer in the Spanish Loyalist Forces, whereupon he acquired his Spanish citizenship.

d. Subsequent to his arrival in Chile, WILSON in his capacity as a journalist had opened a one-man crusade against the British Government, in violation of restrictions placed on such activities by foreigners in Chile. He had been, in addition, masquerading under various nonexistent titles as a result of which the Chilean Government on 16 May 1939, at the request of the British

Document Number

385-736

MAY 1976

for FOIA Review on

copy filed in

65-2-82

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW
CONDUCTED ON 25 MAY 1976
E IMPDET CL BY 6/23/68

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Embassy, issued a decree (No. 2344) ordering his expulsion from Chile. Later, however, the decree was rescinded as a result of WILSON's pleas, his state of health and his promise to discontinue his misrepresentation and other illegal activities.

e. In spite of his promises, WILSON had continued these activities, numbering among others an anti-Fascist campaign which he had associated with a "Universal Peace Movement" to be brought about by the elimination of all leading world powers. WILSON also had frequently posed as a British RAF captain and had worn the corresponding uniform.

f. The strange mannerisms exhibited by WILSON were attributed to a mental illness, and following WILSON's second outburst, the British Ambassador presented another request for his expulsion. Again, however, following various explanations by WILSON to the British Embassy and on the renewal of his promise to refrain from further activities of a similar nature, the case was dropped.

2. On 7 October 1952, a usually reliable source, whose information was evaluated as "possibly true," submitted the following report concerning one Carlos John WILSON, who is identifiable with the Carl John WILSON Hudson in paragraph 1 above.

a. WILSON stated that he had arrived in Santiago in 1947 and had worked on a special mission for the British Government in Germany, Egypt, and Turkey at the close of World War II. He stated that he had fought with the Spanish Republican forces against Franco. He was violently anti-United States and constantly condemned United States policy. WILSON was of the opinion that England and France would eventually join with the USSR to form a pact aimed at the complete destruction of the United States. He claimed to be an authority on the Balkans, and was a strong supporter of Tito. Tito, WILSON stated, would eventually line up the entire Balkan area with England and France to assist Russia in crushing the United States.

b. WILSON was extremely interested in the

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Yugoslav colony in Santiago. He attended a large celebration given by the Serbian Orthodox Society at the Club Ruso in Santiago. On this occasion he had become intoxicated and made bitter remarks against the U.S. While he was intoxicated he made confidential remarks indicating that he was a member of an intelligence service.

c. WILSON had an office on Calle Agustinas 1111, which bore the following designation: "CINCRE, Commercial Information." WILSON's business consisted of trade in copper, lead, and sulphur. He stated that he was involved in a secret "deal" in Antofagasta, Chile, in which he planned to ship 15,000 tons of sulphur to Holland.

d. WILSON was in contact with a man identified as Heriberto Springwaller EINICKE, also described as bitterly anti-U.S. EINICKE was believed to have studied in the U.S. between 1922 and 1930. He had later become a colonel in the Nicaraguan Army but had been expelled from the country. It was reported that he spent some time in Bolivia and was closely involved with WILSON in his so-called commercial dealings.

e. WILSON was described as being very intelligent, astute, and well informed on current events. He was extremely sociable, friendly, a very heavy drinker, and a free spender. His physical description was as follows:

Apparent age: 38 years old (born circa 1914)

Build: Medium

color of hair: Brown

color of eyes: Blue-green

face: long, large nose; small, slightly protruding ears; ruddy complexion; small mustache; wears glasses

documentation: UN Press Pass No. 267, issued in Santiago. Pass from the International Police Section of the Chilean Investigation Service authorizing him to enter Los Cerrillos airport in Santiago at any time.

SOURCE COMMENT: Source was of the opinion that WILSON was very probably an intelligence agent, since there was no apparent reason for his great interest in the Yugoslav colony

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in Santiago and since his large income was of questionable origin.

3. A usually reliable source reported 18 June 1959 that Carl John WILSON, British journalist, sent a cable to the British Parliament and to the British Trade Union Federation saying that he had confirmed that the U.S. Military Attaches in the Caribbean were giving military advice to dictators. He protested in the name of humanity, saying that patriots were fighting for their sacred rights to be free citizens and that American volunteers were helping the dictators with the approval of Washington. Source commented that WILSON was planning on accompanying Mario CALERO, Nicaraguan revolutionary who was readying an expedition against Nicaragua from Cuba.

4. Another report dated 26 June 1959 from a usually reliable source stated that Paul HUGHES, an American soldier of fortune, claimed to have at his disposal three aircraft, including one bomber, and planned to launch an attack on Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, during the weekend of 27-28 June 1959. Hughes said that Carl WILSON, a British journalist, and about 65 volunteers would join him in the attack. Source commented that HUGHES also vaguely spoke of possibly bombing Managua for the psychological effect. WILSON said that Castro had no knowledge of HUGHES' plans.

5. United Press International carried the story dated 1 July 1959 from Havana, Cuba, saying that Police had raided a private home in suburban Biltmore the day before and seized a large quantity of arms and arrested three Americans and a Briton. The Americans were identified as Paul HUGHES, an officer in Castro's rebel army; Eiren R. PICHARDO, of Miami, Florida; and Joseph BARDOR, of Los Angeles, California. The Briton was listed as Carl John WILSON.

6. The U.S. Army Attache in Havana, Cuba, reported 30 July 1959 that he had received the following note from Carl John WILSON:

"Salvador ALLENDE, (Communist-sponsored presidential candidate in 1958 and Socialist Party member) brought a letter of definite instructions to Raul Castro (from Chile.) This letter contains instructions from the Kremlin in Moscow and contains the signature of Pablo Neruda of Chile. It deals with definite instructions of anti-American agitation to commence next month in Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Cuba, Costa Rica, etc. Raul

Castro is now under instructions of Salvador ALLENDE of Chile."

Source, Carl John WILSON, was described as a British subject and free lance newspaperman, who was arrested with Paul HUGHES and who had been in jail ever since. WILSON reportedly wanted to talk to someone. U.S. Army Attache showed the note to the British Charge who agreed to send the Consul to talk to WILSON and advise U.S. Army Attache if WILSON had anything to add to the contents of the note. Nothing further was received.

7. Associated Press datelined 6 July 1959, Havana, carried story about WILSON who said he had begun a seven day hunger strike to protest his arrest and had to be fed intravenously at Cuba's National Police Hospital. Although police denied WILSON was on a hunger strike, a hospital intern said that he was suffering from physical exhaustion brought on by his refusal to eat. According to a 16 July 1959 Havana press report, WILSON's wife, a Chilean named Eliana Bronfman, said WILSON had received a law degree from Oxford University and had fought in the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War.

8. On 13 August 1959 WILSON walked into U.S. Consulate Kingston, Jamaica, and said he was a journalist who had just been released after 54 days detention in Habana prison. He volunteered information about Cuba and Communist activity in Latin America. On 21 August 1959 the U.S. Consulate in Kingston issued WILSON a single entry nonimmigrant visa. He was carrying British passport 147356 issued in Havana 14 August in the name of John WILSON. He was attempting to get air passage to Miami in order to sell his story to the Miami Herald and then to obtain a new visa from Chilean consulate to return home (UK or Chile not specified but apparently he returned to UK.)

9. U.S. State Department cable from Asuncion, Paraguay, reported 16 December 1959 that John WILSON, correspondent for North American News Service, had informed the Paraguayan Ambassador in London on 14 December that within two days a cargo of 300 machine guns and 200 rifles were to be shipped to Buenos Aires, Argentina, at the direction of Castro. WILSON reportedly showed documents which proved his statement

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and requested remittance for passage to Asuncion to inform fully on the shipment without pay.

CSCI 3/779,048

CWH/3²⁶[Whitten:]jz

DATE: 9 December 1963

Distribution:

PROJECT: None

O&I - addressee

Coord: WE Division/Walsh
x6660

1 - RI

1 - CILIA

1 - CI/R&A

1 - CI/ICG

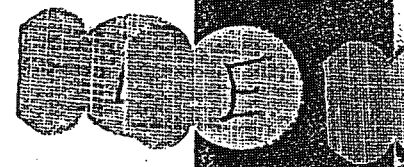
1 - WE/Walsh

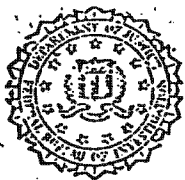
① - WH/3/EMM

2 - CWH/3

SECRET

1/mc





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BY LIAISON

Date: January 7, 1964

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Carlos Villa, 1450 Coral Way, Miami, Florida, furnished to the FBI on December 21, 1963, a letter which had been forwarded to a friend of his named Jose Antonio Juan. Mr. Juan had received the letter from his son living in Cuba.

In the letter received by Mr. Juan from his son the statement was made, "it is known here that Rubinstein was here a little less than a year ago visiting a Mr. Pranski, owner of a shop dealing in tourist articles, located on Prado Street between Animas and Trocadero, opposite the Sevilla Biltmore." The reference to Rubinstein appears to refer to Jack L. Ruby who is presently in custody, Dallas, Texas, on charges of shooting Lee Harvey Oswald.

For your information this Bureau's investigation concerning Jack L. Ruby has developed no information that Ruby has ever been in Cuba except on one occasion in 1959 when he visited there briefly on a vacation trip. Ruby himself readily admits to this trip but has denied any other trips to Cuba or contacts with persons there.

It is requested that, through available sources of your Agency, you develop any information possible relating to the above-quoted statement in an effort to resolve the allegation that Jack L. Ruby has possibly visited Cuba since 1959 and has connections there.

201-742862

30 JAN 1964

TO: DIRECTOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Splich

SUBJECT: Jack L. RUBY
Lee Harvey OSWALD - Victim
Civil Rights

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 7 January 1964, subject as above, concerning a report of a visit to Cuba in early 1963 made by Jack L. RUBY, assassin of Lee Harvey OSWALD. This Agency has received a similar report from a source to the effect that RUBY was in Havana in late 1962 or in early 1963. According to this unconfirmed report RUBY was "a friend and customer of a (Cuban) citizen named PRASKIN, owner and manager of a novelty shop for tourists located (in Havana) between Animas and Trocadero, Paseo del Prado, in front of the Hotel Sevilla." Our source stated that the following individual could verify the above information:

Evidio Bernardo PEREIRA Acosta
BORN: 12 March 1927, Cral, Carrilo, Las Villas, Cuba
Member of Brigade 2506

Our latest information concerning the whereabouts of PEREIRA Acosta indicates his address as of September 1963 was:

821 SW 2nd Street,
Miami, Florida

2. We suggest that your Bureau may prefer to interview PEREIRA Acosta. Our files contain no information on anyone identifiable with PRASKIN. We would appreciate receiving the results of your interview of PEREIRA Acosta. Your Bureau will be advised in the event we receive further information relating to this matter.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

James Angleton

CSCI-3/779,811

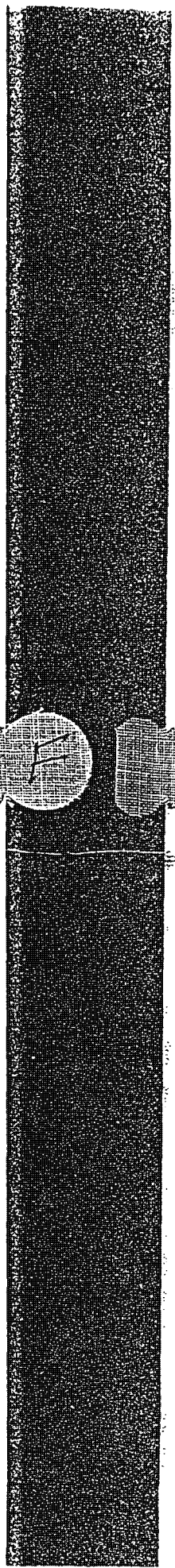
CSCI-3/779,314

CI/SIG/Margery:as 30 January 1964

Distribution:

Orig. & 1 - Addressee

- 1 - C/CI 26
- 1 - WH/3/Mr. Whitten
- 1 - SR/CI/Mr. Wigren
- 1 - CI/R&A/Mr. Rocca
- 1 - CI/LIA (dummy)
- 1 - CI/R&A (dummy)
- ✓ 2 - CI/SIG (Sensitive Memos
201-742 862)



and their work.³⁸⁰ Jesse Curry, chief of the Dallas Police Department, testified that no more than 25 to 50 of Dallas' almost 1,200 policemen were acquainted with Ruby.³⁸¹ However, the reports of present and past members of the Dallas Police Department as well as Ruby's employees and acquaintances indicate that Ruby's police friendships were far more widespread than those of the average citizen.³⁸²

There is no credible evidence that Ruby sought special favors from police officers or attempted to bribe them.³⁸³ Although there is considerable evidence that Ruby gave policemen reduced rates,³⁸⁴ declined to exact any cover charge from them,³⁸⁵ and gave them free coffee and soft drinks,³⁸⁶ this hospitality was not unusual for a Dallas nightclub operator.³⁸⁷ Ruby's personal attachment to police officers is demonstrated by reports that he attended the funeral of at least one policeman killed in action and staged a benefit performance for the widow of another.³⁸⁸ Ruby regarded several officers as personal friends, and others had worked for him.³⁸⁹ Finally, at least one policeman regularly dated, and eventually married, one of the Carousel's strippers.³⁹⁰

Underworld Ties

From the time that Ruby arrived in Dallas in 1947, he was friendly with numerous underworld figures. One of his earliest Dallas acquaintances was Paul Roland Jones, who was convicted of attempting to bribe the sheriff of Dallas and engaging in the sale of narcotics.³⁹¹ Joe Bonds, one of Ruby's partners in the Vegas Club, had a criminal record.³⁹²

Ruby, who enjoyed card playing³⁹³ and horse racing,³⁹⁴ was friendly with several professional gamblers. In 1959, he visited Cuba at the invitation and expense of Lewis McWillie, a professional gambler.³⁹⁵ Alice Nichols reported that Ruby's refusal to give up gambling was one reason why she never seriously considered marrying him.³⁹⁶ When Sidney Seidband, a Dallas gambler, was arrested in Oklahoma City, his list of gambling acquaintances included Jack Ruby.³⁹⁷ And other friends of Ruby have been identified as gamblers.³⁹⁸ Finally, two persons of questionable reliability have reported that Ruby's consent was necessary before gambling or narcotics operations could be launched in Dallas.³⁹⁹

Based on its evaluation of the record, however, the Commission believes that the evidence does not establish a significant link between Ruby and organized crime. Both State and Federal officials have indicated that Ruby was not affiliated with organized criminal activity.⁴⁰⁰ And numerous persons have reported that Ruby was not connected with such activity.⁴⁰¹

Travels

Despite reports that Ruby visited Havana, Las Vegas, New York, Chicago, Honolulu, and Mexican border towns, most of his time subse-

quent to 1947 was spent in Dallas. Some of his travels, including his efforts in behalf of "Little Daddy" Nelson and his visit to New Orleans in June 1963 have been discussed.⁴⁰² Ruby stated that he went to Chicago in 1952, in 1958 when his father died, and in August 1963 when he met members of his family at O'Hare International Airport while en route from New York to Dallas.⁴⁰³ His August trip to New York motivated by his difficulties with the American Guild of Variety Artists and his desire to obtain talent, has been completely established by hotel records.⁴⁰⁴ Early in 1963 Ruby also traveled to Wichita, Kans., because of his interest in stripper Gail Raven,⁴⁰⁵ and on May 25, 1963, he apparently registered in an Oklahoma motel.⁴⁰⁶

Although Ruby denies being in Las Vegas after 1937,⁴⁰⁷ there are unsupported rumors that he was in that city in late 1962,⁴⁰⁸ and the early part of November 1963.⁴⁰⁹ Reports that he was in Las Vegas during the weekend prior to the assassination⁴¹⁰ appear similarly unfounded.⁴¹¹

There is some uncertainty about Ruby's trip to Havana, Cuba, in 1959. The evidence indicates that he accepted an invitation from gambler Lewis J. McWillie, who subsequently became a violent anti-Castroite, to visit Havana at McWillie's expense.⁴¹² Ruby apparently met McWillie in about 1950, when McWillie operated a Dallas nightclub.⁴¹³ McWillie, whom Ruby said he idolized,⁴¹⁴ supervised gambling activities at Havana's Tropicana Hotel in 1959 and later was employed in a managerial capacity in a Las Vegas gambling establishment.⁴¹⁵ Ruby testified that he went to Havana for 8 days in August 1959 and left because he was not interested in its gambling activities.⁴¹⁶ McWillie corroborated this story except that he stated only that Ruby visited Havana "sometime in 1959."⁴¹⁷ Three Chicagoans reported seeing Ruby in Havana during the Labor Day weekend in 1959.⁴¹⁸ Meyer Panitz, an acquaintance of McWillie, reported that when he met Ruby in Miami during the "summer of 1959" Ruby stated that he was returning from a pleasure trip to Cuba.⁴¹⁹ The theory that the trip to Havana had conspiratorial implications is discussed in chapter VI. There is no reliable evidence that Ruby went to Havana subsequent to September 1959.⁴²⁰

Although Ruby denied ever being in Hawaii,⁴²¹ there is some evidence that during the summer of 1961 he was in Honolulu seeking dancing talent.⁴²² While it is unlikely that Ruby would forget a trip to Honolulu in 1961, there is no other indication that such a trip, if it occurred, had any sinister motives.

CHARACTER AND INTERESTS

Family Relationships

As mentioned previously,⁴²³ Eva Grant was the only member of the family living in Dallas when Ruby returned to that city in late 1947. In 1948, she returned to the west coast, visiting Dallas sporadically

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Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Monday - 20 December 1976

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77-0277/4

Page 4

Briefing

15. (Confidential - DFM) LIAISON Mike Epstein, Senator William Hathaway's (D., Maine) designee on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, called to say that Senator Hathaway wanted to make it clear that the concerns Epstein had relayed regarding the interviewing of Soviet emigres were not necessarily his own. Epstein asked that Agency records reflect that this was Epstein's own concern.

Epstein also said Senator Hathaway wanted to tour all Agency buildings in the Metropolitan Washington area so that he would have a better understanding of the Agency's size, deployment, and activities. I told Epstein this would be quite an extensive plan and I would bring him a list of all Agency locations and what offices were located there and he could choose from the list which buildings he wanted to visit.

16. (Confidential - DFM) TRAVEL Walt Ricks, Senator Robert Morgan's (D., N. Car.) designee on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, called to ask that we brief Senator Morgan in early afternoon today regarding his trip to Panama and Mexico City. I accompanied [] SA/DO/O, George Lauder, C/LA, Tim Desmond, Panama Branch/DDO, and Tom Keenan, Mexico City Branch/DDO, to a briefing on the [] and their activities. 24

24 Operating Directives for [] were shown to the Senator and Ricks. Both Senator Morgan and Ricks have contacted State Department and DOD for their assistance and Senator Morgan has asked Col. Dick Fisher, Department of the Army, to accompany him. He said he would still welcome an Agency escort if we preferred. The main focus of his Panama visit now appears to be the Canal treaty issue, although he does plan to spend one day with [] 29 personnel in Panama and two days with [] personnel in Mexico City.

17. (Confidential - DFM) LIAISON Met with Howard Liebengood, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Minority Staff Director, and informed him that the transcripts on Lee Harvey Oswald's telephone conversations in Mexico City were available for Committee review at Headquarters.

18. (Confidential - DFM) LIAISON Tom Moore, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence staff, called to ask if he could review Agency documents on George S. DeMohrenschildt again on the afternoon of 21 December 1976. After checking with [] SA/DO/O, I told Moore he could begin his review at 2:00. He also asked to review the Lee Harvey Oswald transcripts at the same time.

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JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Tuesday - 21 December 1976

A-5 DP

Briefing

SSCI J 4
77-0294/12

1. (Internal Use Only - DFM) LIAISON Called Ed Levine, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence staff, to tell him the DDO had prepared a computer listing for all the reports on Portugal for the period Levine wants to review. I told him I would arrange for a meeting for him and [] SA/DO/O, to review the listing and for a briefing on what kind of reports are available.

2. (Internal Use Only - DFM) LIAISON Tom Moore, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence staff, reviewed, in the OLC office, Agency files on George S. DeMohrenschildt and transcripts of Lee Harvey Oswald's conversations with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

3. (Unclassified - DFM) LIAISON Met with Howard Liebengood, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence staff, who informed me that Committee staffers had met on a Senate Select Committee on Intelligence document destruction review procedure and that he would send a letter to the Agency with the Committee's position on this matter.

4. (Internal Use Only - DFM) BRIEFING Bill Miller, Mike Madigan, Howard Liebengood, Mike Epstein, and Paula Schwartz, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence staff, met with Bill Graver, C/EA, [] EA, Tony Lapham, General Counsel, [] SA/DO/O, and myself, to discuss Agency programs in Micronesia. (See Memo for the Record.)

5. (Limited Official Use - CM) CONGRESSIONAL STAFF BRIEFING Following up on the call of Helsinki Commission staffer Martin Sletzinger to Bob Hepworth, Center for Policy Support, for a briefing on the USSR's USA Institute and its chief, Georgiy Arbatov, and their influence on Soviet foreign policy decision making and makers, I arranged with Sletzinger for a briefing at Headquarters at 3:30 on 22 December for Sletzinger, Helsinki Commission Staff Director Spencer Oliver, and staffer Robert Rand.

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SSCI Adsp

OLC 76-3754

23 December 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: ³ [] SA/DO/O

SUBJECT : SSCI Requests

Assassination
SSCI
77-0072/2

Attached in order to ensure a bright holiday for you, are some new SSCI requests.

1. Rick Inderfurth asked for an Agency report on the 20 December 1976 Jack Anderson column and the article entitled, "Mr. Death" in the January 1977 Playboy magazine. Regarding the Anderson article, I think we should particularly comment on the statement in the first column that Letelier carried the sensitive papers in his briefcase in order to prevent their theft by CIA.

2. Mike Madigan called to inquire about the status of the 13 December 1976 request to see files on six Cubans. I said we were in the process of gathering materials. He added that the Committee would also like access to Agency materials on two Cuban exile organizations: Alpha 66, and SFNE (Second Front National Escamrey).

*Thanks,**Don*

Donald F. Massey

Atts

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S E C R E T
S E N S I T I V E

1800.000

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet re Fidel Castro's Allegation that
CIA is Responsible for the 6 October Crash
of a Cuban Airplane near Barbados and Other
Terrorist Acts

1. In his speech of 15 October 1976 in honor of the Cubans killed in the 6 October crash of the Cuban airplane near Barbados, Fidel Castro said that he intended to abrogate the anti-hijacking agreement between Cuba and the United States because, he said, the CIA was responsible for the destruction of the aircraft and that CIA is backing a terrorist campaign against Cuba. Castro also charged that CIA is planning to assassinate him. In the speech Castro said that Cuba has controlled a CIA agent over the past ten years who had been asked by CIA to install an audio device in the office of Osmani Cienfuegos. Cienfuegos is Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Cuban Council of Ministers, is the member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party responsible for Africa and the Middle East, and is Fidel Castro's principal advisor on African affairs.

16-17 2. Three people have been accused of responsibility for the crash of the Cuban airplane. They are Hernan Ricardo LOZANO, Freddy LUGO, and Luis POSADA Carriles. CIA has no information on LOZANO or LUGO. At one time we had a relationship with POSADA, but it was terminated in early 1974. Our [redacted] had occasional contact with him after that, and the last time he was met by an Agency officer was in June 1976, at which time he asked us for help regarding a visa matter. His request for help was turned down. The FBI and the Department of State have been informed of the above regarding LOZANO, LUGO, and POSADA. There is no CIA connection with any of the other terrorist incidents cited by Castro in his 15 October speech.

3. In regard to Castro's announcement that the Cuban government has had control over a CIA agent for ten years and that this agent had been ordered to install an audio device in the office of Osmani Cienfuegos, Castro was evidently referring to an intelligence collection operation begun by

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this Agency in 1967 when we asked the agent to report on Cuban military, economic, and political matters. From 1967 until the present, we have met him a number of times when he traveled out of Cuba and have communicated with him via coded radio message and secret writing while he was in Cuba. We gave him an audio device in January 1975 which he told us he installed in Cienfuegos' office in March 1976. Obviously he did not do so. We have attempted on two or three occasions to actuate the device and being unable to do so we concluded that either the device had never been installed or that it had malfunctioned.

4. We asked the agent in early October to inform us regarding the possibility that Castro might travel to Angola to participate in that country's independence celebration. Castro insinuated in his 15 October speech that we had asked about his travel plans in an attempt to assassinate him. This, of course, is absolutely untrue. We continually follow the travels of Fidel Castro and other high-level Cuban officials as part of our standing objective to cover the Cuban leadership. On this specific occasion we were particularly interested in whether Castro would visit Algeria, Somalia, Mozambique or other African countries if he traveled to Angola.

5. Castro also quoted an earlier, undated message attributed to CIA which asked the agent a series of questions about Cuban government reaction to terrorist acts against Cuba. Such a message was actually sent to the agent in May 1974. The purpose of this message was to develop intelligence on how terrorist attacks against Cuba by anti-Castro exiles affect relations between the United States and Cuba. CIA is not repeat not engaged in Cuban exile terrorism against Castro's Cuba.

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assassination

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Friday - 3 December 1976

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77-0310/4

4. (Confidential - GLC) LIAISON I called Edward Martin, Administrative Assistant to Senator Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.), and told him I had heard that Bob Hunter, also on the Senator's staff, had been in touch with the State Department about the Senator's interest in talking with Viktor Belenko about his wife and family. I told him there was no objection to the Senator meeting with Belenko but that Belenko has said he does not want to talk with anyone about his domestic situation in the Soviet Union. I pointed out that the Soviets are trying to prey on Belenko's domestic situation and added that it was preferred by Belenko that there be minimal publicity concerning any contacts. Martin said he would discuss the matter with Senator Kennedy and be back in touch with me.

5. (Confidential - DFM) BRIEFING Accompanied Elliot Maxwell, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence staff, to a meeting with John Berg, DD/FR, [REDACTED] DCD, and Evvy Vidal, O/SA/DO/O, in connection with Maxwell's upcoming trip to the West Coast. Maxwell is going to visit with DCD and FR representatives in San Francisco and perhaps contact representatives of these offices in Seattle, Washington. Maxwell subsequently informed me there was some opposition to his visiting contractor sites and therefore this would not be part of his trip.

I delivered to Maxwell a paper prepared by Harry Fitzwater, D/OTR, which Maxwell had asked for at the Select Committee visit to the Special Training Center on 21 October 1976. The paper was an outline of the presentation made on EO 11905 in Operations Courses given at the Center.

✓ 6. (Internal Use Only - DFM) LIAISON I called Tom Moore, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence staff, to let him know that I thought he could begin review of the George S. DeMohrenschildt files about next Wednesday, 8 December 1976. Moore said Howard Liebengood, also of the Select Committee staff, also wanted to look at these materials and he might want to start with Office of Security files on 6 December. However, Liebengood never called to make firm arrangements. Moore expressed particular interest in a letter DeMohrenschildt had sent to the Director in September and I said I would try to have it available for him on Monday.

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V/MK

Review Staff: 75/1668
28 July 1975

Mr. William G. Miller
Staff Director
Select Committee To Study Governmental
Operations With Respect To Intelligence
Activities
Room G-308
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Miller:

The attached paper is in response to a request for files and materials relating to the 1967 IG Report on Assassinations. The question was posed to Mr. Scott Breckinridge during his 2 June 1975 appearance before the Senate Select Committee.

Sincerely,

Walter Elder
Assistant to the Director

Attachment:
As stated

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