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## JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

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Maheu was told he would receive \$35 per day or \$17.50 per half day when his time was involved. He volunteered to place someone in the Middle East for about one year and also noted that he had two men on a training mission in the Dominican Republic.

In September 1956, Maheu told his contact in the Office of Security that he had been approached to consider performing some investigative work for the Dominican Republic. He was asked to report fully to the Office of Security in the event he did travel to the Dominican Republic, and the Station in Ciudad Trujillo was informed on the matter (See Tab 3).

According to a report in Maheu's file of an FBI interview with Allan F. Hughes, an associate of Maheu during this period, Hughes, Maheu, and John Joseph Frank were involved in selling a quantity of electronic and X-ray detection equipment to the Dominicans in 1955-1956. Hughes told the FBI that he visited the U. S. Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo in 1956 when he traveled to the Dominican Republic to install the X-ray detection equipment. During that visit, he reportedly informed the U. S. Ambassador that Maheu had kept CIA fully informed of the equipment transaction with the Dominicans before and after its sale. In October 1957, a dispatch from Ciudad Trujillo transmitted information concerning Maheu which the Dominican Government had passed to US officials in an apparent attempt to quash proceedings against Maheu's sometime associate, John Joseph Frank. Frank, a Washington, D. C., attorney whose activities on behalf of the Dominican Republic were under investigation, was indicted on 13 May 1957

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for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Frank may have been the source of the information passed by the Dominicans which alleged that Maheu had been involved in violation of the Mann Act with the tacit approval of the Department of State. Maheu's involvement in the Niarchos-Onassis matter was also included in the Dominican material (See Tab 2).

Mr. Maheu contacted the Office of Security at this time to advise that the Mann Act allegations were without foundation and stated that he would take steps immediately to have his attorney see that appropriate Dominican officials would retract the charges. This was subsequently done. Edward Bennett Williams acted as Maheu's lawyer in this matter.

In 1957 information was received indicating that during a foreign leader's visit to Moscow in the fall of 1956, he was introduced to a Soviet woman within the Kremlin. He had an affair with her against the admonitions of his advisers. It was reported that the Soviets took detailed films of the affair and that a copy was sent to the Communist Party of his country. In June of 1957 two DDP officers contacted the Director of Security and outlined a project wherein they envisioned a film being made simulating this affair. It was planned that clips from this film would be inserted in a leaflet for distribution throughout the ruler's geographic region suggesting that he was compromised by the Soviets, the aim being to discredit the Soviets in the eyes of the ruler. In July of 1957, Robert Maheu was given this assign-

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ment. He used a trusted male employee of his organization (since deceased) and the employee's fiancée. Maheu after an intensive make-up course, administered the make-up to the participants himself, using available pictures and descriptions of the subjects as a guide. He hired a studio where he was given detailed instruction on the use of the lights and camera. When the film was taken, only Maheu and the two participants were in the studio. The project known as "Happy Days," was never completed and the film was not distributed.

Files of this Office reflect that during the 1958-1959 period, DDP officers were put in touch with Maheu by the Office of Security for assistance in another operation relating to the same ruler. This project was originated in May 1958 when DDP officers initially contacted the Director of Security and briefed him on the project. Basically, the project capitalized on the ruler's known weakness for women. Robert Maheu was given the assignment to locate a female candidate. He advised that a prominent Los Angeles attorney and "man about town," could come up with a qualified woman. The attorney was investigated with favorable results and given a covert security approval on 2 July 1968 but was not made witting of CIA interest. The female candidate was a well-to-do widow, approximately 35 years of age, considered to be highly intelligent and extremely attractive. In August of 1958, the plan was concurred in by the DDP Chief of Operations and

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the DCI.

In September of 1958, Maheu and a CIA officer of the Office of Security met with the attorney in New York City. The attorney was briefed on Agency interest in the matter. Later in September Maheu met with the woman in New York City under his true name and told her of governmental interest. She knew Maheu's true identity having been introduced to him socially. On the same day (23 September 1958), she was introduced to a DDP officer (known to both her and Maheu in alias). The woman was briefed on the assignment, indicated that she could leave the country in 45 days. On 24 September 1958, the DDP officer again met with her at which time she was told she would be accompanied by a female traveling companion, another DDP officer in alias. She was told that her traveling companion would ostensibly be her secretary but would be, in fact, the person she would look to for direction.

Records of the Office of Security do not reflect any of the woman's activities during the course of her mission. It is known that she did meet the ruler, but due to unfortunate timing that had him leaving his country on official business, she had little time to cultivate him. Consequently, the purpose of the mission was not fulfilled. The last known contact she had with the Agency was in the form of a telephone call on 12 April 1961 when she called on a sterile line and talked to a DDP officer whom she knew in alias. She advised that she had been asked to give a party for the ruler who would visit her city. She wanted to know whether the Agency was interested in sponsoring this party. A negative response was given.

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In June of 1959, a covert security approval was issued for the use of Maheu by the International Organization Division (IO) so that Maheu could be approached and advised of Agency interest in International Labor. Maheu had been hired by a union leader as a consultant for his Union. IO officer(s) were introduced to Maheu by Cover Division. They wished to provide Maheu with information to pass on to the Union leader.

On 7 October 1959, a covert security approval was granted for Maheu's use in the United States. The request indicated that he might be employed by a foreign political leader to handle that country's public relations in the United States. Maheu's later involvement in procuring feminine companionship for the leader during the latter's visit to the United States is set forth in Tab 4.

In August 1963, Maheu was contacted in Los Angeles by a Cover and Commercial Staff (CCS) officer for the purpose of re-establishing communication regarding CCS interests after an undetermined lag in such communications. The report of that contact is contained in Tab 6.

From 1964 to 1966, Maheu furnished public relations cover for an Agency officer in contact with Soviet Bloc officials in this country.

In 1966 information was received by the Agency indicating that the Senate Administrative Practices Subcommittee, under the