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CIA RELATIONSHIP WITH ROBERT A MAHEU

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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 Seatton in Grudad Truffillo was informed on the matter (See Tab 3).

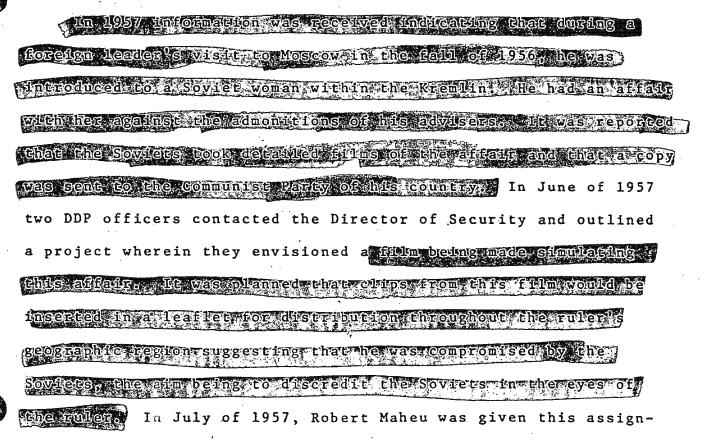
According to a report in Maheu's file of an FBI interview with Allan F. Hughes, an associate of Maheu during this period, Hughes, Maheu, and John Joseph Frank were involved in selling a quantity of electronic and X-ray detection equipment to the Dominicans in 1955-1956. Hughes told the FBI that he visited 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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PROPERTY OF THE WHITE HOUSE DEFICE 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.



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ment. He used a trusted male employee of his organization (since deceased) and the employee's fiance. Maheurafter an intensive make up course, administrated the make up to the participants. himselfo using awailable priceures and descriptions of the subjects as a guide. He hared a studio where he was given adecabled.

The project known as "Happy Days," was never completed and the

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 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 capitallized on the ruler's known weakness for women? Robert Maheu was given the assignment to locate a female candidate. He advised that a promiment Los Angeles actorney and man about town, could come up 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 apprachive. In August of 1958, the plan was concurred in by the DDP Chief of Operations and

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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. Nated and Sepsember Maheu met with che woman in New York City under his true name and told her, of governmental three est. She knew Maheu is true addentity having been untroduced to him socially. On the same day (23 September 1958) she was intereduced to a DDP officer (known to both her and Maheu in alkias). Three woman was briefed on the assignments indicated that she could leave the country in 45 days. On 24 September 1958, the DDP officer again met with he at which time she was told she would she accompanied by a female traveling companion, another DDP officer in allas. She was told that her traveling companion would obten 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 compacts she had with the Agency was in the form of a celephone call on 12 April 1961 when she called on a sterile line and talked to a DDP officer whom she knew in all as. She advised that she had been asked to give a party for the culter who would visit her city. She wanted to know whether the Agency was instead to know whether

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response was given.

In June of 1959, a covere security approvale was rescued for the use of Maheu by the Uniternational Organization Division (10) 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. [10] officers (3) were introduced to Maheu by Cover Divisional They wished to provide Maheu with information to pass on to the Union Leader.

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 Reminding companionship for the Pleader 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 reestablishing 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

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