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Report of Proceedings.

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Hearing held before

Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental
Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities

Friday, May 7, 1976

Washington, D. C.

(Stenotype Tape and Waste turned over to the Committee for destruction)

WARD & PAUL
3017 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VA 22201

(703) 841-0800

#### CON TENT

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## **LOPSECRET**

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Friday, May 7, 1976

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U United States Senate,
Select Committee to Study Governmental
Operations with Respect to
Intelligence Activities,

Washington, D. C.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:28 o'clock a.m., in Room 608, The Carroll Arms Hotel, the Honorable Richard S. Schweiker presiding.

Present: Senator Schweiker (presiding).

Staff: Jim Johnston and Paul Wallach, Professional Staff Members.

#### त्राकाः श्रीतासाः संस्थान

#### PROCEEDINGS

Senator Schweiker. Would you stand and raise your right hand, please.

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Scelso. I do.

Senator Schweiker. Be seated.

Mr. Johnston. Mr. Scelso, you are here today testifying under an alias, is that correct?

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TESTIMONY OF JOHN SCELSO

Mr. Scelso. That is correct.

Mr. Johnston. And we executed prior to going on the record a form where the Agency keeps your true identity on record there. Our records will just reflect your alias.

Mr. Scelso. That is my understanding.

Mr. Johnston. And your full alias is what?

Mr. Scelso, John Scelso, S-c-e-1-s-o.

Mr. Johnston. And you understand that you have the right to counsel.

Mr. Scelso. Yes, I do.

Mr. Johnston. And you are appearing here voluntarily without counsel.

Mr. Scelso. I am.

Mr. Johnston. You also understand that at any time if you desire counsel, you can cease answering questions and ask to consult with counsel.

Mr. Scelso. That I understand, yes.

Mr. Johnston. And you understand that in the course of this investigation you have all your constitutional rights, it you desire to avail yourself of them.

Mr. Scelso. Very well, thank you.

Mr. Wallach. Just one more thing. This transcript that we are taking will be a classified document. It will be available at Committee offices for your review. it will not be

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available for anyone else at the Agency's review. Should you, before you leave, want to review it, it should be available within a day or two for your review here.

Senator Schweiker. If you desire.

Mr. Scelso. I would like to review it.

Mr. Johnston. Now, you are retired from the Agency, is that correct?

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. And you are retired under cover.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. So I will not ask your present address.

As you know, the purpose of the inquiry today is the Committee is looking into the investigation of the assassinatio: of President Kennedy, and in the course of that, your name came up as being involved in the CIA's investigation.

Would you state your capacity with the CIA in November of 1963?

Mr. Scelso. I was at that time the Chief of Branch 3 of the Western Hemisphere Division of the DDP, the Clandestine Services, and had under me Mexico and the other Central American states, down to and including Panama.

Mr. Johnston. And to whom were you responsible?

Mr. Scelso. I was responsible to the Chief of that Division.

Mr. Johnston. And that was?

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Mr. Scelso. Colonel J. C. King.

Mr. Johnston. And Mr. King in turn answered to the DDP.

Mr. Scelso. The DDP was Mr. Helms.

I might add that all statements I make in this matter are based on purely my memory, because I had little or no contact with the Oswald investigation, the Kennedy investigation after the end of 1963, and I have not reviewed any records at all except the few documents which you showed me this morning.

Senator Schweiker. Was this because of a transfer of duty or assignment or what?

Mr. Scelso. It was because the investigation was turned over to another staff in the Agency, to the Counterintelligence Staff. I can explain why it was turned over in much more detail if you'd like.

Senator Schweiker. Well, maybe briefly, if you would. Mr. Scelso. I was put in charge of the investigation in the first place because of the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in Mexico, and the foreign entanglements seemed to center there. Also, I was put in charge of it because I has for Mr. Helms, over the years of  $n_{\gamma}$  association with the  $\mathrm{Age}_{\alpha\beta}$ conducted and been in charge of geveral very important major investigations. Probably the most important one was the

I think Mr.

Helms felt, and he told me personally that he gave me the jor

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because he wanted an honest investigation in which nothing would be concealed.

Mr. Johnston. Now, let me ask you. Mr. Rocca, who followed you with the Kennedy case, dates his involvement as about January 23rd, 1964.

Mr. Scelso. That is possible. The turning point came when I finished an initial report on the case and distributed it to the people who were concerned within the Agency.

Mr. Johnston. How large was that report?

Mr. Scelso. Oh, it might have been 20 pages long, and summarized all of the things which we had discovered abroad. Just at the time that this report was being finished and was being circulated, Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach notified the Agency that the FBI or Department of Justice report on the case was finished, and invited the Agency to send representatives to read it in his office.

I went over -- Mr. Helms assigned me and one other gentleman to go read it.

Mr. Johnston. Who was the other man?

Mr. 3celso. Mr. of the Counterintelligence Staff.

We went to Mr. Katzenbach's office in the Department of Justice and read this very thick report. For the first time, I learned a myriad of vital facts about Oswald's background which apparently the FBI had known throughout the initial

phase of the investigation and had not communicated to me.

I would like to add that in the initial phase of the investigation, when I was commissioned with the job, Mr. Helms called me and Mr. Karamessines and Mr. Angleton and a number of others into his office and told them in the clearest terms possible that I was to be in charge of the investigation, that no one in the Agency was to have any conversations with anyone outside the Agency, including the Warren Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning the Kennedy assassination without my being present. I was to be told and given an opportunity to go to everything.

I did talk to members of the Warren Commission. I am certain, although I cannot prove it, that Mr. Angleton througher the entire period discussed the Kennedy assassination regularly with FBI representatives, never notified me of any of these meetings, and never passed on to me any of the information that he gained in these meetings.

The Bureau did send us, during this initial period -Senator SChweiker. Now, wait a minute.

What period of time is this you are saying?

Mr. Scelso. This is the period of time -Senator Schweiker. When you were in charge of it?

Mr. Scelso. When I was in charge of the investigation.

Senator Schweiker. What would have been his role or
reason to do that at that time?

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Mr. Soelso. Well, Mr. Angleton was the Chief of the Counterintelligence Staff and had almost daily meetings with the FBI representative, the liaison officer to us, Mr. Sam Papich. These meetings were held in Mr. Angleton's office.

The FBI did send us hundreds of reports on miscellaneous people during this period, most of whom were by the very nature of things not even involved in the case, but reading Katzenbach's report I for the first time learned that the FBI was in possession of diary-like material which Oswald had had in his possession and was found after the assassination.

I learned for the first time that Oswald was the man who had taken a pot shot at General Edwin Walker, two key facts in the entire case. All the ballistic evidence was there, and countless other pieces of information. None of this had ever been passed to us.

Senator Schweiker. What timeframe was that that you saw this report, roughly?

Mr. Scelso. I saw the report as soon as it was finished, according to Mr. Katzenbach, and my recollection was that it was around Christmas of 1963.

Senator Schweiker. And you had at that point completed your initial report or not?

Mr. Scelso. We had completed an initial report based on everything we had learned up to that time. It was not to be a final report. It was an initial report.

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Have you ever seen that report?

Mr. Wallach. Do you remember if it was a two-volume report?

Mr. Scelso. No, it was about 20 pages long.

Mr. Wallach. I'm sorry. "I was asking about --

Mr. Scelso. The FBI report may have been two volumes. I can only recall one, but it may have been a volume of exhibits or something like that.

Mr. Wallach. And your report was a 20 page report?

Senator Schweiker. Twenty page? I don't think we've seen it.

Mr. Scelso. A 20 page report.

Mr. Wallach. Copies to whom?

Mr. Scelso. Copies to Mr. Helms, Mr. Angleton, I think
Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ the Chief of the Soviet Branch, of the Soviet
Division, and possibly others, possibly to the Director.

Mr. Wallach. Was there a title?

Mr. Scelso. It summarized -- there was nothing in that report which was not in the material that you have.

Senator Schweiker. I was going to say was there anyth:...
significant in the report in retrospect that sticks out now
in view of what we know now that might be helpful to us?

Mr. Scelso. Nothing, nothing. In fact, much, much more is now known than I was able to put in that report, obviously.

Senator Schweiker. Did that deal with Mexico City, or

 generally what did it deal with?

Mr. Scelso. It dealt with a summary of the Mexico City situation --

Senator Schweiker. Did it deal with his activity in the Soviet Union?

Mr. Scelso. No. Just the fact that he had been there, because we knew next to nothing about it. See, we had in our possession — I had in my possession at that time only the fragmentary information which we had gotten at the time from the Navy Department when it was realized that Oswald had defected.

Senator SChweiker. Did the report deal, for example, with the polygraph test that was given to Alvarado?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, I think so, yes.

Senator Schweiker. The person who alleged that there was a \$6500 payoff?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, yes, I am sure it mentioned that. It mentioned the Alvarado case. Whether it mentioned the fact that he had been polygraphed, I don't recall.

Senator Schweiker. Was he, do you recall, was he polygraphed according to your recollection?

Mr. Scelso. He was definitely polygraphed by a polygramic operator by the Office of Security of our organization.

Senator Schweiker. The Office of Security of -Mr. Scelso. Of the Central Intelligence Agency.

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24 25 Senator Schweiker. The CIA.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Senator Schweiker. In Mexico City.

Mr. Scelso. In Mexico City.

Senator Schweiker. And were the results, according to the best of your recollection, conclusive or not?

Mr. Scelso. The results were unclear.

Senator Schweiker. Were what?

Mr. Scelso. Unclear.

I might add, Senator, that I was the first polygraph operator in the Central Intelligence Agency, and that I knew and still probably do know a great deal about the polygraph.

Our Office of Security took over the polygraph business several years after I got into it and tookkit over exclusively. See, I was an operations officer in the espionage and counterespionage business, and was trained on the side as a polygraph operator.

Senator SChweiker. So you were quite familiar with the polygraph.

Mr. Scelso. I was very familiar with it, and I can tell you right now, one of my beefs over the decades was that the Office of Security never learned how to test agents, that is, clandestine personnel, satisfactorily. The Office of Security had one or two very gifted operators who were superb people and were rapidly promoted out of the polygraph business into very

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high positions in the security structure. On a number of occasions during my operational career, I had to take over and repolygraph important agent personnel who had been polygraphed by Office of Security men over and over again and had beaten the polygraph, and I had to take them over and polygraph them and get them to confess It happened on a number of occasions in very, very major cases, and I just felt at the time Alvarado was polygraphed that the man that they sent down there -- I don't remember his name but I know him -- just bungled the job completely.

Senator Schweiker. And so when you say the results of the polygraph test was unclear, in your mind it was unclear because it was poorly administered?

Mr. Scelso. Poorly administered, yes.

Senator Schweiker. So you really couldn't conclude whether he was lying or telling you the truth from that.

Mr. Scelso. From the polygraph, no. The operator, I believe, came out and said he really couldn'titell whether them man was telling the truth or not.

Mr. Johnston. Is it difficult to polygraph Latin Americans.

Mr. Scelso. No. It is difficult to polygraph fabricate assuming, as I did at that time and still do, that Alvarade was a fabricator. A polygraph operator has to analyze the confinition of him on the basis of its merits, the evidence at hand. The polygraph is only an interrogation aid. It is not

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a magic machine. I was the only polygraph operator but for one who was trained by Leonard Keeler, the inventor and developer of the polygraph. Most of the others, I think, were trained by a bunch of charlatans who succeeded him. Our Security people just did not know how to polygraph fabricators, and I could explain to you why they didn't and how you should polygraph fabricators.

Senator Schweiker. Well, let me ask a more layman's question.

In view of the polygraph test being unclear, what kind of conclusion or analysis did you put in your 20 page report as to the authenticity or not authenticity or lack of authenticity of Alvarado's testimony?

Mr. Scelso. I and my staff came to the conclusion that Alvarado was a fabricator.

Senator Schweiker. Now, why did you do that in view of the test being unclear?

Mr. Scelso. Well, Alvarado confessed to Mexican authorit.

Senator Schweiker. Was any of our personnel, CIA or FBI, there when he did this?

Mr. Scelso. No, but we talked to him later.

Senator Schweiker. And what old he say?

Mr. Scelso. You see, Alvarado was a Nicaraguan informant. as you know.

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Senator Schweiker For us, wasn't he?

Mr. Scelso. I don't think that we knew. I am pretty sure we didn't. We had never heard of Alvarado before he popped up in this case, and the Nicaraguans came to us either in Mexico City or in Nicaragua.

Senator Schweiker. Well, we saw some report -- and maybe this will help refresh your memory, maybe it was an FBI report saying that -- I thought it said that CIA had used him in the past and he was 80 percent reliable, whatever that means.

Mr. Johnston. Let me clear that up. The confusion is the deletions in the FBI report. The true fact was that he was an informant for Nicaraguan intelligence, and they said he was 80 percent reliable. Nicaraguan intelligence told CIA that he was 80 percent reliable.

Senator Schweiker. He was not our informant.

Mr. Johnston. He was not our informant.

Senator Schweiker. I'm sorry.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Now, here again I am relying exclusively on my recollection of the facts.

Senator Schweiker. Well, we will request the reports. ... it will help us to get the gist of what you thought.

Mr. Scelso. Alvarado was an informant of the Nicaragua: service in Mexico working for Nicaraguan intelligence of: in Mexico City and his mission was to, I think, get to Cub.

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posing as a dissident Nicaraguan, and he frequented the Cuban embassy and consulate, trying to get a visa to go to Cuba. obviously had been in this building and in the courtyard of it because he could describe it. That was part of his mission.

He reported regularly to his Nicaraguan case officers in Mexico City about what he was doing. After the Kennedy assassination became news, public news, Alvarado went to his Nicaraguan contacts and told them that back in October of that year he had been in the Cuban consulate, I believe, and had there seen Lee Harvey Oswald, whose picture by that time had been on television in Mexico, and had seen him in conversation with a group of people, among them a red-headed Negro, and had boasted that all of them were too cowardly to carry out some mission but that he would do it. And a sum of money was mentioned -- I don't remember the sum of money. Was it \$3000?

Mr. Johnston. \$6500.

Mr. Scelso. \$6500, something like that, some \$3000 stuck in my memory.

But this puzzled us until I think we learned from our station in Mexico City that Mexican radio stations had broadcas among the hundreds of facts and nonfacts that they were puttiout about the Kennedy assassination, had mentioned or had make statement that Oswald had been discovered to have a savings account in Texas with this amount of money in it.

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Now, the fact that Oswald's picture had been on television, the fact that this amount of money had been mentioned on the radio, and the fact that this Nicaraguan source, Alvaradoo had not reported this incident in any way, shape, or form, back in October when he had allegedly seen this occurrence in the Cuban consulate, but had only come up with this after the Kennedy assassination.

Senator Schweiker. In other words, he didn't report it to his intelligence service when it occurred.

Mr. Scelso. No, he didn't.

Mr. Johnston. Just let me clear one fact up for the record. His report was that he saw Oswald on September 19th, not in October.

Mr. Scelso. Yes, something like that.

Mr. Johnston. And I reviewed the record, and I just want to be clear that one of the reasons CIA had for discounting his story was the FBI information that Oswald was in New Orleans c. September 19th.

Mr. Scelso. That's right, that's right. That comes back to me now.

Mr. Wallach. Let's go off the record for a minute.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator Schweiker. Excuse me. Now, you were explaining to me why you felt, in spite of the incomplete results, why you discounted Alvarado.

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Mr. Scelso ( And I did discount him for the reasons mentioned, and I do recall now that the FBI established that on the day that Alvarado alleged these events had taken place, he, Oswald, had been in New Orleans. That comes back to me now. And so on the basis of this, this was one of the great many fabrications in my opinion which deluged us and the FBI in the early --

Senator Schweiker. Would there have been any possibility and this is just speculation -- that Cuban intelligence would have had an inside person in the Mexican police, and if our personnel weren't present, played some games there with getting him to reverse his story?

Mr. Scelso. I don't think so because I think that the person that interrogated him was a very, very senior official of the Mexican police.

Senator Schweiker. In whom you would place high reliability?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, yes. A very, very senior person. I don't remember who it was. It was a person that we carried and a code .name

It was somebody very, very senior.

Senator Schweiker. So you had high credibility in the inside source there.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Now, it is true that this person that -- they didn't

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beat Alvarado up or anything like that to make him retract his story, but they did give him a pretty good Dutch uncle talking to.

Senator Schweiker. Well, I would expect that. Mr. Scelso. Which shook him up.

To me, in my judgment, and as an interrogator of some tens of thousands of German prisoners of World War II -- and a lot of them were fabricators, and a polygraph operator who had tested some thousands of people and uncovered quite a bit of fabrication in the early years before we cleaned our payrol: of such people, I felt that I was very confident that Alvarado had made up the story based on his knowledge of the appearance, the inside appearance of the Cuban consulate in Mexico, his knowledge of what their employees looked like and the type of people that went in and out of the place, and the fact that he was a trained intelligence agenty trained in reporting, enabled him to fake up an interesting-sounding, semi-plausible report.

Mr. Johnston. Let me go back to the meeting you said you had with Mr. Helms, and you put Mr. Angleton there.

Can you recall the date of that meeting?

Mr. Scelso. That meeting was a very short time after the assassination.

Mr. Johnston. On the afternoon of the assassination?
Mr. Scelso. Possibly it was.

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Mr. Johnston. Or the next morning, no later than the next morning?

Mr. Scelso. I cannot be sure.

The Assassination took place on a Thursday?

Mr. Johnston. On a Friday, about 1:30 Washington time.

Mr. Scelso. It almost certainly was not that day. It could have been the next day.

Mr. Johnston. How about the 24th was the day Oswald was assassinated. Had that meeting taken place before Oswald was shot?

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

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Mr. Johnston. And you put Mr. Angleton, Mr. Karamessines, and Mr. Helms at that meeting.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. Was Mr. Fitzgerald there?

Do you know Desmond Fitzgerald?

Mr. Scelso. Oh, I knew him very, very well. I don't know what Mr. Fitzgerald's position was at that time. I don't know whether he was then the Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division or whether Colonel J. C. King still was.

Mr. Johnston. Did you know any other capacity Mr. Fitzger. ... had at that time besides being --

Mr. Scelso. Mr. Fitzgerald, as I recall, was the Chief of what we called OPC or later called the CA Staff, the Covert Action Staff, that is the other side from espionage, and then

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after that I think be became - well, then he was Chief of the Far Eastern Division. I don't remember when he became Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division.

Mr. Johnston. Have you ever heard the words Special Affairs Staff.

Senator Schweiker. SAS.

Mr. Scelso.... Yes, but I don't recall what it meant.

Mr. Johnston. Did you ever associate Fitzgerald, Desmond Fitzgerald as being in charge of the Special Affairs Staff?

Mr. Scelso. You are just asking me more than I can answer. I am on just completely mushy ground here.

Mr. Johnston. Did you know on November 22nd, or on the day you got this assignment, November 23rd, did you know that there was a special group within CIA dealing solely with Cubas. affairs?

Mr. Scelso. Oh, yes, yes, indeed I did.

But I don't remember what it was called.

Mr. Johnston. And who do you associate with that group in that time period? Mr. Fitzgerald?

Mr. Scelso. Well, I associate Mr. William Harvey with : but I could be wrong.

Mr. Johnston. The chronology is that that would have been in 1962, and there was a changeover, and Mr. Harvey was moved out.

Mr. Scelso. And Mr. Fitzgerald took it over?

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Mr. Johnston. Well, we believe he did but I was just -your recollection is who else -- if you had needed something
on Cuban matters, who would you have gone to?

Mr. Scelso. I don't recall, I just don't recall.

Mr. Johnston. Did you have knowledge of those people?

Mr. Scelso. Oh, yes. I dealt with them all of the time, but I just don't remember.

Mr. Johnston. Did you know

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. Did you associate him with Cuban affairs?

Mr. Scelso. Yes and I dealt with him on a number of Cuban problems that affected my area, my area and Central America, where a Cuban base in Miami ran agents in my country. in Mexico and Central America, and there were constant little problems about this, you know, that necessitated our talking to each other.

Mr. Johnston. Well, let's go back to the meeting, then, on what was probably November 23rd.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. Was there anybody from the Cuban Affairs.

Mr. Scelso. Not that I recall.

Mr. Johnston. In that meeting.

Mr. Scelso. Not that I recall.

Mr. Johnston. So that although you were ordered to o. given charge of the investigation --

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Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. So far as youlknow, that was not communicated to the Cuban affairs people?

Mr. Scelso. Oh, I am certain they knew it.

Mr. Johnston. But do you directly know?

Mr. Scelso. I do not recall how they learned it.

Senator Schweiker. Under your investigation at that point in time, would material, for example, Oswald had a debate and a run-in with the DRE group out of New Orleans, with Bringuier and some other people there, with this group at the time, and I believe they did turn some materials of a debate over to someone.

Would this have come under your investigation or not? Mr. Scelso. It would have come to my attention.

Senator Schweiker. Do you recall the extent of any investigation that you did with anti-Castro groups such as DRE or Alpha 66 that had any bearing at all on your investigat.

Mr. Scelso. I recall that our Mami station and the Office of I think the Counterintelligence Staff and the Office of Security passed us information on this and that steps we taken to interrogate Cuban exile figures with whom we were contact on what they knew about Oswald's run-ins with other Cuban groups, and that all of that material did cross my desk.

Senator Schweiker. Did any significant material come

 through that channel that you recall that made it into your report?

Mr. Scelso. I don't recall anythigh significant except the general fact that Oswald had been agitating in New Orleans in a pro-Castro way, and that this had excited comment and opposition from Cuban groups on the other side of the fence.

Senator Schweiker. Did you know -- in this investigation. was this done under your auspices?

Mr. Scelso. Yes. Nominally or actually, nominally I was in command of it. I sent out cables all over the world ordering steps to be taken to do this and do that and uncover records, make inquiries, surveil people and so on in connection with this organization.

Senator Schweiker. One of the things that came to our attention in the course of this investigation was a Customs agent who was detailed or has been detailed to the CIA by the name of DeEstado, out of Miami, and we understand that he, after the assassination, was actually interviewing Cuban exiles for any information, or name checks or something or other.

Does that name ring a bell, or would that be part of what you probably were sitting on top of at the time?

Mr. Scelso. I don't recall ever having heard of the man, and I wouldn't have known his true name anyway.

Senator Schweiker. But that would have been part of what

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Mr. Scelsol That would have comectome.

Senator Schweiker. Part of what was going on at the time.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. Let me ask you, I have a cable from the Director -- I'm sorry, from Mexico City to Director, dated 24 November 1963, and the Mexico City number 7045, and it reports on name traces of certain people contacted by the Soviets in Mexico City.

First of all, do you specifically recall receiving that or seeing that cable at the time?

(The Witness reads the document.)

Mr. Scelso. I have no recollection of ever having seen this cable.

Mr. Johnston. Is it possible you saw it?

Mr. Scelso. It is certainly possible.

Mr. Johnston. And according to the distribution, would you have?

Mr. Scelso. The WH division got two copies, which doesn't mean that I got a copy. It is not -- it is slugged, the indicators at the top would not automatically have sent to me. As a matter of fact, Soviet Operations within the Agency were highly compartmentalized, and I frankly -- who i Alferiev?

Mr. Johnston. He was a Pravda correspondent who was tree: in contact with Kostikov, and that is the reason for the

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 breakout.

My question to you is this. Whether or not you actually saw it, given the fact that you were in charge of the investigation, what do you assume would have been done with this documen once it had arrived? What action was required on it?

Mr. Scelso. It would have been sent to me and my staff, certainly.

Mr. Johnston. And then what would you have done with

Mr. Scelso. We would have analyzed it and traced the people concerned. I had a large staff of analyzes working for me.

Mr. Johnston. What I'm getting to is you definitely would have traced the names in that cable?

Mr. Scelso. Well, yes, I'm pretty sure we would have. I see a 201 number written here on the cable. I can't tell which file.

Mr. Johnston. That all comes out of the Oswald 201, which may be the Kennedy assassination file.

Mr. Scelso. Well, this is the Counterintelligence Researant Analysis staff, that is Ray Rocca's staff copy.

Mr. Johnston. My question to you is are you confident, given the procedures in operation at the time, that when that arrived, either your staff or the Counterintelligence Staff would have made name traces?

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Mr. Scelso. I cannot be 100 percent sure about that. It depends on how -- whether there proved to be anything significant.

Mr. Johnston. What about the name Rolando Cubela?

Mr. Scelso. It doesn't ring a bell.

Mr. Johnston. It doesn't ring a bell?

Mr. Scelso. No.

Mr. Johnston. Would you be confident that that name was traced through CIA records because he was in contact with Alferiev?

Mr. Scelso. I would say that it should have been done by routine procedures and probaby it was done.

Mr. Johnston. And to whom would the name trace -- he was a Cuban. Who would the namettrace have been directed to?

Mr. Scelso. It would probably have been traced by the Soviet Bloc division because they are the ones who had the action on this cable.

Mr. Johnston. And who would they had to have requested the name trace of a Cuban on?

Mr. Scelso. They would simply have done it through a recentral Registry System.

Mr. Johnston. Through the 201 file?

Mr. Scelso. Through the 201 file.

Mr. Johnston. And if that would have shown a name -I'm just trying to understand how this operated -- if that

showed a name of a Cuban and you had a special task force dealing with Cuban matters, would they then have to have gone to the Cuban task force to get the name trace?

Mr. Scelso. No, no, not at all.

Mr. Johnston. What if there was an operation involving the Cubans?

Mr. Scelso. Then they would have gotten an answer back from the registry which would have indicated that somebody had an operational interest in the man, which might mean that he was a security suspect or closely aligned with an agent, or even an agent.

Mr. Johnston. Would that deal with -- would the Office of Security be the central point for that?

Mr. Scelso. No. The Central Registry of the Clandestine Services.

Mr. Johnston. Let me ask now with a separate capable, is one dated 26 November 1963, to a variety of European stations, and its number is Director 85133. I just call your attention to Paragraph 3 of that.

My question being, do you recall that message going through to you?

(The Witness reads the document.)

Mr. Scelso. No, I don't.

I cannot see from the indistinct printing at the bottom whether it was coordinated with my branch. I do not recall :::

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it Street, S.E., Washington, O.C. 2000.

Now, this is a message -- Paragraph 3 is asking -- would you read that for the record?

Mr. Scelso. Paragraph 3: "Because of obvious significance any scrap information which bears on President's assassination, desire addressee stations screen carefully all audio tapes since 22 November 1963 for comments and cable any significant info so obtained."

Mr. Johnston. And that is asking for what?

Mr. Scelso. That is asking for our stations which might have had microphone or telephone tap operations on Soviet.

Cuban or any other type of targets to look at the tapes made on those days and see if there were any references or allusions to the Kennedy assassination.

Mr. Johnston. Do you recall receiving any feedback from those tapesand the European stations?

Mr. Scelso. No, I don't recall any.

Mr. Johnston. Now, I asked you when we were off the record if you had read the Committee's report on assassinations and your answer was no, is that right?

Mr. Scelso. No.

I have written friends in the states and asked them to send me copies of all of this stuff, and they say it is unobtainable.

Mr. Wallach. I'll say for the record we will give you copy.

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Mr. Scelsol I am a very good friend of Mr. David Phillips, whom you probably know, who married my second cousin, and I'll have dinner with him tomorrow.

Senator Schweiker. We!ll make sure you get a copy.

Mr. Scelso. I'll be very interested.

Mr. Johnston. Were you aware in November 1963 when you were conducting the Kennedy assassination investigation that the CIA had engaged in plots to assassinate Fidel Castro?

Mr. Scelso. I was not.

Senator Schweiker. You were not?

Mr. Scelso. I was not.

I did know that in the course of our operations we were landing armed agents on the coast of Cuba from time to time, although I was not privy to these operations, and I do know that either then or afterward in that time, historical span, Fidel Castro used to allege, Cuban propaganda used to allege that we were sending agents ashore to kill Castro. To my knowledge at that time and to my later knowledge when I was in a higher capacity in the Agency and reviewed all of the Agency's clandestine operations regularly, I did know that we were sending in paramilitar; groups attempting to place agentabroad to do all kinds of things, but not that they attempted or that we were going to kidnap Castro.

Senator Schweiker. But if you had known that, would that have made a difference in the thrust or the kind of investigation

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would have conducted in the early stages?

Mr. Scelso. It would certainly have caused me and the others who were thinking about the assassination to view some possibilities in a different light, and it would have had other drastic effects on me and my career, too, I might add, because I feel very violently about this.

Mr. Johnston. Let me ask you, just because of your background as a polygraph operator, did you have any contact with interrogation?

Mr. Scelso. I have never heard the name.

Mr. Johnston. Did you have any reason to believe at all that the Agency might actually be engaging in assassination plots against Castro?

Senator Schweiker. Other than the paramilitary things which you just described to us.

Mr. Johnston. No, no indeed. As a matter of fact, after the Kennedy assassination which affected all of us very profoundly, because I, for example, had been in charge of the responsibility of planning the security for two Kennedy trips to Central America, one to Central America -- one to Mexico and one to Costa Rica -- I had been up to my neck with the Secret Service, and had participated in training courses for the body guards of any numbers of foreign dignitaries in the Far East and all over the world. All of our -- there were man discussions about this between senior people in the Agency, a.e.

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the consensus, or our happy conclusion was, well, thank God we don't do anything like that.

And it would be impossible in an Agency like our own, because you couldn't do anything like that without Helms' or indeed the President's approving it. That was the tone of everyone's conversation.

Mr. Johnston. Do you, when you said the knowledge of the fact that the Agency had engaged in plots to assassinate...

Castro might have affected your attitudes --

Mr. Scelso. It would have cranked other factors, you see, into our reasoning process. I don't think, however, in retrospect, that it would have changed our conclusions.

Mr. Johnston. And you received a verbal order from

Mr. Helms to conduct -- to be in charge of the investigation?

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. And for everyone at that meeting to cooperate with you, is that right?

Mr. Scelso. That's right.

Mr. Johnston. Did you know that on November 22nd, 1961, about the time Kennedy was assassinated, a CIA case officer was passing a poison pen, offering a poison pen to a high level Cuban to use to assassinate Castro?

Mr. Scelso. No, I did not.

Mr. Johnston. Would you have drawn a link in your min: between that and the Kennedy assassination?

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Mr. Scelso. I certainly think that that would have been - become an absolutely vital factor in analyzing the events surrounding the Kennedy assassination.

Mr. Johnston. If I add to that the fact that on October 29th, 1963 Mr. Fitzgerald met with this Cuban and assured him as a personal representative of Bobby Kennedy that his scheme for the overthrow of Castro, possibly including Castro's assassination, had the highest U.S. support, would that have been a major fact?

Mr. Scelso. It certainly would.

Mr. Johnston. And let me add to it, the reason I asked you about the name traces that are on Mexico cable 7045, the name of the Cuban that they were meeting with onnNovember 22me is included in this cable, and that a name trace on him, if conducted, as you say, would have led to his file which indicated the meeting and the assassination plot.

Senator Schweiker. And it also might have indicated -well, this is very debatable, but it might have indicated wheth
or not we were dealing with a double agent, which some people --

Mr. Scelso. It would have certainly opened up that question.

Senator Schweiker. Are you aware that that person now is considered possibly a double agent?

Mr. Scelso. No, I had never heard of the person.

Senator Schweiker. Or at least a source that Castro might

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have well have known about and have followed or surveilled in some way.

Mr. Scelso. Yeah.

Mr. Wallach. I take it you would also not be aware of the fact that the FBI through its informants learned about this operation.

Mr. Scelso. I knew nothing about it.

Mr. Johnston. Given -- did you assume that Oswald might be pro-Castro?

Mr. Scelso. Oh, yes.

Mr. Johnston. And did you assume or did you speculate that the Cuban government might have been behind the assassination?

Mr. Scelso. We weighed this possibility, and at the stage at which I turned over the investigation to Mr. Rocca, on Mr. Angleton's staff, my inclination was still to reject that possibility.

However, just at the time that I was turning it over, I saw for the first time the FBI report from Mr. Katzenbach's office and discovered something I had never known, and that is that Oswald had taken a pot shot at General Walker, and immediately I started to wonder, did Oswald tell the Cubans in Mexico and the Russians in Mexico that he was the man what had taken a shot at General Walker? Did he use this heroic deed to build himself up in their eyes as a person who they

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should welcome in their country and give a visa to, which was what he was after? It seemed to me, knowing the psychology of psychopathic personalities, exactly what he would have done. But at that time I was turning the thing over, and I might add that at that time I had the Panama riots of January 1964 on my hands, and plenty of other things. I was still running my whole branch all through this investigation.

Mr. Johnston. At the time you were conducting your investigation, was it brought to your attention, the fact that Castro had talked to an AP reporter by the name of Daniel Harker on September 7, 1963, and threatened to eliminate or said that U.S. leaders who were trying to eliminate him and that he threatened retaliation?

Mr. Scelso. I think that did come to our attention. Or it came to my attention personally.

Mr. Wallach. Let me show you a copy of an article that appeared in, among other papers, the New Orleans Times-Picaguan and if I might, just before giving it to you as a way of background inform you that within -- are my facts correct, Jim, within a day or two before this article, a CIA representative case officer had met with Cubela who was involved assassination plot against Castro in Brazil.

Senator Schweiker. And the cryptonym for that was

Mr. Wallach. And then that meeting took place in Braz

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shortly before this article. There is reason to believe -- no one is sure that Cubela was a double agent, and let me show you this statement that Castro made in September -- or the article speaks for itself.

(The Witness reads the document.)

Mr. Scelso. I don't remember seeing this article.

Mr. Johnston. I will call to your attention --

Mr. Wallach. May I ask one --

Mr. Johnston. Well, just to refresh your recollection, I will call to your attention a Mexico City cable 7055, dated 25 November '63, paragraph 2 of that cable reports the essence of the newspaper story.

Mr. Scelso. Yeah, I must have seen this.

Mr. Johnston. You do feel, then, that although you may not have seen the newspaper article, you knewaabout the incident.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Wallach. I take it you did not know of any meeting down in Brazil shortly before this.

operations were completely compartmented within the Agency, and even after 1965 when I was put on the Foreign Intelligence. Staff and had the job of annually reviewing all of the operation and projects in the FI, Foreign Intelligence field, and most of those in the counterintelligence field which we knew about.

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Mr. Johnston. He has stated that it did not come to his attention either.

Mr. Scelso. Well, it did not come to mine, and I gather from conversations I have had with colleagues, retired colleagues, here in Washington and with Mr. Phillips and what I have read in the papers, that Helms was knowledgeable of all of this, and undoubtedly Helms, with whom I kept in very close touch throughout this investigation -- it was pretty much a one-way street it seems now -- probably was analyzing this 24 hours a day.

Senator Schweiker. I'll buy that pretty well.

Mr. Wallach. Do you know if Helms or anyone else was conducting an investigation separate and apart from yours of the assassination of President Kennedy?

Mr. Scelso. No. I would be pretty -- as sure as I could be of anything in the Agency, I could be pretty sure he was not.

Mr. Johnston. Could be have conducted one through SAS that you would not have known about?

Mr. Scelso. Hardly. I had so many friends in SAS, I would have found out about it and it would have been becaute of the tremendous flow of information back and forth, the fact that cables were misrouted and people get to see cables they are not supposed to see and so on, it would have been very unlikely that I would not have heard of it.

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discussed previously to the European stations, Director 85133, which says review the tapes, audio tapes, a return cable on November 27th does not cite this cable but does report the tape from Paris audio tapes. It carries a conversation relating to Cubala.

Could that cable have come back in without it being routed through you?

Mr. Scelso. Sure.

Mr. Johnston. I don't have it. I don't have the November 27th cable.

Mr. Scelso. I am pretty sure. I didn't know that any such cable went out to Europe. I didn't know at that time that we had any operations against Cuban targets, any audio operations against Cuban targets in Europe, although I later learned about it when I was reviewing all of the operations several years later, and I am pretty certain that I never saw any of the take from any such operations.

Mr. Johnston. Let me then finally reconstruct.

You know of no investigation into the assassination other than the one you conducted in that time period.

Mr. Scelso. In that time period, correct.

Senator Schweiker. Within the CIA.

Mr. Scelso. Within the CIA, that's right.

Mr. Johnston. And your investigation did not take

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account of an ongoing CIA plotting with a high level Cuban to assassinate Castro.

Mr. Scelso. It did not.

Senator Schweiker. Because he.did not have knowledge of it.

Mr. Johnston. You did not have knowledge of it.

Mr. Scelso. That's right.

Mr. Johnston. And that was not at all considered in your investigation.

Mr. Scelso. That is right.

Mr. Johnston. And to the best you can put yourself back to November 23rd, if you had known the bare fact of a meeting and the facts I have explained today about the meetings with AMLASH, would you have drawn a link between the Kennedy assassination and the AMLASH operation?

Mr. Scelso. I would definitely have brought into my reasoning this very significant factor, and have scrutinized the case and all of the logical possibilities from a different viewpoint, and I might well have urged any number of operational steps, investigative steps to help resolve these factors.

I would certainly, for example, have urged to get aboldof this agent and polygraph him.

Mr. Johnston. How about the case officer? Would you have interviewed the case officer that met with him on November 22n-Senator Schweiker. Which agent do you mean? Mr. Scelso. Cubela. I gather that is his name. I have

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never heard of him before this moment

Senator Schweiker. Right.

Mr. Wallach. Well, let me ask you --

Mr. Johnston. Well, let me.

Would you have interviewed the case officer?

Mr. Scelso. Who did you say the case officer was?

Mr. Johnston. I have not.

Mr. Scelso. I would definitely have wanted to talk to him.

Mr. Johnston. And ask him what, the substance of his meeting on the 22nd?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, find out all the details about it.

Mr. Johnston. Would you have been interested in whether or not the agent took the poison pen that was offered him?

Mr. Scelso. Indeed.

Mr. Wallach. Would you also, having become aware of this, asked senior CIA officials, maybe Mr. Helms in particular, about other assassination attempts that we have documented such as the CIA's use of the Mafia against Castro? I mean, you would have gone into a new area?

Mr. Scelso. I would definitely have wanted to know all about that.

I did know, by the way, about our involvement with the Mafia concerning Cuba.

Senator Schweiker. In what respect?

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Sceleon Sometime during my tenure as chief of this branch, when I had Panama under me, I rather think it wash before the Kennedy assassination, I was called over to the Department of Justice to talk to a high official who was in charge of the anti-racketeering squad. I don't remember the man's name but he was and still is a well-known public figure.

Mr. Wallach. Was it Herbert Miller?

Mr. Scelso. No. It was an Irishman, I remember, a young fellow, a young Irishman who was a crony of Bobby Kennedy s and was trying to run down the Mafia and the Las Vegas gamblers were what we were working on at that time, and it had been discovered that these Las Vegas gamblers were smuggling cash, which they skimmed off the top of their daily take, to Panama and putting it in numbered bank accounts, which Panamanians, among their other cultural developments, have copied this from the Swiss, although why anybody would trust a Panamanian bank with his money I don't know, and this man, this Department of Justice official asked us -- and someone else was with me, but I don't remember whom -- whether CIA had any way of finding out all about these numbered bank accounts, in other words, who owned the accounts.

It so happened that at that time we were in an excellent position to do this, although it would have been a delicate matter, and I came back, although it was purely a criminal matter with few, if any overtones, of counterespionage interes

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which would have made our operation, or given us a legal, a charter, an obligation to follow it up -- there was the fact that I think Panamanian diplomats had been involved in the smuggling of this money. One was later arrested. So we came back all bristling to go ahead with this. I thought it was a great idea. And promptly this came to Mr. Angleton's attention, and we had to brief him on it, and he said, well, we're not going to have anything toddo with this. This is the Bureau's business. And whammo, end of conversation. We were called off.

I went to Colonel J. Cl King, who was at that time the Chief of the WH Division, and told him this, and J.C. King said, well, what do you expect? And I said, well, I don't know I didn't expect that. He said, well, you know, Angleton has these ties to the Mafia, and he is not going to do anything to jeopardize them. And then I said, I didn't know that. And he said, yeah, it had to do with Cuba.

This has stuck in my memory. I was quite confident at that time -- we are, I am sure, no longer in a position to do this -- but we could have done it then. That is how I knew this.

Mr. Wallach. But insofar as you knew, you didn't know any of the details of the ties.

Mr. Scelso. I didn't know any details of it whatsoever.

I do know, I do recall that these were Mafia people who were

engaged in running gambling casinos in Cuba at one time.

Mr. Wallach. Let me ask you this question, sir.

Did the CIA conduct an investigation to determine whether or not there was Cuban involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, to the extent that you could see it on the record, we did analyze and investigate Oswald's connections with the Cubans in New Orleans and in Mexico City.

Mr. Wallach. Forgetting, for a second, Lee Harvey Oswald, you talked before about if you had known of certain facts that we have discussed here, you would have sent out different operational leads or requested different operations.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Wallach. I think there is a distinction between retracing Oswald and his possible contacts, and conducting an investigation to determine if a country, a foreign country was involved in the assassination of one of our Presidents.

How, going to the latter point, was such an investigation conducted that you know of by the CIA?

Mr. Scelso. Well, here we are getting down to fine point of semantics. I still insist that -- of course, you can see the Central Intelligence Agency did issue orders to go over a audio tapes, obviously, on Cuban and Soviet targets. That is investigation.

Senator Schweiker. I think we are talking here a matter

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of degree, Paul, is what he is responding

Mr. Scelso. I will condede this, that had I known these facts, our investigation of the Kennedy assassination would have looked much different than it did, and we would have undertaken any number of comprehensive steps.

Mr. Wallach. Such as what?

Mr. Scelso. Such as querying, making sure all of our Cuban sources were queried about what they knew on it, that this operation, this agent that was offered the poison pen, was thoroughly interrogated to the limit that that was possible. I don't know what his capacity was or where he was physically located, that he would be polygraphed.

Senator Schweiker. And the case officer.

Mr. Scelso. And his case officer interrogated, obviously.

Mr. Wallach. Do you know whether or not any of the Agency sources, agents, etc., inside Cuba were ever levied with the requirement of trying to find out whether or not there was Cuban involvement?

Mr. Scelso. I don't know this for a fact. I wouldn't nave been the traffic, but I do know that all stations were urged to explore everything with all sources.

Mr. Wallach. You're familiar with the JAWAVE station.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Wallach. We've had testimony from persons there that they did not ask their sources, either inside or outside

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Cuba, for any information in this regard, that they just in essence did name checks.

Would that have been the station that would have controlled sources inside Cuba?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, they would have been the main operational base for any such measures.

Senator Schweiker. Do you recall during the investigation there was this photograph that was taken of a man entering the Soviet embassy in Mexico City that was sent out as supposedly being Oswald.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Senator Schweiker. And then, of course, as soon as Oswald's picture came out, it was obvious that it was not Oswald.

Mr. Scelso. Yes, uh-huh.

Senator Schweiker. Can you enlighten us as to how -- what happened with that picture mix-up, and was the person who was supposedly Oswald ever identified?

Mr. Scelso. I can answer to that to the extent that as long as I was engaged in it, we did, as you know, have a prosurveillance on the Soviet Embassy's main entrance, and I think we also had one in the Cuban consulate; as I recall, the same person was seen going in both of these installations and photographed.

Unknown to us in Washington, our Mexico City station

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looked at all of the photographs taken on the key dates that Oswald was known to have been in Mexico and to have visited the Soviet embassy, picked out the only possible photograph that could have been here — that is, a Caucasian male — and showed it to the FBI office in Mexico City, and an FBI man, all of this unknown to headquarters here, took the photograph and flew to Dallas with it, where the photograph was shown to various people.

This photograph was of a -- you've seen it -- I sized this guy up as a merchant seaman or a Soviet seaman from his build and his clothes, who was going into these places to get visas, or he was a seaman from someplace to get visas to get on and off ships. That's the only thing I could think of.

Senator Schweiker. Why wouldn't Oswald's photograph have shown up there?

Mr. Scelso. Simply because these people operating these photograph centers didn't photograph everybody who went in and out.

Senator Schweiker. They did not?

Mr. Scelso.' No. It is a problem of management.

We had a number of observation posts.

It is extreme.

in these places day after day, looking out of the window, worker cameras. It is an extremely difficult and unrewarding passtime.

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Mexico City was, for us, as sort of proving ground and testing area for all kinds of esoteric techniques like this, and we ran those things as sort of school problems in order to establish the best methods and management methods and techniques and so on, but they were by no means infallible.

Senator Schweiker. Do you remember after the assassination a Cuban policy review that the Central Intelligence Agency conducted?

What timeframe would that have been?
Mr. Johnston. Mid-December, 1963.

Senator Schweiker. Of all its Cuban operations.

Mr. Scelso. I do not recall. I would not have been involved in it.

Senator Schweiker. You probably wouldn't have been involved in just wondered if you recalled any Cuban policy review at the high levels of CIA.

Mr Scelso. I wouldn't have known about it anyway, almost certainly, unless I heard about it, you know, through scuttlebutt.

Mr. Johnston. Going back to Paul's question, which basically was the nature of investigation of possible Cuban involvement, I showed you earlier this morning before we went on record a memorandum for the Assistant Deputy Directly of Plans from the Acting Chief of the SI division, dated 23 November 1963. I will show that to you to refresh your

recollection.

In essence, that memorandum reports on Kostikov, who was one of the men CIA, one of the Soviet men CIA believes Oswald talked to in Mexico City, and I show you that document to jog your memory, to ask whether it is your sense that an elaborate counterintelligence investigation directed at the Soviets was conducted, at least during the time you were involved.

Mr. Scelso. Well, Kostikov was put under surveillance at once by the tremendous apparatus we had working in Mexico. I guess you know now that our Mexico station was the most elaborately equipped and effective in the counterintelligence field of any we had in the world, and they went on to this target all out, immediately, and I remember the cables vaguely about Kostikov's activities after the assassination which were completely unrevealing, hundrum.

Mr. Johnston. While you were involved, was there contact made with various KGB sources in order to find out what they knew?

Mr. Scelso. I don't know that we had any KGB sources. I have heard since then -- let's see, that was 1963. We may have had KGB sources, and I have known throughout my career about a number of our KGB sources while they were still in operation. but not about many of them because this was completely compartmentalized.

I do know -- I have heard at some juncture later that a

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Soviet defector who was in Moscow at the time -- and I suppose you have heard this story --

Mr. Johnston. Nosenko.

Mr. Scelso. Yeah, Inve heard it fourth hand, and you've heard it third hand.

Mr. Johnston. My question was more directed at the fact that while you were involved, did you have a feeling or a sense that there was a major effort to determine whether the Soviets were somehow behind Oswald?

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. Did you have an equal sense of an effort to determine whether the Cubans were behind Oswald?

Mr. Scelso. No, not a corresponding effort.

Mr. Johnston. And is that in part due to the fact that Mr. Angleton was such a strong personality and dominant in the Agency?

Mr. Scelso. Well, in the early stages Mr. Angleton was not able to influence the course of the investigation, which was a source of great bitterness to him. He was extremely embittered that I was entrusted with the investigation and he wasn't. I was equally embittered because I had plenty to do anyway, although I was proud of having the assignment. Angleto, then sandbagged me as quickly as he could, and I had -- throughout my career I have on a number of occasions been forced to investigate major operations run by Mr. Angleton. Mr.

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Karamessines and Mr. Helms at various times assigned me to do these things overseas, and in the United States and I took these jobs very reluctantly, but once I had them, I went all out, and every time they ended up, Angleton came out covered with you know what, although I was as easy on him as I could be:

Mr. Johnston. One of the documents I showed you previously this morning was a memorandum for the record which you prepared on 23 November 1963 about the arrest of Silvia Duran.

Mr. Scelso. Yeah .

Mr. Johnston. And according to your memorandum for the record, you received a report that the Mexican government was going to arrest Silvia Duran. Mr. Karamessines didn't want the to happen, and ordered you to cable Mexico City to hold off the arrest, and you objected and wrote this memorandum for the record objecting to it.

Do you recall this incident?

Mr. Scelso. After seeing this memorandum, recognizing it -- I think I even typed it myself -- the difference between recognition and recall, I recognize it. It must have happened.

Mr. Johnston. But do you recall Mr. Karamessines orderin.

Mr. Scelso. No, I do not.

Mr. Johnston. Do you recall why you objected and why you felt it necessary to write a memorandum for the record about it.

Mr. Scelso. I objected to telephone calls on security

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was absolutely convinced that these calls could be monitored, and everyone else in the Agency assumed they went over land lines, and I was absolutely convinced that You could see the they went by all over the world. And I habitually objected to this. Karamessines, I am sure would rarely resort to that. Why I wrote the memorandum for the record, I don't know, because I very rarely wrote memoranda for the record. Mr. Johnston. I showed you previously this morning -excuse me. The flash message to Mexico City, Director 84916 of 23 November 1963, which was authored by Karamessines and Chief of WH 3 -- that's you. Mr. Scelso. That's me. Mr. Johnston. Was the authenticating officer. Mr. Scelso. That means I wrote it. Mr. Johnston. You wrote it. Mr. Scelso. He signed off on it. Mr. Johnston. "The arrest of Silvia Duran is an extremely

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serious matter which could prejudice the U.S. freedom of action on entire question of Cuban responsibility."

What did you mean when you wrote that, and I will show you the cable.

Mr. Scelso. It is hard to say.

Mr. Johnston. I don't understand, and maybe you con explain to us what the great concern was with the arrest of

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Silvia Duran. As you may recall; she was a Cuban employee --

Mr. Scelso. I don't think we knew at that time that she was a Cuban citizen. We assumed.

Mr. Johnston. I think she was a Mexican citizen employed by the --

Mr. Scelso. We didn't realize at that time she was a Mexican citizen, and the arrest in a foreign country of any consular official --

Senator Schweiker. You thought she was a Cuban.

Mr. Scelso. We thought she was a Cuban citizen and a Cuban consular official. It turns out that she was a local employee.

Senator Schweiker. And that would have been the basis of your concern?

Mr. Scelso. Yeah, the fact that she was -- well, we were, one, concerned about blowing the -- revealing our telephone taps, prematurely revealing knowledge that, revealing our knowledge that Oswald had been in the Cuban consulate at all. Of course, that all came but later in the papers and so on, that at this juncture, when was this, the 23rd, the next day, we were keeping the lid on everything because we didn't know which way the thing was going to go. Also, the arrest of consular officials is an extremely serious matter.

Mr. Johnston. Was there a concern expressed to you or

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any discussion to the effect that it would be extremely serious if Cuban involvement were uncovered?

Mr. Scelso. Well, I don't think -- nobody came to me and told me that. It was just in the air. Everybody knew that that would be a matter of crucial international importance.

Senator SChweiker. Well, did anybody ever suggest to you to either downplay or not push too hard or to not follow up something for that reason?

Mr. Scelso. No, indeed. Absolutely not, although in a very short time, I or we came to the conclusion that Cuba was not involved. I now say rightly or wrongly, I still think rightly, incidentally,--

Senator Schweiker. Probably after the Alvarado analysis? Mr. Scelso. Well, after we got the full gist of all of the telephone conversations which were cabled up to us and we were getting more and more information about Oswald, although as I say again, we got none of this vital information the Bureau was getting until at least Christmas, maybe later than that. If Rocca says that he took the investigation over in January, he took the investigation over right after f saw this Katzenbach report. So no one suggested that we tone the thing down, although we did within a very few days, we came to the conclusion -- and I wrote an initial report of three or four pages which went directly to President Johnson, maybe two ortthree pages -- giving our conclusion that this was a

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solo assassination done by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Johnston. Did it go to President Johnson in the form that you wrote it?

Mr. Scelso. I believe it was hand-carried by the then Director, Mr. McCone I guess, and shown to President Johnson.

Senator Schweiker. Is that the one we saw?

Mr. Johnston. No.

Senator Schweiker. We saw some report.

That was within the next day.

Mr. Johnston. No, this report was one that went to the President of Mexico.

Mr. Scelso. Well, there was a short report, and it was going out on a limb, and it was a -- it didn't hedge too much.

Mr. Wallach. Let me ask you this.

S Senator Schweiker. Well, now, wait a minute. We saw another report.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Scelso. The report would not contain any information of the facts you don't know, but it would throw light on our reasoning and our conclusions drawn at that time.

Mr. Wallach. May we got back, and I want to ask a couple of sort of logistical questions.

In the investigation that you were heading up, were any of the persons working under you, had they been working under Mr. Harvey and Mr. Fitzgerald in Cuban Affairs before? Do you

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I realize I can't pin you down specifically:

Mr. Scelso. I can't recall.

Mr. Wallach. But you don't recall having someone that you wenttto underneath you as a Cuban expert?

Mr. Scelso. No.

Mr. Wallach. Do you know, have any explanation, can you offer us any explanation as to why Mr. Helms did not tell you of the CIA's assassination plots?

Sanator Schweiker. I might say that he did not tell the Warren Commission.

Mr. Scelso. I am sure the Warren Commission never heard about it.

Well, Mr. Helms was very closed-mouthed. He knew a lot of very, very important things which I did not know.

Mr. Wallach. But he also asked you to run the investigation.

Mr. Scelso. YEs.

Mr. Wallach. In that context I am asking you whether you have any explanation as to why he would not have told you or why Desmond Fitzgerald, who you said was your friend, would be have told you?

Mr. Scelso. Well, at that time I was not a close frien. Mr. Fitzgerald. I never was a real intimate friend of his.

Mr. Wallach. But going back to Mr. Helms who had put y in charge, and you said, giving you full authority as you have

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described before; do you have any explanation as to why he would not have told you about those plots?

Mr. Scelso. Well, aside from the various obvious ones that he realized that it would reflect very poorly on the Agency and very poorly on him, and that it might indeed turn out that the Cubans had undertaken this assassination as retaliation for our operations to assassinate Castro, this would have a disastrous effect on him and the Agency, I think those are the obvious human explanations, plus the fact I think Mr. Helms, knowing me, would have had some concern about my reaction to the revelation because he knewwhat kind of person I was.

Mr. Wallach. What was explained to you as your jurisdictional basis for investigating? I mean, that is sort of a legalistic term.

How was the investigation explained to you in terms of what the FBI was doing, what the CIA was doing, just your general, overall understanding?

Mr. Scelso. Well, my overall understanding, Mr. Helms told me in the presence of these others that I was in charge of the investigation, that everybody was to feed all information to me. I was to report directly to him, that no one was to hold any meeting with anybody else outside of the Agency on the Kennedy assassination without my being present, and that one course was violated from the first day on.

Mr. Wallach. Well, let me ask you this and then I'll

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 go on to the point that you made. It is my understanding that the CIA is not a law enforcement agency.

Did Mr. Helms at any time discuss with you what allowed him to ask that anninvestigation be conducted?

Mr. Scelso. No, that wasn't really necessary because I was thoroughly familiar with the ground rules affecting our operations internally and externally. We had in our area, my area, countless operations targeting which were worked out elaborately within the ground rules. Helms was very, very firm on his insistence, which came up from time to time, that we do not operate of the United States unless we are specifically requested to by some other Government agency which is empowered to do so.

Mr. Wallach. I think somehow my question has been misstated.

We have been told by persons familiar with Cuban activities: there, including people at the JMWAVE station, that it was their belief, whether they were told or not, that this investigation was within the ambit of the FBI, and that they were not investigating the assassination of President Kennedy

Mr. Scelso. I think that they meant -- and that was true, that the investigation of things which had occurred instable United States.

Mr. Wallach. They were talking generally, worldwide. They was my understanding.

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Mr. Scelso. Well, that was certainly an error on their part.

Mr. Wallach. Did you directly deal with anyone at the FBI?

Mr. Scelso. No.

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Mr. Wallach. During your month out.

Mr. Scelso. Yes, I did, too. I take it back. I definitely did. I saw Mr. Papich, the FBI liaison officer, on a number of occasions in the company of Mr. of the CI Staff.

Mr. Wallach. Mr. I believe at that time was in Special Investigations, and Mr. Angleton's CI Staff?
Mr. Scelso. That's right.

Mr. Wallach. You mentioned before that Mr. Helms laid down ground rules that no one was to talk to anyone outside the Agency.

Mr. Scelso. About the Kennedy case.

Mr. Wallach. What were the reasons for Mr. Helms' ground rules? Did he ever tell you?

Mr. Scelso. Well, he didn't specifically tell me. Ne just wanted me to know everything that the Agency knew\_about the investigation.

Mr. Wallach. And you said before that you had reason to believe that someone was talking to persons outside the CIA.

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Mr. Scelso. Yes. Mr. Angleton discussed, independently discussed a case with Members of the Warren Commission, including Mr. Allen Dulles.

Mr. Wallach. Do you know anything about the details of those discussions?

Mr. Scelso. Not one thing. Mr. Angleton passed on to me no information.

Mr. Wallach. Did Mr. Dulles ever make any request of you?

Mr. Scelso. No. I was never in contact with Mr. Dulles.

Mr. Wallach. Do you know if Mr. Dulles made any requests independently of the Agency for any information?

Mr. Scelso. I don't recall, I don't recall his ever making any.

Mr. Wallach. Do you know whether or not Mr. Dulles knew about the -- well, you wouldn't know the answer -- about the assassination plots.

Mr. Scelso. No.

Mr. Wallach. Why were you taken off the investigation?
Mr. Scelso. I had finished my initial report, which was simultaneously outdated and made redundant by the FBI's report which contained this vast amount of information from Oswald's diaries, and the information about Oswald's other activities in the United States which was not known to me when I was writing my initial report.

I circulated copies of this report to Mr. Angleton, to the

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Chief of the Soviet BlociDivision and others, and we had meeting in Mr. Helms office, and Mr. Helms asked everybody What they thought of the report.

Mr. Wallach: Was Desmond Fitzgerald at that meeting? THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH Mr. Scelso: Not that I recall

I don't recall him at all. I recall distinctly Mr. Mr. Angleton, Mr. Dave Murphy of the Soviet Bloc division, Mr. Karamessines.

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Mr. Wallach. Do you recall anyone from the Cuban arda? Mr. Scelso. No.

Mr. Wallach. I'm sorry, go ahead. I interrupted you.

Mr. Scelso. And Mr. Relms asked for comments. I had also on the cover sheet of my report, which I had circulated several days before, asked everyone to give me their comments and point out any errors, and I had gotten no comments. And Mr. Angleton then said his comment was that my report was so full of errors that we couldn't possibly send it over to the FBI -- or excuse me. I had said in advance that they had my report. I gave them my resume of what I remembered from Katzenbach's report, and I said my report is obviously useless. I suggest that the Soviet angles of this case be followed up by the Soviet Bloc Division which is much better able to analyze Oswald's diaries; meantime the Soviets had turned over. to us a dossier which they had on Oswald, I had just learned that. And I said, my report is meaningless, and I propose that

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ion bescarried on in these Mr. Angleton, ignoring what I said, said this report has so errors in it we can't possibly send it over to the FBI, which it was never supposed to be sent to the FBI.

Bo after that I said nothing in the meeting ! I simply sat there, and Mr. Relms turned the investigation over to Mr. Angleton and Mr. Rocca.

Mr. Wallach. And you went back to your regular assignment Mr. Scelso. I went back to my regular assignment.

Mr. Helms then privately thanked me very much for what I had done, and stated he had the greatest confidence in me.

Mr. Wallach. Did you ever have any contact with the ar or any members of the Warren Commission yourself?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, I had many contacts with them during this period.

Mr. Johnston. If I'm going to be redundant -- excuse me for just a minute -- if you've answered this one when I was talking to the Senator, please tell me so, but when Mr. Anglet: spoke up and said this should be carried on by the Soviet CI Staff.

Mr. Scelso. I said that.

Mr. Johnston. You said that?

Mr. Scelso. I suggested that the Soviet aspects of it be gone over by the Soviet Bloc Division.

I'm sorry. I thought you said that Mr. Johnston.

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Angleton said that the case ought to be transfered Soviet Blog or to the Counterintelligence people.

Mr. Scelso. No. He said it should be turned over to his Counterintelligence staff, to Mr. Rocca specifically. Johnston. What was Mr. Helms reaction to that? Scelso. Mr. Helms' reaction was to accede to his

request.

You see, with the receipt of the FBI report with the vast amount of information about Oswald's activities in the United States, including shooting at General Walker, the ballistics evidence, the opening up of all of his activities in the Soviet Union, this scope of the investigationwwas far greater than I could handle from my position as chief of this branch in the Western Hemisphere Division. I felt that I had very satisfactorily investigated the Mexican aspects of it, and handled all of the other worldwide aspects of it in the time that we had had, being ignorant, as I was, of our attempts to knock off Castro, and I was quite happy to get out of it.

One of the reasons that Helms gave me the case in the place was that Angleton was so close to the FBI and there was also initially the possibility that the FBI was in some way derelict or involved or something like that, and Angleton --Helms wanted someone to conduct the investigation who was and in bod with the FBI, and I was not and Angleton was.

Mr. Wallach. What was the discussion that you talked ab.

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with the possibility that the FBI was derelict. Did you mean by that the handling of the Oswald security case?

Mr. Scelso. This was a theoretical possibility. In other words, we knew right off that the FBI had been in touch with Oswald because we got regular -- the FBI sent us copies of al. of their reports on people that might be of interest to us, including Oswald, and masses of stuff. These reports had not come to my desk before the assassination, you see, or perhaps they had because, of course, we knew Oswald had been in Mexico. Maybe we did get it, but I know they never came across my desk personally. And we knew, of course, that an FBI special agent was meeting Oswald at infrequent intervals to find out how he was doing and so on.

Therefore, there was a possibility that in some way, sha or form, the FBI might have been derelict or culpable or something like that, and of course, we never developed anythin: like that.

Mr. Wallach. Did you ever have any discussions with any was about why the facts you have labeled as significant in that report when Katzenbach showed you the FBI report, were nevel brought to your attention at any earlier date?

Mr. Scelso. I mentioned it to Helms, and I mentioned the meeting, this climactic meeting, and no one commented on it because it was par for the course. The FBI could be extremely clannish and protective of their own interests, and

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I think that J. Edgar Hoover and others wanted to make very, very sure that they could not be criticized, and they wanted all of the facts before they would let anybody know anything. Mr. Wallach. You mentioned before that you talked to certain members of the Warren Commission. Do you remember who lhose were? Mr. Scelso. I recognize their names. They were lawyers. Mr. Wallach. Staff members. Mr. Scelso. Staff members. Mr. Wallach. Do you remember the type of conversations you had? I know you can't remember the specific conversation. Yes. We did not pass to them in writing at that time the information that that we had photosurveillance. We passed this word to them verbally. Senator Schweiker. Was there anything else that number ond, you didn't pass the fact you didn't pass, that you you had photo surveillance. Was there anything else? Mr. Scelso. We didn't pass it in writing. We told them verbally. Senator Schweiker. Was there anything like this that  $\gamma$ treated in that way that you can recall? Mr. Scelso. The nature of our intimate liaison with th.

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verbally so they had the benefit of it. I was authorized by

Mexicans, we didn't put down in writing. We told them all

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Helms to do this. We at that time just didn't know how tight the security of the Warren Commission was going to be and so on. Fortunately, the interrogation of Silvia Duran came out and corroborated everything that was in the telephone calls, I think, right down to the last nail, and we were able to pass the details of the interrogation then in writing, and of course, we showed them the transcriptions of the telephone calls.

Mr. Wallach. Was there ever any discussion out at the Agency about whether or not there was a Nicaraguan involvement in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy?

Mr. Scelso. I don't recall any.

Mr. Wallach. I mean especially after the Alvarado incident, he being a Nicaraguan, obviously trying to pin blame on the Cubans.

Mr. Wallach. You essentially said before that one of a areas that you did look into were Oswald's contacts in Mexicolty.

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Wallach. What was your understanding as to who was running which agency was running the investigation in Mexico City with respect to Oswald's activities?

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Mr. Scelso. The rai took over the major effort of down the details of Oswald's activities around Mexico, his bus trip in and his bus trip out, and they worked very intimite with the Mexican services on this. This was a departure from ordinary procedures. It was worked out by our station down the by Winston Scott and his FBI comrades.

Mr. Wallach. Do you know if Mr. Scott was reporting to Ambassador Mahan?

Mr. Scelso. I am sure he was.

Mr. Wallach. Did you ever have any conversations with Ambassador Mahan?

Mr. Scelso. Did I have any?

Mr. Wallach. Do you recall?

Mr. Scelso. No. I met Ambassador Mahan on trips there, but not on this case.

Senator Schweiker. Do you recall at one point the Ambassa dor at one point felt very strongly there was Cuban involvement;

Mr. Scelso. Oh, yes, very definitely. It comes back to me. He felt that very, very definitely, and we got that in a cable from Win Scott, I believe, in which he felt the Ambassador was certain that this was the case.

Senator Schweiker. Did he have any basis other than the Alvarado incident, other than that that you came across?

Hr. Scelso. I think the Alvarado incident was the main thing that got him started.

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Senator Schweiker. One thing that strikes mela little unusual -- and it is here in this list -- I forget, had you seen this paper, the one that went to the President of Mexi

Mr. Scelso. I have seen it here today.

Senator Schweiker. We came across this elsewhere is which I raised the question.

Did the Cuban Embassy furnish Oswald a place to stay in Mexico City, the question is. It is reliably reported that Oswald did not know his address in Mexico City, buttthat the Cuban embassy did know his address in Mexico City. As recald, that is actually on the phone conversation very clearly. We saw a transcript of it. Isn't that unusual itself? Didn't that strike you?

Mr. Scelso. As I recall it -- and you are triggering things off in my memory which I haven't thought about for 13 or 14 years, Oswald had known his address when he was at the Cuban embassy, and had told them his address. By the the he got to the Soviet embassy he had forgotten it, and the Soviets got it from the Cubans who had written it down.

Senator Schweiker. There were some allegations of a relationship, Jim, that Oswald had with Silvia Duran.

Do you want to phrase that question?

Mr. Johnston. I don't know if you recall during the that the Mexicans at least seemed to have information that Oswald may have had some kind of a relationship with Silvia

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Duran while he was there.

Mr. Scelso. I don't recall that.

Senator Schweiker. A sexual relationship.

Mr. Johnston. And the Dorticos and Armis telephone call, there was a question of whether the Mexican police talked and asked Duran about having sexual relations with Oswald. In 1967 for some reason, Silvia Duran said publicly, or at least through a source, that she had had sexual relations with Oswald while he was there.

Mr. Scelso. I draw a complete blank on that. I certainly think I would remember if it had been alleged, or we had believed there was any substance to it.

Senator Schweiker. The other question on the list was, did.

Oswald ever travel to Cuba from Mexico City?

Do you know why that question might have been put on the list, and does that refresh your memory about any possible trip that Oswald made to Cuba?

Mr. Scelso. We would have asked the Mexicans that so that they would check their records to see if he had gone from Mexico to Cuba. This was because of some hanky panky.

Mr. Wallach. Did you yourself have a chance to review the tapes of Oswald's telephone conversations?

Mr. Scelso. No.

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Mr. Wallach. Is it your belief that those tapes were erased, or what happened to those tapes?

Mr. Scelso. I don't know what happened to it.

Mr. Wallach. I just really have one more question.

Did you have any contact yourself during this period with anyone from the White House staff such as Bundy?

Mr. Scelso. No, I don't think I did. I have never men McGeorge Bundy.

Mr. Wallach. And did you ever have contact with McCone?

Did you ever talk to McCone about the Kennedy assassination?

Mr. Scelso. No.

Mr. Johnston. You mean during this whole time everything went through Helms?

Mr. Scelso. Yes.

Mr. Johnston. Let me show you Director Cable 86054 to Mexico of 30 November 1963 which I showed you earlier this morning on this aircraft flight, and this cable reports

the Cubana flight on November 22.....

going from Mexico City to Havana, was delayed from 1700 to 2200 hours awaiting an important passenger who arrived at

the Mexico City airport in a private) twin-motor aircraft at 21 Mexican time, and that the passenger transferred to the Cubana craft without going through Customs or Immigration, and traveled in the pilots cabin to Havana.

We have attempted to find what follow-up went on this.

Mr. Scelso. I have no recollection of this.

Oh, I have -- I can't say whether I recall it or not.

Mr. Johnston. You did not originate this cable, right?

Mr. Scelso. No.

Mr. Johnston. And are you on distribution?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, Chief, WH-3 is on it in the middle there at the bottom.

Senator Schweiker. Wouldn't this have had some significance in view of what we now know?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, although I am not sure what significance it might have had. The Mexicans were always — the Cubans were always shooting people in and out of the country in strange ways. The link from Havana to Mexico City by air was at that time the only air connection that Cuba had to the Western Hemisphere. And countless people, important foreigners, never paper people, Mexican government officials, went in and out through this way, and the Cubans often made attempts to conceal who they were. We were watching them like hawks and kept tabs on the travel of Americans, Europeans, Asiatics, and so on to Cuba.

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Mr. Wallach: Were these usually fairly important people?

Mr. Scelso. They were important officials of European

governments, they were subversives from all over Central and South America traveling under aliases, going to Cuba for consultations and training.

Mr. Wallach. So would it be fair to say that if someone was the only passenger on a Cubana Airlines flight --

Mr. Scelso. Well, he wasn't the only passenger.

Mr. Wallach. Well, I just wondered if there would be some significance in that fact.

Mr. Scelso. Well, that signaled the arrival of somebod; who was important enough to hold up a plane, and he came in on a private plane. Ofccourse, there is a great deal of private plane travel around Mexico because the road network is so bad.

Mr. Johnston. Butilt seems to me just vital, and I guess I asked who had action to follow up on this, to see if there was a follow-up. It seems the basic question you would ask is where the twin-engine aircraft came from, and that is certainly within U.S. Government capabilities to determine where that aircraft came from, and I ask why that wasn't draw and who had responsibility for following that.

Mr. Scelso. Well, the Mexico City station should have . . that. Whether it was done -- what is the date of that calls.

Mr. Johnston. 30 November.

Mr. Scelso. 30 November. Whether there was a follow-1.

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I just don t recall the

Mr. Johnston. CIA has responded saying they don't have any follow-up.

Senator Schweiker. That would have meant what, the Chief of Station there?

Mr. Scelso. Yes, Mr. Scott, who is now dead, I believe.

Senator Schweiker. And of course, with Ambassador Mahan breathing down his neck.

Mr. Scelso. Well, Mahan wouldn't have been that cable.

Senator Schweiker. But breathing down his neck about

Cuban involvement, he would have been pretty sensitive to this.

Mr. Scelso. I think that by that time, we, Mexico and Ambassador Mahan no longer placed much --

Senator Schweiker. By the 30th?

Mr. Scelso. I think so, yes.

Senator Schweiker. When the FBI guy came back. Well, I thought the polygraph didn't occur until the first week of December.

Mr. Johnston. I think that's right.

Senator Schweiker. I think the FBI guy went down there around the 30th and came back around the 1st or second, and the polygraph I think was taken a few days after that, which means that he was still pretty --

Mr. Johnston. Let me ask you a second strange movement that has concerned us is that a man by the name of Gilberto

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Lopez, and there is quite a bit of cable traffic at the time
you were involved -- basically the story

is that Lopez crossed the

border from Texas into Mexico on November 23rd, 1963, the border having been closed the afternoon of the 22rd, that he arrived in Mexico City on November 25th, and departed as the only passenger on a late evening flight to Havana, and that

he looked, "suspicious" according

to the cable.

We do know that CIA checked passport records here, found that he was traveling on an invalid passport, that he had 1011 Cuba in 1960, had been born and raised in Cuba, although he will allegedly an American citizen; and had spent some time in this country before going back to Cuba, a young man with no particular background.

Do you have any knowledge of --

Senator Schweiker. We also know a little bit about his travels in Miami.

Mr. Johnston. That was developed later, after the left the case, and I wondered whether you had any recollection of Gilberto Lopez?

Mr. Scelso. I have no recollection.

Senator Schweiker. Fill him in on the rest.

Mr. Johnston. Subsequently the FBI in its investigation determined that he was living in Tampa, Florida, and was at a

meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee on November 17th, awaiting an important phone call from Cuba which was supposed to tell him whether he could return or not, and at least until 5:00 p.m. that day, the phone call had not gotten there.

President Kennedy was in Tampa on the 18th of November. On the 20th of November, Lopez applied for and received an entry visa or entry permit into Mexico, and then we next have him crossing the border at Nuevo Laredo on November 23rd, apparently although there is no border crossing record, but they assume he crossed there, and I think those later facts about him were probably available to Rocca but not to you.

A subsequent report by Mexican police authorities was that Lopez was somehow involved in the assassination.

Mr. Scelso. Well, they would pick up things like that. There was a tremendous flow of people back and forth to Cuba during this era, you see, constantly, any number of Cuban refugees wanting to go back to Cuba, enormous traffic across the Mexican border.

Senator Schweiker. We also got a report that he's living the Life of Riley in Cuba, not doing very much work there, Mr. Johnston. Our last report he was playing dominoes. Senator Schweiker. Literally.

Mr. Wallach. I have one point I would like to go into, and I realize this is, this information came to another agence; attention way after you left this in 1967, but I want to as:

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if at any time you recall hearing anything about these facts.

In essence, another Agency was told that a group of Cuban refugees had been sent by Bobby Kennedy to Havana for the purpose of overthrowing Castro, and subsequently killing Castro in 1963, that all the members of that group had been captured, they were tortured, and confessed, etc., and Castro, in retaliation, sent a team of assassins over here to this country and that the other agency was informed, and this was never verified that indeed two of these assassins, or indeed assassins or labeled assassins were living in New Jersey.

Now, at any time while you were involved in this, do you recall whether or not it was checked whether Cubans, and, and unusual about any Cubans that had come into the country? checks run through WAVE to see if there was any information that possibly an assassin would have been sent into the U.S.?

Mr. Scelso. Well, from the FBI and from our WAVE station there was a constant flow of reports about the activities of Cubans in the United States. I don't recall anything on this group that you mentioned.

Mr. Wallach. Do you recall hearing anything generally is a group of Cuban refugees being captured in the spring of '63 and being tortured and confessing that Bobby Kennedy had launched that boat in essence?

Mr. Scelso. I don't recall that.

Mr. Wallach. Whether or not that's true, I'm not saying.

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Mr. Scelso. I do recall that our groups of agents infiltrated into Cuba were being captured all of the time, and that Castro, as I recall, alleged that they were sent in to kill him, but that Bobby Kennedy was connected with it, that the Cubans alleged this, I don't know.

Mr. Wallach. I don't have anything further.

Mr. Johnston. I've just gone one more major point that i want to ask you about, and that is, after your testimony today and what we have discussed, to go back to your recollection of whether you dealt with you dealt with, SAS being the Cuban task force? or who in SAS

Mr. Scelso. Most of my relationships with the Cuban desk were conducted by members of my staff, not by me personally.

Mr. Johnston. Would you name the people on your staff to the best of your recollection?

Mr. Scelso. AT that time?

Mr. Johnston. Yes. Now, this is on Wil-3. In other words, you just took WH-3 and used that?

Mr. Scelse. Yes. I used the entire branch as a task force, or working on the Kennedy assassination, and we ran our country work on the side.

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Mr. Wallach. Is she still with the Agency?

I don't know. She was transferred to Mexico, Mr. Scelso. and I think she was mentioned in Agee's book, along with a lot of other people. She was an extremely gifted woman who handled all of our name tracing. It was to her work that the Agency thank's the fact that when Oswald did appear back in September or October in our cables, this information: was promply disseminated in a routine fashion to other government agencies. She is the one who handled all of the name traces and brought things to my attention.

Mr. Wallach. Do you recall being informed that some of Oswald's letter had been intercepted, or letters to and from Oswald and his wife Marina by the mail opening operation that we now know the CIA was conducting

Mr. Scelso. I recall being informed that letters had been intercepted, and I learned from Mr. may have been in connection with this investigation or some or be investigation -- that mail to and from the Soviet Union, or to and from the United States was being intercepted, and I have seen intercepts, but I never knew that this intercept to or anyplace else, place in the territorial USA, I assumed that it took place in European capitals like Part London.

Mr. Wallach. My question was whether or not you know tnat any of Oswald's mail --

Mr. Sceiso. I seem to recall that some of these things

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were available and that I saw them.

Mr. Johnston. And for me I just want to clarify the significance of that point, and that is that you had or you were privy to something that was at that time as sensitive as the mail operation.

Mr. Scelso. Yes. I was specifically -- you had to be specially briefed on it.

Mr. Johnston. But you were not privy to the assassination plots.

Mr. Scelso. No.

Senator Schweiker. Well, we want to thank you very much. You have certainly been very straightforward and very cooperative.

Mr. Scelso. I would like to add something if I may, Senator.

Senator Schweiker. Sure.

Mr. Scelso. I would like to give you a typical example -you may have heard this story before. Please stop me if you
do -- of how Agency officers like myself and others --

Senator Schweiker. Do you want this on the record? Mr. Scelso. Any way you want it.

Senator Schweiker. It is up to you.

Mr. Scelso. --

you may

have heard this from Mr. Phillips because he was a witness to

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situation.

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I at that time, my

branch, because of my outstanding work, had expanded until 1 had the entire Caribbean, except for Cuba, thrown into my branch. It was the largest geographical branch in the Agency. Because of the landing of the American troops and so on, we set up a war room adjacent to our communications center, and we had our own teletypes and we had charts on the wall, and were sitting around there. And you may remember that at that the

by chance, some military nuts started a revolution prematurely because of petty grievances, and these Communists came out of the woodwork and took over the revolution. They just came out of their hiding places and took everything over and had everything organized, and it was a very dangerous

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came into our war room where I, Mr. Phillips and four or five other people who had been on our feet for days and days and days, were reeling around in a groggy state, and we showed him

And for the second time that day, Helms stepped between me and Raborn with his back to me so I wouldn't be able to say what I was about to say, and Raborn was a very positive fellow, so he left.

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And that would have been my reaction if I had been mixed up in this Castro business.

Senator Schweiker. Well, we certainly appreciate knowing this, and it is very helpful to us to get a balanced perspective of the situation.

But you really have been most helpful to us I think in terms of what you had available to you at the time. You have shed as much light as anybody on exactly what did happen and how it happened, and what happened, and we certainly appreciate it very much.

And thank you for coming in.

Mr. Wallach. We have a couple of more questions.

(Discussion off the record.)

(Senator Schweiker left the hearing room.)

Mr. Johnston. We have just a couple of more questions, and incidentally, you have a right not to continue your testimony in the absence of a Senator.

Mr. Scelso. I will waive that.

name of the case officer who met with AMLASH on November 22m., and ask -- let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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Mr. Johnston. Back on the record.

Was that case officer involved in your investigation? Mr. Scelso. I cannot answer the question because this name, while it means something to me, does not give me a picture of anybody, and have you ever seen the man?

Mr. Johnston. Yes.

Mr. Scelso. And as I recall --

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Scelso. I can say that I know absolutely nothing. may have been involved in the field in some way.

Mr. Johnston. At least you did not talk to him in connection with your investigation.

Mr. Scelso. No.

Mr. Johnston. And his name never came up as a CIA officer who might have knowledge.

Mr. Scelso. Not to my recollection. I would be pretty sure.

Mr. Johnston. Okay.

Mr. Wallach. Did you know during the course of your investigation whether or not the Agency had high level sources within the Cuban covernment or within Cuban intell gence?

Mr. Scelso. I have known it at a number of junctures to my career, because these people entered my area aid were met there. I knew a lot about it later when las inspecti:

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and going over all the operations in the Agency, and when Cuban operations were opened up to usilater on.

Mr. Wallach. Let me ask you whether or not at any time after you left that assignment, handling the investigation for the CIA, you had any contact at all with the investigation again?

Mr. Bcelso. Yes. From time to time Mr. Rocca would call me and I would go down and talk to him, and we would kick around a couple of things, especially when this State's Attorney down in New Orleans --

Mr. Johnston. Jim Garrison?

Mr. Scelso. Jim Garrison started his convulsions. We talked about things.

Rocca seemed to be convinced that in the early days of the investigation when I was running it, a great deal of information must have come in bearing on the people in the Orleans that were mixed up in the pairtison accusations, and I told Rocca not to my recollection, that nobody that was there mixed up, including the cello player and Clay Shaw the bald-headed pilot who died mysteriously, and so on, had ever come up in the investigation as long as I was handled.

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Mr. Wallach. Were you ever present at a meeting attended by President Johnson and Mr. Helms?

Mr. Scelso. Never. I've never been in Mr. Johnson's presence.

Mr. Wallach. Did you ever hear of an occasion on which Mr. Johnson or President Johnson chewed out Mr. Helms?

Mr. Scelso. No. I know Mr. Helms had some very tense meetings in the White House. I have heard him talk about them on the telephone in my presence, but I have never heard anythin specific.

Mr. Wallach. More specifically, did you ever hear any discussion as to whether the President was annoyed at Mr. Helms for not telling him about assassination plots?

Er. Scelso. No, I never heard anything about that.

Mr. Wallach. Did you have any contact on a continuing basis in your regular capacity with anyone at your level as the FBI, or was that all handled through liaison?

Mr. Scelso. Almost all handled entirely by the liaisen. I had telephone contacts with the FBI from time to time.

Mr. Wallach. Have you ever heard the name Thomas Ross. that is a professor out in Colorado who mysteriously disage. in 1967?

Br. Scelso. No.

Mr. Wallach. I have no further questions.

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Mr. Scelso. No.

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Mr. Johnston. I don't have any more questions.

I want to thank you very much for coming back for this.

Mr. Scelso. Well, you know, I don't do anything anyway, and I'm very glad to come back.

I am very, very dismayed and shocked in the Agency's involvement in some of these activities, it is so reprehensible and unforgivable.

(Whereupon, at 12:42 o'clock p.m., the interview in the above-entitled matter was concluded.)