JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY: CIA
RECORD NUMBER: 104-10408-10218
RECORD SERIES: JFK
AGENCY FILE NUMBER: RUSS HOLMES WORK FILE

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

AGENCY ORIGINATOR: CIA
FROM: M.D. STEVENS
TO: CHIEF, SRS
TITLE: CAIN, RICHARD S.
DATE: 10/09/1967
PAGES: 6

SUBJECTS: CAIN, RICHARD

DOCUMENT TYPE: PAPER
CLASSIFICATION: SECRET
RESTRICTIONS: 1A
CURRENT STATUS: RELEASED IN PART PUBLIC - RELEASED WITH DELETIONS
DATE OF LAST REVIEW: 11/09/98
ORIGINAL IS PREVIOUSLY SANITIZED DOCUMENT

Released under the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (44 USC 2107 Note). Case#: NW 56990 Date: 11.01.2021

[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED 104-10408-10218
Memorandum

TO: Chief, SRS
Thru: DC/SRS and C/FIOB/SRS
FROM: M. D. Stevens

DATE: 9 October 1967

SUBJECT: CAIN, Richard S.
#272 141

1. Reference is made to the attached 5 June 1967 DCS memorandum on Subject, which in turn made reference to previous DCS memoranda on him on 24 and 25 May 1967 and to an Office of Security memorandum dated 29 May 1967. The 5 June 1967 memorandum enclosed copies of several 1963/1964 documents from the Chicago Field Office's file on CAIN, which ADC/PSD forwarded to SRS with the comment that "It appears DCS is cleaning out their files re Lee Harvey OSWALD, et al."

2. Subject, it is obvious, had been a source of information regarding an alleged discussion of the assassination of President Kennedy at a secret meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee held in Chicago in February 1963 under the direction of Richard CRILEY (#346 116). He also was the source of information regarding the alleged attempted recruitment into the Communist Party of young Cubans in the Chicago area by one Guillermo ESCOBAR, who according to the Chicago office was "one of Horace SPEED's (SAS) leads obtained from Ralph PEREZ." (Presumably Ralph PEREZ, #444260) SPEED is Horace SPEED III, #199499. The documents also indicated that in February 1964 CAIN was the subject of a conversation initiated by Eldon S. COHEN, #38557 o/c, with a representative of the DCS Chicago office who believed his purpose was to learn whether or not CAIN was in fact on a two-month's sick leave from the COOK County Sheriff's office, as he was said to be, or was on a political under cover assignment which COHEN inferred involved tapping the telephones of gubernatorial candidate Charles H. PERCY and other political figures.
3. During review of CAIN's Security file, I noted a message regarding him from Mexico City, on 25 April 1962, which mentioned a "Willard ANDREWS, reputable American businessman in Mexico," who obviously had had contact of some kind with CAIN, as well as with a CIA representative in Mexico to whom ANDREWS had commented that CAIN claims to have been with OSS during W. W. II (A copy of this memorandum is attached). In answer to this message which requested traces on CAIN, Headquarters, in furnishing limited information obtained regarding him, advised that neither his claimed employment by OSS, nor a claim he made to have worked with Task Force W, could be substantiated. The Station was advised that he did have (or had had) a legitimate detective laboratory in Chicago.

5. The first time CAIN came to the attention of the Security Office was when the Mexico Station requested traces on him. Their request stemmed from an unannounced visit he made to the Station, during which he stated that he had an investigative agency in Mexico with branches in Chicago and Los Angeles. He had also stated that his agency in Mexico was for the purpose of training Mexican Government agents in police methods, in investigative techniques, and in the use of the lie detector; and had added that he was investigating Communism in a certain unnamed Central American country.

6. In June 1962, the Mexico Station advised that CAIN was being deported by the Mexican Ministry (of) Gobernacion for these violations:

a. Carrying a loaded revolver and brass knuckles

b. Impersonating a Mexican Government official
   (He had identification as an investigator for the Mexican Treasury Office.)

c. Violating his tourist permit by working at his detective office and at the Mexican Treasury
7. Subject was subsequently of interest to the DCS in September 1963 when an ad hoc clearance was requested to permit his being asked to respond to general requirements regarding his knowledge of certain Cuban refugees and their potential for foreign positive intelligence. On 10 September 1963, the DCS was sent a memorandum which furnished much of the above information on CAIN.

8. On 22 May 1967, the Director of Security indicated that he had received information from the FBI which ties Subject to the Mafia in Chicago; and he directed that the DCS be contacted for information as to whether or not they ever established contact with him and, if so, for what purpose. The DCS was also to be advised that, if they were in contact with him, it was suggested that they break it off. On 25 May 1967, the DCS advised that there had been no contact with CAIN since 1963, and furnished copies of eight reports for which Subject had been the source of information. These had to do with anti-Castro Cuban activities, procurement of arms, etc.

9. On 29 May 1967, Security advised the DCS that there is a current FBI investigative interest in Subject and recommended that there be no further contact with him at this time.

10. The 1 September 1967 copy of Life magazine contains an article titled "Brasen Empire of Organized Crime," in which it is stated that Sam GIANCANA, Head of the Chicago Cosa Nostra, is "still running things by remote control from a hide-out in Mexico . . . where he poses as Riccardo SCALZETTI. The real SCALZETTI, GIANCANA's erst while chauffeur and courier, is more familiar to Chicagoans as Richard CAIN, a well known former Chicago policeman and more recently a private investigator."
15. There is attached a copy of the above referred to September articles in Life magazine, in one of which CAIN is described as the erstwhile chauffeur and courier of Sam GIANCANA. The second of these articles makes reference to alleged friendly contacts of Jim GARRISON, of the OSWALD Case, with henchmen of the Cosa Nostra in the Louisiana area.

Attachments: articles

MDS/cer
The Covert Security Clearance was amended and approved in March 1951 to include Morgan's use in providing covert legal support for operations in the form of a "cut out", legal advice, transmission of funds, and other assistance of a legal nature in connection with DDO projects. Since Subject may have been utilized by the DDO, it is felt that any decision to release information regarding Morgan should be deferred to the DDO.

It is noted that while only the aforementioned subject file exists regarding Morgan in his capacity as Robert A. Maheu's personal attorney, Morgan is mentioned sporadically in the Maheu, Harvey, and Roselli files. In 1967 Maheu was interviewed and advised that he had briefed Morgan regarding the details of his involvement in the Agency-sponsored Castro assassination plots. Morgan's current association with Maheu, professional and/or personal, is unknown. Morgan is currently practicing law in the District of Columbia law firm of Welch and Morgan.

c. Joseph Shimon—No Office of Security subject file exists regarding Joseph Shimon, aka: Joseph Shiman. However, he is mentioned in the Johnny Roselli file as a personal friend of Roselli. It is further noted in the Roselli file that Shimon knew Maheu, but the nature and extent of their official/social relationship is unknown. Shimon is described as a former District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) inspector who was discharged from the D.C. MPD as a result of a conviction involving wiretapping activities.

4. To date, no decision has been made as to the type and form of response to be made to the Dade County Sheriff's Office request. Additionally, a formal request to the Office of
Security has not been received. Office of Security files have been searched and pertinent information reviewed. Pending a decision as to what form the response, if any, will take, it is recommended that the Office of Security files containing information pertinent to the request be retained in a readily available status and no further action be taken at this time.

Curtis R. Rivers