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ORIGINATOR: SSCIA
TITLE: ROSELLI: CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
DATE: 00/00/1976
PAGES: 43

SUBJECTS:
- ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES
- TRAFFICANTE, SANTO
- ROSSELLI, JOHN
- ORGANIZED CRIME

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[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED
MEMORANDUM

To: Mike Madigan

From: Ed Greissing

Date: Sept. 16, 1976

Subject: Review of CIA documents presented the SCI by Jack Anderson

The documents recently received by this Committee, from Jack Anderson, had previously been reviewed by the Church Committee staff. The documents appear to be a few of those requested for FOIA review by David Belin. It is my understanding, after these documents were declassified, David Belin furnished copies to both David Martin (AP) and Jack Anderson.

The Church Committee was permitted to review the entire Oswald 201 file, the AMLASH file, Garrison files and selected Office of Security files. The Committee primarily concerned itself with the early period of the investigation (November 1963 - October 1964), as it believed the information to be received from this time period to be more relevant in evaluating the performance of the intelligence agencies with respect to their investigation.

Dan Niescher, the Church Committee contact at the CIA, was the individual responsible for the declassification of documents relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. During this declassification process, Dan Niescher consulted the Committee staff to make sure that we were aware of certain documents. In addition, Mr. Kaleras had given the staff unlimited access to all files we believed necessary to conduct our investigation.

Yet, the possibility still remains that the staff was not shown everything. The CIA has maintained throughout that the Oswald 201 file was a complete compilation of the material related to the assassination of President Kennedy. However, information relating to who Lee Harvey Oswald was, and what he was doing are not included in their files. The Oswald 201 does not attempt to question Oswald's connection with both pro-Castro and anti-Castro groups or any of the AMLASH information. The most notable subject missing was information relating to CIA/U.S. Government attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro.
No, I can't either confirm or deny it. We are prohibited at staff level from discussing any Committee business. I apologize for not being able to help you. You know the ground rules and they haven't changed. Right.

I can't say. I don't know. You indicated that you . . .

Are you still working Rosselli? You getting anywhere?

You got a pretty good source on that? On the fact that they were having dinner together on many occasions before he was murdered?

I just can't help you because of the ground rules. I'd like to have a copy of your piece, or two, for me and Inderfurth here. Just drop a copy in the mail and I'll appreciate it.

You mean people like . . . Well, I think . . . people like Trafficante?

Well, I can't discuss whether or not such a meeting took place. I can't tell you whether you're right or wrong.

Now when you talk about Trafficante you don't need to be
cautioned. You know them as well as I do.

. . .

Well, as far as our rules are concerned, it wouldn't make any difference if Trafficante was here. It wouldn't make any difference in our ability to confirm or deny that.

. . .
Sen. Gary Hart (D., Colo.) made an unannounced trip to Miami Friday for a private meeting with homicide detectives to underscore the strong interest of the Senate Select Intelligence Committee in the John Roselli murder investigation and to ensure that federal agencies cooperate with local police.

The FBI was ordered into the case last week by Attorney General Edward Levi after pressure from the Senate committee.

"We're not here to solve the crime," Hart said. "We want to find out if there is any connection between (Roselli's) death and his testimony before the Committee."{

Hart said he also hoped to meet with local officials of the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Roselli, 71, organized crime figure who testified three times before the Senate Intelligence Committee in the past year about his recruitment by the CIA in a plot to kill Fidel Castro, was found dead two weeks ago, stuffed in an oil drum floating in a landfill.

Hart said it clear that the Intelligence Committee is concerned about the possibility that Roselli's death is connected to his testimony, although he did say there was no "evidence" indicating Roselli might have been killed to prevent him from talking about other CIA-organized crime facts.

"I know of no plan whatsoever to have him come back," Hart said.

"But I would reaing to say we had some indication before he had been last seen that he had (not yet testified) important information important to us," Hart said.

"I suspect that the conclusions of investigators that Giancana's death was part of an internal gangland struggle."

Nevertheless, Hart told The Herald Friday that with Roselli's death, "toubling questions" about Giancana's murder linger. "The coincidences begin to string themselves together," said the 1972 presidential campaign manager for George McGovern.

Asked if he was satisfied with the conclusions of investigators that Giancana's death was not connected to his potential testimony before the committee, Hart said there is "the absence of any corroborating evidence which prevents me from doing that."
CARPITA'S body floated to the surface of New York Harbor off Staten Island on Aug. 4. His body was wrapped in a pumplined chain and weighted by two 10-pound ballasts. Police said he had been strangled. Carpita had been assassinated, possibly by strangling, according to investigators here.

New York City detectives said Carpita knew Giancana but they have not been able to pin down a motive in his death.

The Washington Star, quoting an unidentified FBI source, reported that Carpita had met with Roselli in Chicago about two months ago.

Hart said Friday there are still unanswered questions about Lee Harvey Oswald's motive, particularly relating to the so-called assassination theory — that Castro and pro-Castro agents had JFK killed because of the CIA attempts on Castro's life.

Hart interviewed Roselli twice as a member of the former committee and he is also a member of the new Intelligence Committee.

"Roselli was very candid but he did not volunteer information," Hart said.

Committee investigators said Friday they have found no link between Roselli and Eugene M. Carafa, a Rockville, Md., antique auto dealer with reported organized crime connections who died under circumstances mysteriously coincidental to Roselli's death.

Carafa, 37, was reported missing by his wife on July 28, the same day Roselli was last seen by his sister in Fontana, with whom he had lived for three years.
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"I know of no plans whatever to have him come back," Hart said, "but that's not to say we wouldn't have called him back if some new facts arose." Hart added, "But it would be reaching to say we had some indication he had (not yet testifying) important to us." Hart said.

THE MURDER of Roselli, who last testified in April, renewed Intelligence Committee interest in the death of Chicago organized crime leader Sam ("Cosa Nostra") Giancana, Giancana was shot to death in his home in June of 1975, just a time when Intelligence Committee investigators were tracking him down.

Accompanying Hart Friday was Michael Madigan, a committee attorney who, in June of 1975, was preparing to interview Giancana about his involvement with Roselli in the Castro plot.

Giancana and Tampa organized crime figure Santo Trafficante played "accompanying roles" in the CIA-inspired Castro assassination plot, another committee staff member traveling with Hart said.

The committee had also "considered," according to Trafficante, the possibility of Giancana's death, but Trafficante was never called because the committee considered Roselli's testimony the most important.

CHICAGO AREA investigators concluded that Giancana's death was part of an internal gangland struggle.

Nevertheless, Hart told The Herald Friday that with Roselli's death, "tangling questions about Giancana's murder linger. "The coincidences begin to string themselves together," said the 1972 presidential campaign manager for George McGovern.

Asked if he was satisfied with the conclusions of investigators that Giancana's death was not connected to his potential testimony before the committee, Hart said, "there is the absence of any corroborating evidence which prevents me from doing that."
Visits Local Officials

FROM PAGE 18

\textbf{\textit{As from moving beyond speculation.}}

Madigan said the widespread reports after Giancana's death that his appearance before the committee was imminent were not true. That further indicates, he agreed, that Giancana's death was not directly related to his past CIA associations.

\textbf{\textit{We finally got Giancana's home number the day he was killed.}} Madigan said Friday. We had some difficulty tracking him down in Houston (where Giancana had been in the hospital). It had been decided that I was going to interview him to see whether it would be worth it to call him as a witness. He had not been contacted yet and he had not been subpoenaed," Madigan said.

Roselli, who had been subpoenaed, did testify for the first time four days after Giancana was shot. That committee was headed by Sen. Frank Church and has since been replaced by a newly formed committee headed by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.). In its final report, that 'former' committee strongly urged the new committee to continue the investigation of covert CIA activity as well as connections between the Castro assassination plot and the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

\textbf{\textit{Hart said Friday there are still unanswered questions about Lee Harvey Oswald's motive, particularly relating to the so-called 'hitlist' theory -- that Castro or pro-Castro agents had JFK killed because of the CIA attempts on Castro's life.}}

Hart interviewed Roselli twice as a member of the former committee and he is also a member of the new Intelligence Committee. "Roselli was very candid but he did not volunteer information," Hart said.

Committee investigators said Friday they have found no link between Roselli and Eugene M. Carrozza, a Rockville Md., antique auto dealer, with reported organized crime connections who died under circumstances mysteriously coincidental to Roselli's death.

Carrozza, 57, was reported missing by his wife on July 23, the same day Roselli was last seen by his sister in Plantation with whom he had lived for three years.

\textbf{\textit{Carrozza's body floated to the surface of New York Harbor off Staten Island on Aug. 4, his body wrapped in a padlocked chain and weighted by two 15-pound boat anchors. Police said he had been strangled. Roselli had been hospitalized, possibly by strangling, according to investigators here.}}

New York City detectives said that Carrozza "knew Giancana" but they have not been able to pin down a motive in his death.

The Washington Star, quoting an unidentified FBI source, reported that Carrozza had met with Roselli in Chicago about two months ago.
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The committee had also "considered" suspending Trafficante, the staff investigator said, but Trafficante was never called because the committee considered Roselli's testimony the most important.

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MEMORANDUM

To: Rick Inderfurth
From: Mike Madigan
Date: August 13, 1976
Re: Miami Interviews

I spoke with Senator Hart today about setting up interviews in Miami for Friday, August 20, in the Rosselli matter. He will be calling you about these arrangements.

I will try to have a subpoena for Santos Trafficante signed by Senator Baker before he leaves for the convention. We, however, must obtain the approval of all or a majority of the members of the Committee (under the Rules) to issue the subpoena. Therefore, I have asked Martha to poll members on two questions:

1. Authority to issue a subpoena for Trafficante;

2. Authority for Senator Hart to disclose to the Miami police investigators in the Rosselli case those portions of the classified Rosselli related transcripts which he deems relevant to the murder investigation.

In case we miss connections, the relevant people involved are:

1. Bill Lynch -- head of the Justice Organized Crime Section, telephone number 739-3516 (he should help us locate Trafficante and perhaps have a
suggestion as to how best to serve him with a subpoena);

(2) Detectives Wolf and Zatrepallek -- Dade County Sheriff's Office, telephone number 305-547-7456 (they are the detectives investigating the Rosselli murder for the locals). (I have been putting them off about whether they can have access to the transcripts -- you need to talk to Bill Miller and Gary about this);

(3) Paul Daly -- you may have to go through him if we need the FBI to locate Trafficante.

By the time you return I will have taken preparatory steps to set up interviews with the Miami police people as well as begun an effort to locate Trafficante. After talking with Gary you will need to follow up and confirm all these next week as I will be in Kansas City from Monday through Thursday. I will be flying from Kansas City to Miami on Thursday night for the interviews on Friday. You can reach me through the numbers that either Bill Miller or Marie has. We need to talk at some point next week to confirm all this.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Michael Madigan
August 13, 1976

I recently discussed with Agent Richard Taylor of the Federal Bureau of Investigation my recollections of pre-testimony interviews with Mr. John Rosselli prior to Rosselli's testifying under oath in June of 1975. It is my recollection that there were several meetings between myself, as counsel for the Committee, and Rosselli and his attorneys. Rosselli and his attorneys expressed on numerous occasions fear for the well-being of Rosselli. They insisted and the Committee agreed that I would conduct interviews prior to the sworn testimony at a location away from the Senate so as to avoid any publicity. During these interviews Rosselli, on more than one occasion, stated that he was taking a great risk in testifying. He was worried about retaliation and particularly worried about his relatives with whom he was living in Florida. I cannot recall Rosselli specifying exactly who he was most afraid of, but he declined to testify about Giancana (until after Giancana's death), refused to identify any of the Cubans who were involved in assassination plots, and was reluctant to mention Santos Trafficante by name. In fact, I cannot recall Rosselli ever mentioning Trafficante by name and only very vaguely responding to questions if the questioner used the name Trafficante.
It is my recollection that on at least one occasion, in the presence of Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., Rosselli told the Senator that he, Rosselli, was concerned for his safety and his life and that he was risking his well-being by testifying before the Committee. I am uncertain in my recollection as to whether that conversation took place up in the Senate interview room or elsewhere.

Throughout his testimony Rosselli declined to give his exact address in Florida for reasons of safety. It is also my recollection that Rosselli's demeanor was visibly affected whenever testimony or interview focused or attempted to focus on Santos Trafficante.
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6 Attempts to Kill Castro Laid to CIA

By Jack Anderson

Locked in the darkest recesses of the Central Intelligence Agency is the story of six assassination attempts against Cuba's Fidel Castro. For 10 years, only a few key people have known the terrible secret. They have sworn never to talk. Yet we have learned the details from sources whose credentials are beyond question.

We spoke to John McConigle, who headed the CIA at the time of the assassination attempts. He acknowledged the idea had been discussed inside the CIA but insisted it had been "rejected immediately." He vigorously denied that the CIA had ever participated in any plot on Castro's life. Asked whether the attempts could have been made with his knowledge, he replied: "It could not have happened."

We have complete confidence, however, in our sources.

The plot to knock off Castro began as part of the Bay of Pigs operation. The intent was to eliminate the Cuban dictator before the motley invaders landed on the island. Their arrival was expected to touch off a general uprising, which the Communist militia would have had more trouble putting down without the charismatic Castro to lead them.

After the first attempt failed, five more assassination teams were sent to Cuba. The last team reportedly made it to a rooftop within shooting distance of Castro before they were apprehended. This happened around the last of February or first of March, 1963.

Nine months later, President Kennedy was gunned down in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald, a fanatic who previously had agitated for Castro in New Orleans and had made a mysterious trip to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

Among those privy to the CIA conspiracy, there is still a nagging suspicion—unsupported by the Warren Commission's findings—that Castro became aware of the U.S. plot upon his life and somehow recruited Oswald to retaliate against President Kennedy.

To set up the Castro assassination, the CIA enlisted Robert Maheu, a former FBI agent with shadowy contacts, who had handled other undercover assignments for the CIA out of his Washington public relations office. He later moved to Las Vegas to head up billionaire Howard Hughes' Nevada operations.

Maheu recruited John Roselli, a ruggedly handsome gambler with contacts in both the American and Cuban underworlds, to arrange the assassination. The dapper, hawk-faced Roselli, formerly married to movie actress June Lang, was a power in the movie industry until his conviction with racketeer Willie Bioff in a million-dollar Hollywood labor shakedown. The CIA assigned two of its most trusted operatives, William Harvey and James (Big Jim) O'Connell, to the hush-hush murder mission. Using phony names, they accompanied Roselli on trips to Miami to line up the assassination teams.

The full story reads like the script of a James Bond movie, complete with secret trysts at glittering Miami Beach hotels and midnight powerboat dashes to secret landing spots on the Cuban coast. Once, Roselli's boat was shot out from under him.

For the first try, the CIA furnished Roselli with special poison capsules to slip into Castro's food. The poison was supposed to take three days to act. By the time Castro died, his system would have absorbed all traces of the poison, so he would appear to be the victim of a natural if mysterious ailment.

Roselli arranged with a Cuban, related to one of Castro's chefs, to plant the deadly pellets in the dictator's food. On March 12, 1961, Roselli delivered the capsules to his contact at Miami Beach's flamboyant Fontainebleau Hotel.

A couple of weeks later, just about the right time for the plot to have been carried out, a report out of Havana said Castro was ill. But he recovered before the Bay of Pigs invasion on April 17, 1961.

Four more attempts were made on Castro's life.
Castro Stalker Worked for the CIA

By Jack Anderson

The mystery man whom the Central Intelligence Agency recruited to assassinate Cuba's Fidel Castro has been laid up in the sick ward of the Los Angeles County jail.

He is handsome, hawk-faced John Roselli, once a dashing figure around Hollywood and Las Vegas, now a gray, 65-year-old inmate with a respiratory ailment.

Confidential FBI files identify him as "a top Mafia figure" who watched over "the concealed interests in Las Vegas casinos of the Chicago underworld."

Roselli has admitted to friends that he was a rum runner during the Roaring Twenties. Operating along the East Coast, he learned how to evade Coast Guard cutters and police patrols.

His name later became linked with the biggest names in the Chicago and Los Angeles underworlds. He also developed contacts in the Cuban underworld before Castro took over the Havana gambling casinos.

He had the right background for a hush-hush mission that the CIA was planning in 1961. As part of the Bay of Pigs invasion, the CIA hoped to knock off Castro and leave Cuba leaderless.

Risks Neck

Roselli was recruited for the job by Robert Maheu, a former FBI agent, who admitted he used capsules which he tried to get through a relative of Castro's chef to plant in the dictator's food. Later, marksmen armed with high-powered Belgian rifles attempted to infiltrate close enough to gun Castro down.

All told, six assassination attempts were made, the last in the spring of 1963. Throughout this period, Roselli worked under the direct supervision of two secret CIA agents, William Harvey and James "Big Jim" O'Connell.

Roselli's Reward

The FBI which got wind of the assassination plot, has tried to pump Roselli for information. But he was sworn to silence by the CIA, and up to this moment, he hasn't broken it.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department, as part of its crackdown on organized crime, tried to nail Roselli. The FBI discovered that his Chicago birth records had been forged. That his name was really Filippo Sacco and that he had come to this country from Italy as a child. He was convicted for failing to register as an alien.

He was also convicted for conspiracy to rig card games at Los Angeles' exclusive Friar's Club.

Of Roselli's two CIA associates, Harvey has now retired to Indianapolis and O'Connell is still on the CIA payroll. Both admitted to us a friend ship with Roselli but refuse to discuss their CIA activities. Harvey said he had "no more to say" for Roselli and that if the Friar's Club case came to court, "I'll make it worth their while." Roselli had no more to say about their secret service work.

Firearms Fiasco

Under pressure from the firearms lobby, the Treasury Department has failed to enforce a vital section of the 1968 federal firearms act.

The law was passed against the murders of Sen. Robert Kennedy and other King. It authorizes the Treasury Secretary to require full reports of all firearms and ammunition sales.

For the two years that the law has been in force, the Treasury Department has proved reluctant to spend $50 million it would cost to track computers and staff to maintain the firearms files.
Four and a half years ago, I broke a story that now is belatedly rocking Washington. I reported that the Central Intelligence Agency had recruited two Mafia figures, John Rosetti and Sam Giancana, to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

I tracked down Rosetti and questioned him about the story. He had nothing to say. He promised me, however, that he would give me his exclusive story if he should ever be free to talk.

Yesterday, John Rosetti told his story -- first, to the Senate Intelligence Committee in secret session, then to me as he had promised four and a half years ago.

Rosetti is a dapper, hawk-faced man with a thatch of white hair. He has been disciplined all his life to keep his mouth shut. His Mafia partner, Sam Giancana, was slain before Senate investigators could serve him with a subpoena.

So it was obviously painful for Rosetti to talk. I promised I would make clear that he revealed no names, except for the CIA contacts whose identities the Senate already knew.

So here is Rosetti's own account of a real-life "Mission Impossible" -- the attempt to kill Castro. It is a story of cash payments, poison pellets, high-powered rifles and powerboat dashes to Cuba.

The plot against Castro, Rosetti said, began in 1960 -- when Dwight Eisenhower was President, Richard Nixon was Vice President and Allen Dulles was the CIA chief.

Rosetti was recruited in Los Angeles, he said, by Robert Maheu, then an aide to billionaire Howard Hughes. Previously, Maheu had operated a CIA front in Washington.
According to Roselli, the murdered mobster, Sam Giancana, never became involved in the assassination plot. He knew about it; he may even have suggested a Cuban contact; nothing more.

Roselli identified the CIA project officer, in charge of the Castro assassination, as "Big Jim" O'Connell. Maheu put Roselli in contact with O'Connell, as Roselli remembers it, in New York City on September 14, 1960.

Thereafter, Roselli flew to Miami and recruited the assassination squads. At first, they plotted to poison Castro. Poison pellets were supplied by the CIA. They were delivered to the plotters in a Miami hotel room, according to Roselli, by Maheu. He dramatically opened his briefcase, revealing $10,000 in cash and the fatal pellets.

The money was distributed to the Cuban plotters. Roselli swore he never took any money from the CIA, except for some incidental expenses. He paid the big expenses, he said, out of his own pocket.

The poison pills were supposed to take three days to work. Supposedly, this would give the poison time to work its way out of Castro's system before he died, and his death would be attributed to natural causes.

Roselli never found out what happened to the plotters or the pellets. But they tried again later with a stronger dose of poison. Not long afterward, reports reached them that Castro was desperately ill. Roselli doesn't know whether the illness was caused by the poison or a virus. But Castro survived, and the plotters apparently did not.

Roselli said he also picked up intelligence, which he submitted to the CIA both during the Bay of Pigs planning and the later Cuban missile crisis. After the Bay of Pigs, Roselli said, Maheu was cut out of the plot. Thereafter, Roselli reported to a CIA agent named William Harvey.
There were four more assassination attempts, the plotters were smuggled into Cuba with high-powered rifles. The last assassination squad, Roselli heard, made it to a Havana rooftop before they were caught.

This was around March 1, 1963. Then the project was abandoned. Roselli saw Harvey for the last time in June, 1963. Five months later, Lee Harvey Oswald gunned down President Kennedy in Dallas. Oswald had been active in the pro-Castro movement. Shortly before that dreadful day in Dallas, Oswald had made a mysterious trip to Mexico where he visited the Cuban embassy. The Warren Commission found no evidence, however, that Oswald was in the hire of Havana.

Yesterday, Roselli made no apology for his CIA role. U.S. authorities call him a mobster. He regards himself as a patriot.
The Calculated Rise And Abrupt Descent Of Johnny Roselli

By Rudy Maxa

Until last month, Johnny Roselli lived comfortably with his sister and brother-in-law in a Miami suburb. A friend estimated he earned about $250,000 annually from a gift shop he owned in the lobby of Las Vegas Frontier Hotel.

He shrugged last year when his attorney suggested he hire a bodyguard, after the murder of Chicago mobster Sam Giancana, his partner in CIA plots to kill Fidel Castro. If anybody wants to kill me at my age, the 71-year-old Roselli said, what difference does it make? So he played golf several times a week, sipped white wine with dinner, and—until somebody decided Johnny Roselli should wind up in an oil barrel in Miami's Dumbfounding Bay—considered employment in the new gambling casinos beginning to open in the oil-rich Middle East.

In the late 1920s Al Capone and his friends chose Miami as the chic spot for organized crime figures to buy a winter home. Just across a strip of ocean was Cuba, a gambling and vice mecca. The mobsters from the north were treated like visiting celebrities by Florida press and society, while some members of the local Mafia began developing a taste for the finer things in life.

In the 1940s the sheriff of Dade County (which includes most of the Miami area) admitted to the Kefauver organized crime committee that, since he had become sheriff on an annual salary of $12,000 five years earlier, his personal fortune had increased from $2,500 to $70,000. One of the sheriff's deputies said he collected $50,000 in bribes in nine months spent as a bagman for Miami Beach gambling concessions. In 1948 a bookmaker's operation in Miami grossed $26 million. It was the kind of place that made a racketeer feel at home.

For the last two years, Johnny Roselli, who was in his 70s, worked as a government missile expert, lives in a sprawling white home that at first glance, resembles every other house in the neighborhood.

But it is different: the carefully curtained windows, the extra lock on the front door, and spotlights on all side of the house give it the look of a suburban fortress. Inside, the furniture is pale blue Mediterranean, the carpet thick white.

Roselli's killers did not ambush them; Roselli went to them. He left Plantation at 1 p.m. on July 26, wearing a golf shirt, his golf clubs in his car trunk. He told his sister he would be home for dinner. That afternoon or evening he was killed, probably by some location, perhaps after being tortured—early reports said his legs were broken. Heavily chained, Roselli was stuffed in a 55-gallon oil drum and dumped into the ocean.

His brother-in-law found Roselli's silver-colored 1975 Chevrolet Impala several days later, parked at the Miami International Airport.

Ten days after Roselli's disappearance something went wrong. The oil drum that was meant to keep his dead secret floated to the surface of Dumbfounding Bay, buoyed by the gases Roselli's decaying body.

The holes in the side of the drum and the placing of his Chevrolet at the airport convinced investigators his body was meant to be discovered; history was supposed to recount that dapper Johnny Roselli, facing death, had tried to fly to who-knows-where.

"Cutting up and disposing of body is not necessary new to our department," says the man who is directing the search for Roselli's killers. Lt. Ga Minnium, head of the Dade County homicide squad, is a well-muscled man with an aquiline nose that separates pair of hard blue eyes. On the green wall of his bare office is a sign that reads "DYNAMITE—DON'T SHAKE ME UP."

He and another police officer recount the solving of some of Dade County's more brutal murders wi

See ROSELLI, LA, Col. 1
ROSELLI, From L1

the enthusiasm of two football players
recalling their favorite bowl games.
The headless, handleless body that
floated into a Miami canal last month
reminded Minnium of that other, simi-
larly mutilated body that turned up
last December. And who can forget
the man who got angry with his room-
mate, sliced him up and tossed the
parts along a highway?

As it turned out, Roselli’s wasn’t the
first body to float into the annals of Mi-
ami crime in a drum, Minnium says.
Ten years ago a lovers’ quarrel re-
resulted in a man stuffing his girl friend
into a drum, filling it with cement and
Aqua Velva shave lotion. The drum

was found resting against a dike and
justice was eventually done.
Minnium is not pleased by such vio-
lent antics.

“We don’t appreciate people com-
mittng murder and dumping a body
in our county, regardless of who the
people are, but especially if it’s organ-
ized crime,” Minnium says.

His department handled 188 homic-
cides last year and boasted an 85 per
cent “clearance record.” As of July,
1976, the percentage was even higher,
standing at about 92 per cent.

If Charles Zatrepalek and Julio
Ojeda have anything to say about it,
Roselli’s killing is not going to dimin-
ish those percentages. Both men are
28-year-old homicide detectives who

vow with a schoolboy’s sincerity that
they won’t rest until Roselli’s murder
is solved. In the last four weeks, with
the help of Washington agencies, Za-
trepalek and Ojeda have reconstructed
Roselli’s life in hopes of understanding
his death. For the third time in eight
years of marriage, Zatrepalek worked
out of town on his wedding anniversa-
ry; because of the “awesomeness” of
this case, Ojeda spent his Labor Day
holiday at work.

“Maybe 10 years from now,” Ojeda
says, “I want someone to look at my
files and say, ‘Hey, he talked to every-
body.’ And maybe he’ll hear some-
thing and BANG! that’s the arrest!”

That Johnny Roselli was destined to
walk on the dark side of life never
seemed in doubt. As a teen-ager in Bos-
ton, when his name was Filippo Sacco,
Roselli was a runner for the numbers
racket. He helped his stepfather burn
down his home for the insurance mon-
ey. He was arrested at age 22 for steal-
ing about $25 from someone. Then he
changed his name and left for Chi-
cago.

It would be 40 years until, in the late
1960s, Johnny Roselli would see his
mother again, though he sent money
to his family through an intermediary
in Chicago so his sisters could attend
college.

By the late 1920s Al Capone was well
established in Chicago. Newspaper-
men, politicians and cops were on the
Capone payroll and a young man with
Roselli’s street savvy had little trouble
finding suitable employment: he hired
on as a rumrunner with the Capone
gang. At age 26 Roselli was arrested
for selling morphine to an undercover
agent. He was acquitted because, after
Roselli’s arrest, no one could seem to
find the arresting officer or informant
in the case. They still haven’t been
found.

In the mid-1930s Roselli, by now a
mature and charming man, lucky with

after a
work-a-day,
a velvety
junior jump! $58
A be-devilling shimmer-glimmer
you, set for champagne or a great
beet! One-piece cotton velveteen, ready
to layer black or brown, 5-13. Come in,
write or phone.
"In the 1940s the sheriff of Dade County (which includes most of the Miami area) admitted to the Kefauver organized crime committee that, since he had become sheriff on an annual salary of $12,000 five years earlier, his personal fortune had increased from $2,500 to $70,000."

women, friendly with men of money, moved to Los Angeles. He wore hand-tailored suits and, by all accounts, was easygoing, mild-mannered. He was married for a time to an actress, but they had no children. He became a close friend of Harry Cohn, the legendary head of Columbia Pictures. The two men sometimes vacationed together and Roselli always seemed to know how to place a bet that should Cohn care to wager on a horse.

According to Bob Thomas' biography of Cohn, "King Cohn," the movie mogul once offered Roselli a job as a producer. (In his book, Thomas disguised Roselli's identity at Roselli's request.)

"What would you pay me?" Roselli asked Cohn.

"Five hundred dollars a week," Cohn said.

"I get that much from waitresses who take bets for me," Roselli is said to have replied.

Besides being a handy man with the placing of bets, Roselli purchased a 26 per cent interest in a Tijuana race-track with $25,000 Cohn loaned him. Roselli paid him back promptly and included a check for 6 per cent interest; Cohn magnanimously tore up the interest check.

Roselli bought twin star rubies, had them set in rings and gave one to Cohn, who considered it a good luck charm until his death. Once, when Chicago mobster Willie Bioff moved to Hollywood and began making life miserable for movie studios by shaking down executives in return for labor peace, Roselli stepped in and saved Cohn from a lengthy strike.

When Cohn refused to pay tribute to Bioff and his union, Bioff tried to halt production at Columbia by calling a sudden strike. Desperate, Cohn called Roselli who marched into Bioff's office and confronted the hoodlum who sat behind his desk wearing a hat and coat, chomping on a cigar, a gun resting on the desk in front of him.

"Listen, Willie, I don't know what you're trying to prove but it isn't going to work," Roselli told him. "This is a spite thing and you're not going to get away with it. You meet with Cohn and get it settled."

Bioff backed down and called off his pickets. After he was sent to jail for extortion, Bioff cut a deal with the government and named Roselli as a Chicago mobster who had helped him shake down movie studios. Cohn testified on Roselli's behalf, but in 1943 Roselli was sentenced to 10 years in prison. When he got out he returned to Hollywood to make pictures of prison and gangster life. But publicity about a secret appearance before the Kefauver crime committee ruined his relationship with most studios. Even Cohn refused to hire him— "The stockholders would scalp me," Cohn told a bitter Roselli.

It was during his years in the Los Angeles and Las Vegas areas that Roselli met the man who would make him a household name later in life. Robert Maheu, the ex-FBI agent who parlayed a Washington private eye business into a stormy career as Howard Hughes' man in Las Vegas, approached Roselli on behalf of the CIA in 1960.

(Another person Roselli met in that era who would later surface to talk of Roselli, Giancana and John F. Kennedy was a young party girl named Judith Campbell.)

Maheu and Roselli would later tell Frank Church's Senate Intelligence Committee the details of their plots to kill Castro. Maheu told investigators he had known Roselli since the late 1950s and, while he didn't know of his underworld connections, "it was certainly evident to me that (Roselli) was able to accomplish things in Las Vegas when nobody else seemed to get the same kind of attention."

Over dinner at the Brown Derby in Beverly Hills 16 years ago, Maheu explained to Roselli that his government needed his services. Roselli, who was born on July 4, 1965, was nothing if not patriotic. (Sam Giancana once said, 'Just wave a flag and Johnny'll follow you to any canal.') Maheu recalled that

See ROSELLI, L.S., Col. 1
Roselli was hesitant at first but "felt he had an obligation to his government, and he finally agreed to participate" in a plan to kill Fidel Castro. He turned down an offer of $150,000 and even paid for his own hotel rooms in Miami. He later introduced Maheu to two co-conspirators, Giancana and Santos Trafficante, an alleged Mafia figure who operated out of Tampa.

While the strange alliance between the CIA and organized crime plotted to kill Castro, Maheu was doing someone a favor that would almost derail the project. Church's investigators learned that the CIA paid for, and Maheu arranged for, a bag to be installed in Giancana's Las Vegas apartment. Parties to the incident today offer two reasons for the placement of that bug.

One explanation was that Giancana suspected his girlfriend had another lover and Maheu agreed to place the tap to ease Giancana's worries while he stayed at work in Miami. The other theory is that the CIA was worried because the agency had heard Giancana was talking loosely about the Castro plots.

Whatever the explanation, the placement of the bag was a disaster. Maheu's private eye left the tap unattended on the afternoon of Oct. 31, 1960, and it was discovered by a maid who reported it to the local sheriff. Roselli paid the private detective's bail and eventually the attorney general, acting under pressure from the CIA, ordered that any contemplated prosecution be dropped because it could jeopardize the national security operation in which Giancana and Maheu were involved. A friend said when Giancana learned of the snafu, he laughed so hard he almost swallowed his cigar.

Today the Boom Boom Room of the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach seems a tame place. Five college-age thespians star in a tepid humor revue. The drinks are weak but expensive. A sign in the window of a children's clothing boutique next to the Boom Boom Room is claying: "Grandma, Grandpa, what did you bring me?"

But in 1961 the Boom Boom Room was a swinger's paradise, the place where big money went to talk big deals. In March of 1961, the night following Floyd Patterson's knockout of Ingemar Johansson in a Miami Beach ring, Giancana, Roselli, Maheu and a friend relaxed in the dimly lit nightclub. They were waiting for a man who was supposed to be Castro's chef. His assignment: to slip a slow-acting, untraceable poison into Castro's drink.

"As we left the lounge," recalls the friend who was with the trio, "we saw this guy—small, Cuban, with reddish hair. He was as conspicuous as a blueberry in a bowl of milk. He just didn't belong in that hotel. We said, 'Clear out, let Johnny meet him.' Sam looked at the guy and said, 'My God, I wouldn't trust him.' Then the pass was made."

Giancana's instinct was correct. To-day Castro is eating well in Cuba while Giancana died from five gunshots wounds to the head as he prepared a midnight snack of sausages June 19, 1976.

History has tended to make the men behind the plots to kill Castro look foolish and, indeed, some of the plans seem as silly as exploding cigars.

Psychological warfare expert Gen. Edward Lansdale, for example, hit upon a plan to convince the Cuban population that the Second Coming of Christ was imminent and that Christ hated Castro. Word was to have been spread throughout Cuba that on a particular date a manifestation of Christ's return would occur. On that date an American submarine would surface off the Cuban coast and ignite starshells which would lead the Cuban populace to overthrow Castro. A member of the intelligence community sarcastically tagged Lansdale's bizarre plan "Elimination by Illumination."

(Assk asked that plan recently, Lansdale replied, "That's a crock. Maybe someone was interpreting things that way. I don't know where they got such an idea.")

After the flurry of plots in 1960 and 1961, a CIA employee named William Harvey was assigned to oversee the "disabling" of foreign leaders. He contacted Roselli but this time asked that Maheu and Giancana be kept out of their discussions. Roselll gave the assassination business another try with Harvey supplying poison pills, weapons and communication equipment to Cubans who were supposed to kill not only Castro but also his brother and another revolutionary upstart named Che Guevara. Again, no luck, but Roselli and Harvey struck up a friendship that lasted until Harvey, who retired from the CIA to practice law in Indianapolis, died of a heart attack recently.

In 1966 the FBI threatened to deport Roselli unless he helped them by informing against the Mafia. Roselli's original CIA contact, Sheffield Edwards, told the FBI that Roselli "wanted to keep square with the bureau" but was afraid he'd be killed for "talking." Later that year Roselli was arrested for his involvement in a Los Angeles gambling scheme in which he peeped allegedly was used to survey a card table at the Friar's Club; electronic impulses then tipped players to their opponents' hands. Roselli ap-
“forestall public disclosure of Roselli’s past operational activity with the CIA” that might occur if deportation proceedings were pursued. The INS agreed to keep the CIA informed, but at his death, Roselli and his lawyers were still fighting deportation.

“Bob Maheu must be running scared—I thought about that just the other day: ‘Jesus, what’s Maheu thinking?’” said another of Roselli’s brothers-in-law, Peter Cardillo of New Jersey.

The public doesn’t know what Maheu is thinking, whether he worries if pro-Castro Cubans are exacting retribution for sins of 16 years ago. Maheu’s secretary in Las Vegas says she doesn’t know where her boss is or when he’ll be returning to his office. He reportedly has some business interest in Egypt, a part of the world that seems to hold some fascination for the Castro plotters; Giancana kept an apartment in Beirut and, just before his death, told a friend he had some sort of deal brewing there. And Roselli longingly eyed the opening of gambling casinos in the land of the new oil millionaires.

In Tampa, Santos Trafficante, another of the original Maheu group, also refuses to talk with the press. But unlike the others, he did not testify before the Church committee so the public has no inkling of his thoughts on the Castro assassination attempts.

Whether Roselli’s killing was one of retribution for a public or a private matter, Johnny Roselli was a testament to an era that has passed. His life, which would have remained largely unnoticed save for the Senate’s CIA hearings, seemed straight from the pages of a Mafia novel: allegedly brought into the United States illegally at the turn of the century, Roselli clawed his way from the mean streets of Boston and Chicago to the relative glamor of Hollywood, Las Vegas and, finally, Miami. Along the way, a simple strain of patriotism—which impressed the CIA enough to mention it to the Church committee—put him in a ropedancer’s position of sometimes receiving, sometimes taking advantage of his knowledge of the darkest side of government.

While some have speculated that he was killed for talking too much to government investigators, Roselli was hardly a loudmouth in the league of a Joe Valachi, who sang for televised Senate hearings on the Mafia in 1963.

Fourteen years ago Roselli confided in his lawyer, Washington attorney Edward Morgan, that he had been told by Cuban sources in Miami that John Kennedy’s killing was ordered and arranged by Castro, but he lived with his secret.

The day after Roselli’s body was scooped from its crude coffin, his brother-in-law in New Jersey, Peter Cardillo, told me: “Down deep, in a way, I probably hope it was connected with the Castro affair. At least then Johnny, he would have died for a cause.”
MEMORANDUM

To: Rick Inderfurth
From: Mike Madigan
Date: August 13, 1976
Re: Miami Interviews

I spoke with Senator Hart today about setting up interviews in Miami for Friday, August 20, in the Rosselli matter. He will be calling you about these arrangements.

I will try to have a subpoena for Santos Trafficante signed by Senator Baker before he leaves for the convention. We, however, must obtain the approval of all or a majority of the members of the Committee (under the Rules) to issue the subpoena. Therefore, I have asked Martha to poll members on two questions:

(1) Authority to issue a subpoena for Trafficante;

(2) Authority for Senator Hart to disclose to the Miami police investigators in the Rosselli case those portions of the classified Rosselli related transcripts which he deems relevant to the murder investigation.

In case we miss connections, the relevant people involved are:

(1) Bill Lynch -- head of the Justice Organized Crime Section, telephone number 739-3516 (he should help us locate Trafficante and perhaps have a
suggestion as to how best to serve him with a subpoena);

(2) Detectives Wolf and Zatrepallek -- Dade County Sheriff's Office, telephone number 305-547-7456 (they are the detectives investigating the Rosselli murder for the locals). (I have been putting them off about whether they can have access to the transcripts -- you need to talk to Bill Miller and Gary about this);

(3) Paul Daly -- you may have to go through him if we need the FBI to locate Trafficante.

By the time you return I will have taken preparatory steps to set up interviews with the Miami police people as well as begun an effort to locate Trafficante. After talking with Gary you will need to follow up and confirm all these next week as I will be in Kansas City from Monday through Thursday. I will be flying from Kansas City to Miami on Thursday night for the interviews on Friday. You can reach me through the numbers that either Bill Miller or Marie has. We need to talk at some point next week to confirm all this.
Who Killed John Roselli?

W e're going to tell you a little story now.

Once there was a President who was murdered. His brother was murdered too. A long time ago, they died some very strange facts came to light. It turned out that while they were running the government, the government was trying to get two Mafia mobsters to arrange the murder of someone else—the head of a small, hostile neighbor state. It also turned out that one brother—apparently had a girlfriend who was well-known as one of the mobsters. And she was the girlfriend as well of the mobsters. And she was the girlfriend as well of the mobsters, whose nickname was Momo, prominent on the list of criminals the President's brother was trying to put in jail. The story may sound complicated, but life is complica-

ted, and the complications of his case got even more so. For when a committee of the Congress wanted the two mobsters to come and tell them some- thing about all this, only one of them—the one named Johnny—came. The other one, Momo, was murdered in his house a week before they wanted him to testify. Johnny, however, told his story to one committee in the Congress and then came back—quietly—to tell some more things to another committee, which was in fact looking into the murder of the President. Then Johnny went to Florida. Then no one could find him. Then some fishermen found him. 

Dead. In an oil drum.

But we haven't told you the strangest part of all yet, the part you're really not going to believe. It is that when the great national political community of solons, scribes, policemen, spies and managers of the general wellbeing heard about poor Johnny, they said: "Oh, my goodness." Some of them went farther, of course. They said: "Fancy that!" But most of them didn't say anything at all except: "Yawn!"

Forgive us for lapsing into storybookese. We do it for a reason which is that the simple unadorned facts of the John and Robert Kennedy-Fidel Castro-CIA-Mafia-Momo-McGonigle-Roselli-Judith Exeter-Church Committee-Schweiker Committee was a need to be put forward in stark outline for their magni-
tude to be understood. Is it really, as the sophisticated wisdom goes, "paranoid" on our part to brood about the suggestions and possibly monstrous interconnec-
tions between all these facts and to wonder why they are not the object of intense press and government scrutiny? What accounts for the general indifference in high places? What accounts for the eagerness with which we all seem to accept that familiar tropf that we shall be hearing no more about the latest crime—i.e., the pronouncement that Mr. Roselli's dispatch to an oil drum and Beyond had "all the earmarks of a gangland slaying." Those are the good old "ear-
marks" we only hear about when it is next to certain that we shall hear nothing more.

The supposition of course is that the Gang which runs gangland has its reasons and its methods and that, disagreeable as those may be, they really lie out-
side the proper realm of public concern because they amount to a system of justice which 1) only affects those dumb enough to get involved in it in the first place and 2) tends only to punish those who have committed what the rest of us would regard as heinous crimes anyway. Not that these are things people say—they're things people can be expected to as-

sume. But we think in this case the assumptions have even less validity than they would have on a clear day, which isn't much. And that is because if we know anything, we know that the Mafia operations in which McGonigle, Giancana and Roselli figured had be-

come intertwined with the operations of the United States government. Never mind that the decisions of the early 1960s which made this so may rank among the most abominable decisions ever taken in the U.S. government. The plain fact is that, given the provoca-
tive and suggestive history of the two men, it is not possible for either Congress or the Executive Branch to look the other way or to complaisantly accept the earmarks-of-a-gangland-dying-bromide.

After Mr. Giancana was killed, the Church Commit-
teeproved the FBI whether its proposed meeting with him had figured in his murder. The FBI re-

dicted that it had no evidence to this effect. The then-director of the CIA, William Colby, felt obliged to state that the CIA had had nothing to do with the murder—and Mr. Colby likewise pronounced the other day that he was certain the CIA had not done in 

Mr. Roselli. The mere fact that the questions, to which those were meant to be the answers, had been raised tells us anyway, that much more in the way of inquiry is wanted. The newly formed Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has now asked the Justice Department to make an investigation of Mr. Roselli's death. We think the Department should comply and that the investigation, despite FBI Director Clarence Kelley's disclaimer of jurisdiction, should have the Attorney General's personal attention. Such atten-
tion is needed because of the much more than ever troubling history of relationships between the FBI and the Mafia and the various participants in the whole sorry saga. We are not suggesting that any agency of government—or even any of those agen-

The Data From Mr.

Dr. Harold Klein, one of the scientists who...
1955 Meets Maheu at insurance friend's home.


2nd meeting, L.A., discuss further details, no discussion of specific techniques. Plan to meet in N.Y. for verification.

Sept. 14, 1960. First meeting in N.Y. at old Plaza Hotel. Rosselli introduced by Maheu to O'Connell. Rosselli "knew" O'Connell worked for the CIA. Rosselli agrees to work on Cuban project.

Sept. 25, 1960. Maheu and Rosselli travel to Miami to begin making contact with Cubans to be recruited for mission.

(Between Sept. 25 and the Bay of Pigs, a series of recruitments, meetings, and arrangements were made. The following is an outline of events that is not necessarily in chronological order.)

-- Meeting where Maheu is introduced to Trafficant. Meeting where Maheu is introduced to Giancana. Giancana was, according to Rosselli, to only be a "back up man." Rosselli states Giancana had nothing to do with the actual operation. Trafficant was used, according to Rosselli, as a translator.

-- Meeting with O'Connell, Maheu, Rosselli, and the Admiral to discuss the Cuban project.

-- Rosselli, in his contact with the Cubans, "invents" the cover story that he represents some Wall Street business interests who want to see Castro eliminated. Rosselli trusts Cubans he has recruited because they are part of the Bay of Pigs operation.

-- 1st attempt at assassination involved the use of pills. Maheu and Rosselli met with Cuban #1 and #2 (?). Maheu opened up his briefcase and gave the pills with instructions for their use to Cuban #1. Maheu also had $10,000 he gave the Cubans for doing the project. Rosselli did not know of the money. Rosselli states he received no remuneration for his work on the project, in fact, he paid out $800 for gas for a speed boat to deliver two or three man parties for guerrilla raids into Cuba.

-- Prior to Bay of Pigs there was no discussion of using guns to assassinate Castro.

-- Rosselli's cover name was "John Ralston."
-- At different times, Cuban #1, #2, or #3 would propose different projects. These would range from using plastic explosives to booby trapping Castro's desk. Rosselli would relay these on to Maheu, who, in turn, would contact the CIA. Most projects were vetoed, but the CIA did supply a short wave radio to the Cubans in Florida, to try and make contact with their people in Havana.

-- Eventually, Rosselli felt the project had failed. There was no specific point when it was announced. But, at sometime Rosselli assumed the project, for whatever reason, had not succeeded.
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<td>Richard Bissel becomes DDP (head of Plans Directorate)</td>
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<td>October 1960</td>
<td>Tap on Dan Rowan phone in Las Vegas (allegedly: (a) favor to Giancana, and (b) done by Rosselli)</td>
<td>Date and Rosselli role from Government Opposition paper to Rosselli motion for reduction in sentence, 1971</td>
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<td>1961 Feb.</td>
<td>Lumumba mysteriously killed during Congolese strife.</td>
<td>Wash. Post &amp; Star contemporaneous accounts</td>
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<td>News reports of CIA consideration of Lumumba plot, but claim it was done by others, e.g. Belgians?</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>Richard Bissel becomes DDP (head of Plans Directorate)</td>
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<td>October 1960</td>
<td>Tap on Dan Rowan phone in Las Vegas (allegedly: (a) favor to Giancana, and (b) done by Rosselli)</td>
<td>Date and Rosselli role from Government Opposition paper to Rosselli motion for reduction in sentence, 1971</td>
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<td>1961 Feb.</td>
<td>Lumumba mysteriously killed during Congolese strife.</td>
<td>Wash.Post &amp; Star contemporaneous accounts</td>
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<td>Early 1961</td>
<td>Attempts to kill Castro before Bay of Pigs landing by Rosselli team</td>
<td>Wash. Post 2/6/75 story by Lardener and Greider Tab A</td>
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<td>May 31, 1961</td>
<td>Trujillo assassinated; charge of U.S. involvement</td>
<td>Jack Anderson column (1/19/71) on Smathers conversation with JFK. Agee book (obviously suspect in some respects)</td>
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<td>Rest of 1961</td>
<td>Possibly ongoing efforts to Kill Castro by Rosselli team</td>
<td>last attempt by Rosselli team in 1963, infra.</td>
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<td>and 1962</td>
<td>RFK quashes prosecution of Giancana for Rowan Las Vegas tap</td>
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1961

After the Bay of Pigs (April 1961)
Rosselli felt "sorry for the poor bastards left on the beach." Rosselli felt indirectly responsible for their deaths since he had encouraged many of them to participate in the invasion. Two or three weeks after the invasion, Rosselli was contacted in Los Angeles by O'Connell, a meeting was arranged for at the airport hotel in Miami. Rosselli went there and was introduced to Harvey. O'Connell said Harvey was now in charge of the Cuban project. Harvey told Rosselli he was to cease all contact with Maheu and Giancana. Further, Harvey stated that the government was still interested in using Rosselli for intelligence-gathering operations. Rosselli would report information from the Cubans to Harvey about personalities and events in Cuba. Rosselli would also relay on to his Cuban contacts requests for specific information from the CIA.

Sometime between the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban missile crisis, Harvey gave Rosselli six poison capsules. Rosselli, in turn, gave them to his Cuban contacts who were to take them to Cuba, where another Cuban or Cubans would use them to assassinate Castro. Rosselli never learned the details of what happened, but the project obviously failed. At one point, Rosselli remembers hearing over the radio that Castro was very ill. A short time later, he recovered.

Sometime before the missile crisis, Rosselli arranged, pursuant to Cuban intelligence request, for a van loaded with rifles and ammunition to be delivered in Florida. O'Connell and Rosselli watched the Cuban contact pick up the van and return it empty. Rosselli assumed that these guns were going to be used by the two or three-man raiding parties in Cuba to assassinate Castro and overthrow the government.

During the Cuban missile crisis, Rosselli was in Chicago. He contacted Harvey at Harvey's mother's home in Indianapolis and left his number in Chicago. Harvey then called him, told him to go to Washington, D.C. From Washington, D.C., Rosselli traveled to Florida where he stayed for the duration of the Cuban missile crisis. He, at times, would, through his Cuban contacts, attempt to verify the location of the Russian missiles in Cuba. Rosselli claimed that this had been successful. After the Cuban missile crisis, Harvey called Rosselli and told him to stop all contacts with any and all persons involved in past Cuban missions. Harvey never stated why the missions were being called off.
Rowan Tap
Rosselli said that he understood that Giancana had asked Maheu for a tap on Dan Rowan. Maheu gave Rosselli two stories. The first was that he was doing Giancana a favor and the second was that there was a real intelligence value in that Maheu was afraid that Giancana or Rowan might be giving out intelligence information that would be of value to enemies of the United States. Rosselli had not heard of the names Dubois or Belotti or Fred Harrison. He admitted that Harvey had discussed the tap with him, but both Harvey and Rosselli were mad that the operation had gone on. Giancana obviously knew about the tap. Maheu did ask Rosselli to get bail money for the two tappers who were caught and thrown in jail. Maheu suggested that Rosselli could get a hotel to turn over the bail money. Finally, Rosselli arranged to have a man with a green carnation in his lapel meet and transfer the bail money. He never received any of this money back. Rosselli claims that he did not know what type of tap went on. He admitted that he had been questioned by the FBI but he gave no answers. Rosselli knew that Maheu had been questioned by the FBI.