

But an FBI document dated April 25, 1980, shows that Puccio's "evidence" did not exist. The FBI memo stated:

"To date, the investigation has determined that it is common for a political officeholder to make inquiries on status of requests for expeditious action to the Casino Control Commission. In this instance, however, *there is no evidence that Williams made such inquiry or recommendation to Lordi*" (emphasis added).

The casino issue was not part of the indictment, but Puccio continually referenced it during the trial to "taint" Williams—with no objection from Pratt.

In his decision, Pratt ruled on this question as follows: "Logically, such evidence [albeit nonexistent] is relevant to Williams' state of mind; absent a claim that somehow the Abscam investigators also induced defendant Williams's overtures to members of New Jersey's Casino Control Commission, a claim not made here, such conduct is legally admissible to show defendants' motive, . . . intent, . . . and method of operation."

Williams had also complained in his due-process motion that the Justice Department had used as evidence against him a letter—written and forged by Camden Mayor Errichetti in Williams' name—claiming to guarantee government contracts for the titanium mine that was the subject of Williams's meeting with the FBI's Arab sheik. Pratt dismisses Williams's complaint, stating that forgery is "merely a technique" which "furthered the overall investigation."

Pratt concludes his decision with the statement that while he found some of Williams's charges of outrageous conduct on the part of the prosecution supported, "other instances that did occur did not prejudice any rights of the defendants." Therefore, Williams's conviction is upheld, and the United States Senator must appear before him for sentencing.

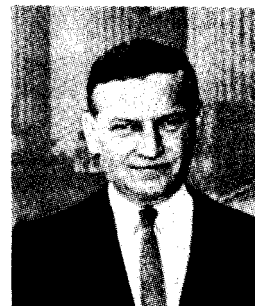
Given Pratt's strange interpretation of the evidence or lack thereof, it is not difficult to see why Puccio demanded a change in venue for Williams's and other Abscam victims' cases to Pratt's Eastern District Court.

Down to the wire

Senator Williams now has one more forum remaining to prove his innocence: the U.S. Senate. No Senator has been expelled from that legislative body since the Civil War, when the charge was treason against the nation.

If the Senate now votes against Williams, it will have voted for its own dissolution. The outcome in the Senate will not only depend upon the evidence which Williams is permitted to put before the Congress, but the degree of pressure that the American people place upon their Senators to uphold the U.S. Constitution and vote against the Abscam-Justice Department political witch-hunt.

Part Three



Sheridan's operations against Teamsters

by Richard McGraw

We enter 1982 with the expectation that publication of dossiers like this one, and our just-completed Special Report on "Permindex: Britain's International Assassination Bureau," will play a role in preventing a repeat of the preceding "Year of the Assassins." Walter Sheridan is one of the most important, if least-known, operatives for Permindex. He is currently Minority Chief Investigator for the Senate Labor Committee.

The first two parts of our Sheridan dossier excerpts outlined the 30-year history of the covert intimidator both inside and outside the U.S. government, who became known for his behind-the-scenes power as "the 101st Senator." Part Two paid particular attention to the methods of blackmail and dirty tricks used by Sheridan to wreck New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of John F. Kennedy. We then took a look at a 1962 House Un-American Activities Committee investigation of Sheridan's activities at the National Security Agency (NSA), where he granted security clearance to two NSA employees who were known sexual perverts and who later defected to the U.S.S.R.

Part Three, which concludes the series, offers HUAC's conclusions, before moving on to explore Mr. Sheridan's unique role and resources in the Kennedy Justice Department's war on Teamster leader Jimmy Hoffa.

The Mitchell-Martin case was not an isolated incident of lax security involving personnel practices. Investigators from other agencies contracted by NSA to conduct background checks had repeatedly found that information which they had provided to the NSA on its current

or prospect personnel went unheeded and in conclusion, the HUAC report read:

Officials of the National Security Agency, . . . operated this most sensitive organization over a period of many years without proper regard for the Department of Defense security regulation pertaining to appointment of personnel. . .

Past efforts by the Defense Department to investigate NSA were ineffective for the most part because, when matters involving irregularities at the Agency were brought to the attention of the Department it more often than not appointed as the investigators of the irregularities the very NSA officials responsible for their existence.

Target, the Teamsters

In 1958 Walter Sheridan joined the witch-hunt against the labor movement, shifting from his post at NSA to becoming the chief investigator for the McClellan Committee's "Rackets Hearings," where he worked for Bobby Kennedy, then General Counsel to the McClellan Committee.

According to *Kennedy Justice* author Victor Navasky, "A church friend then put him in touch with the Rackets Committee and 'Bob hired me walking up the stairs—which is where we had most of our conversations.'" It was here that Sheridan developed his particular specialty of trial-by-media slander.

After Bobby Kennedy was appointed Attorney General, Walter Sheridan soon followed and was appointed "Confidential Assistant" with a secret office adjacent to the Oval Office in the White House. Bobby named Sheridan to head up his "Get Hoffa Squad," the Labor and Racketeering subdivision of the Organized Crime Section of the Justice Department.

Sheridan's "Get Hoffa Squad" (or the "Terrible Twenty" as they came to be known) was run as a straight intelligence operation, with the sole purpose of destroying the Teamsters union and putting James Hoffa in jail. Kennedy apologist Navasky wrote that its "modus operandi was cloak and dagger." Navasky described its purpose:

The Sheridan unit was, primarily, a carryover from the legislature. A McClellan Committee investigator served as its chief; the McClellan Committee files were available to and used by it; the McClellan Committee findings were the basis of many of the major lawsuits that Robert Kennedy brought against Hoffa and the Teamsters; McClellan Committee insights into Teamster life styles dictated the Sheridan squad's strategy; and it was the business of the Sheridan unit to finish the anti-Hoffa job that the McClellan Committee had started.

The purpose of the Sheridan unit was to investigate, coordinate other investigations (FBI, local, Congressional, other agencies of the government, like the Labor Department), assist in preparing presentments to grand juries, serve as special prosecutors, conduct whatever guerrilla warfare and counter guerrilla warfare were necessary within the law to "Get Hoffa," as Shaffer put it or more accurately, to convict him of crimes and clean up the Teamsters Union.

Sheridan brought into his Terrible Twenty a number of spooks who had worked with him at the National Security Agency, including Robert Peloquin (who handled Hoffa prosecution witness Edward Grady Partin) and Tom McKeon, formerly Chief of Special Projects Division at NSA, and a friend of Sheridan's.

This tightly knit group continued to work together after the Kennedy Justice Department was disbanded. Peloquin, who went on to set up the first Organized Crime Strike Force in 1966 in Buffalo, and then went to work for Resorts International, founded Intertel together with Sheridan's boss at the Justice Department, William Hundley, then chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section DoJ. Tom McKeon, who followed Sheridan from NSA to "Get Hoffa," became General Counsel and Vice President of Intertel. (McKeon handled Robert Vesco's i and drafted plans for firing Robert Maheu and moving Howard Hughes to the Bahamas).

Besides bringing in his own spooks, Sheridan was able to access the resources of virtually any intelligence or law enforcement agency in his pursuit of Hoffa, a totally unprecedented arrangement. It was an arrangement which outraged the jurisdictionally jealous agencies, and indicated the degree of influence which Sheridan wielded with the Attorney General Bobby Kennedy and his brother, the President.

Navasky describes that Sheridan's relationships with the FBI and other government agencies "were highly irregular in that they received little or no cooperation from the top, yet Sheridan, an ex-FBI man, had a degree of line cooperation in the field that was, in some respects, unparalleled. He actually coordinated FBI agents with his own men—told them where to go, and they went." This went on despite the fact that J. Edgar Hoover hated the Kennedys and Sheridan. Sheridan said, "Hoover hates my guts. . . . I heard that a Bureau letter went out saying agents in their contact with me should be 'extremely circumspect' which is their way of saying, 'Don't work with Sheridan.'" "

Even within the Justice Department itself, Sheridan's chain-of-command was unprecedented. He reported directly to Robert Kennedy, and the two were in constant phone contact, even during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Meanwhile, while Sheridan was running the above-ground Get Hoffa apparatus, he was simultaneously running another track of dirty tricks and surveillance against Hoffa and the Teamsters through private intelligence operations and security firms, such as the “Five Eyes” and later, Intertel, the “security firm” run by Sheridan’s former NSA and Get Hoffa buddies.

Jim Hougan, in his book *Spooks*, outlined the arrangement:

According to a former Senate investigator who worked with Senator Long’s committee on eavesdropping, ‘Bobby Kennedy had a lot of problems with Hoover. There were things Hoover simply wouldn’t do for him—usually because they were illegal. So Bobby created I-don’t-know-how-many proprietaries, including a couple of detective agencies. . . . Anyway, they were the Kennedy’s babies, and they did what they were told. . . . Actually, they’re supposed to have been set up with discretionary funds from the White House, but there’s no way to be sure. You had a unique situation back in ‘sixty and ‘sixty-one. You had one brother controlling the Presidency, and the other brother, Bobby, wearing a couple of hats. He was Attorney General, sure, but he was also overseeing the CIA: I mean he *ran* it. What I never understood was all that stuff about Jack’s supposedly wanting ‘to smash the CIA into a thousand pieces.’ Hell, it was his brother’s operation! Anyhow, they had a thing called ‘the Five Eyes’ or ‘the Three Eyes’—I swear it was owned lock, stock and barrel by the CIA. And it was a Kennedy enterprise—not *legally*, but in fact. They got their orders from Bobby, and they carried them out. They were all over Hoffa and Spindell.”

Navasky described the surveillance of Hoffa: “Walter Sheridan personally kept track of the round-the-clock movements of Hoffa. ‘I knew where he was twenty-four hours a day,’ Sheridan recalls.”

The story gets more interesting when the relationship between Sheridan, Kennedy, the CIA and Five Eyes was reported on by Sidney Goldberg who ran a small newspaper, *The Government Employees Exchange*, whose primary readership was on Capitol Hill.

Goldberg ran the story in 1968. He was immediately forced out of business through a series of legal harassments and dirty tricks. The Federal Trade Commission filed suit against him; all of his advertisers pulled out virtually overnight; he was personally surveilled; and he was shot at and run off the road.

At that point Sidney Goldberg decided to retire. Interestingly, the microfilm records of the *Exchange* which published from 1947 through 1968, have been “misplaced” by the Library of Congress.

Sheridan’s role in this private intelligence operation while running the “Get Hoffa Squad” has been described as “the chief contact” between Bobby Kennedy and Five Eyes. As we delve further into the workings of Five Eyes, the nature of the operation and Sheridan’s role becomes clear. Hougan writes:

“As it happens, the ‘Three Eyes’ stood for International Investigators, Incorporated. Chartered in Indianapolis, Indiana, its home office was referred to as the Five Eyes. The firm’s formal incorporation took place on October 3, 1966. But files in the Indiana Secretary of State’s office show that, more than five years earlier, three retiring FBI agents were granted licenses to work as private investigators for International Investigators, Inc. This seems strange in view of the fact that in February, 1961, when the licenses were granted, the firm had no legal existence. The three detectives were George C. Miller, treasurer; George W. Ryan, president; and Thomas A. Everson, secretary. Among them, they had 34 years of FBI experience.

“Within two years the still imaginary firms expanded throughout the Midwest, opening offices in Chicago, Detroit, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and Minneapolis—coincidentally the same cities in which Hoffa experienced intensive surveillance, including a great deal of illegal wiretapping. In 1965 the firm was taken over by a mysterious former CIA officer named Beurt Ser Vaas (later to become owner and publisher of the *Saturday Evening Post*). By this time the branch offices were deemed unnecessary (perhaps because Hoffa’s legal situation had moved beyond the investigative stage to that of an appeals phase). . . . Two of the firm’s original managers, however, had left for other work. George Miller became a safety officer for the Agency for International Development in Saigon, and George Ryan became an executive of the Creole Petroleum Company in Venezuela. Both organizations have provided cover for the CIA.

“ . . . Ser Vaas claimed that the firm (which had yet to be chartered) was virtually ‘defunct’ by the middle of 1965. Indeed, it consisted only of Ser Vaas himself and another ex-CIA officer, James Hannon Meyer, formerly district commander of the CIA’s Office of Special Intelligence on Formosa. . . . Finally receiving its charter in 1966, Ser Vaas’s investigative agency was liquidated in the following year. The timing is suggestive: created only a few weeks after JFK’s inauguration, the firm was finally dissolved the year Hoffa entered the pen.”

The dissolution of “Five Eyes” coincides with the

setting up of another "Three Eyes" set-up which also happens to have a large number of "retirees" from the NSA and the "Get Hoffa Squad," International Intelligence, Incorporated, otherwise known as Intertel. Houghan notes:

"The pattern emerges that from a study of Robert Kennedy's relationship to Hoffa, Spindel, the CIA, and the press is one in which illicit electronic eavesdropping and surveillance carried out by private apparatus is everywhere alleged. If there is any consistent thread running through it all, it is the Kennedy's reliance upon intelligence community veterans, most notably those from the National Security Agency (NSA). Robert Peloquin, Tom McKeon, and David Belisle, all of them top executives with International Intelligence, Incorporated (Intertel), are three such graduates. Walter Sheridan is a fourth NSA grad and considers himself a good friend of the others."

The source Sidney Goldberg used for his stories in the *Exchange* said that Walter Sheridan "disposed over the personnel and currency of whole units of the Central Intelligence Agency. . . . Wiretap tapes including . . . 'voice profiles' made at the White House by the Secret Service . . . were passed on to him and maintained in a separate facility."

In May 1964 Sheridan and his Terrible Twenty were designated Special Marshalls (giving them a concealed weapons capability). Along with John Doar they went to Mississippi as part of the Kennedy Justice Civil Rights' effort to push the FBI into the middle of the racial problems in the South. Sheridan and his unit were specifically assigned to deal with the Ku Klux Klan along with other white extremist groups. The KKK is notorious for its corrupt intelligence connections, and as such, has repeatedly been used, to the present day, for social disruptions. In July 1964 the FBI opened its first office in Jackson, Mississippi, staffed with 150 agents.

During Fall 1964, Sheridan left the Justice Department, at approximately the same time as did Bobby Kennedy. Sheridan maintained an office in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Miller, Cassidy, Larroca and Lewin. Jack Miller was Sheridan's Justice Department superior, the head of the Criminal Division. Cassidy was a member of the Labor and Racketeering Section, which worked in tandem with the Get Hoffa Squad.

Courtney Evans, also with the firm, was formerly an FBI agent who worked with the McClellan Committee. Evans had been the FBI liaison with the "Get Hoffa" squad.

To this day, Sheridan has maintained his "private networks" and carried on wrecking operations aimed in particular at the labor movement.

Law

Princeton and the Chris Schmid case

by Sanford Roberts

On Nov. 10, 1981, Princeton University, represented by the former U.S. Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, asked the U.S. Supreme Court to make one of the most Orwellian interpretations of the First Amendment in its nearly two-hundred-year history. Katzenbach petitioned the Court to grant Princeton a First Amendment right to exclude Chris Schmid, a political organizer for the International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC), from its campus. Mr. Schmid's offense was to tell the truth about a nest of Muslim Brotherhood terrorist controllers given sanctuary by Princeton. Princeton's Supreme Court argument rested on the following remarkable claims: 1) its own First Amendment right to give a forum to any idea or individual it chooses had been violated by Schmid's distribution of charges against Professor Falk; but 2) under the First Amendment, it has the right to exclude any unwelcome person from the campus, although the area in which ICLC organizers were leafletting is traditionally open to the public.

The Falk question

The *New York Times* in a Nov. 17, 1981 feature article called the case "ironic" and "self-contradictory." However in typical *Times* fashion, the real irony is completely omitted. Chris Schmid was arrested for distributing leaflets attacking one of the puppetmasters of Ayatollah Khomeini, Prof. Richard Falk; now Princeton is invoking the First Amendment to protect its resident Khomeinians from public exposure, and ensure Princeton's continued role in shaping the Middle East policy of the United States along lines drafted by the British Foreign Office.

The Oct. 22, 1981 edition of the *New Scientist*, a British-intelligence outlet, lamented the substantial effects of the efforts of the ICLC and this publication (whose founder, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. chairs the ICLC), to curtail the Brotherhood's activities. The successful ICLC campaign threatens to dismantle the terrorist Brotherhood, a political instrument which has been developed by British intelligence, with assistance