

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/2/70

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LAWRENCE WOOD, Inmate, Massachusetts State Prison, Walpole, Massachusetts, was interviewed at the Massachusetts State Police Barracks, on Route 1, Foxboro, Massachusetts, at which time he provided the following data:

He was returned to Walpole on July 21, 1970, from Bridgewater and, ten days or two weeks later, went upstairs to cell block 10 where BILL GERAWAY and JOE BARBOZA were located. He saw GERAWAY and BARBOZA talking in the yard frequently, and, after being in cell block 10 for a week or so, heard BARBOZA make a statement to GERAWAY indicating "they" did a good job on MERCIDI (phonetic), this statement referring to the acid-blinding at State Prison of SONTY MERCIDI. He was involved in a house invasion with MERCIDI of some man who was supposedly connected with the "office" and, after conviction of this crime and while at Walpole, BILLY CAVANAUGH, another inmate, told him that he and the others involved in that crime were going to have a problem. He went to prison authorities to advise them of the danger, MERCIDI failing to pay heed to the warning, he being transferred to Concord, MERCIDI blinded three or four weeks later. After hearing this statement, he told GERAWAY that BARBOZA was no good, GERAWAY saying nothing at this time. It was about this time he also began to suspect GERAWAY was up to something with BARBOZA because he knew GERAWAY to be a super egotist who always looked out for himself.

He cannot recall dates but knows the above occurred about the time F. LEE BAILEY was coming up evenings to talk with BARBOZA. Also, at about this time, GERAWAY told BARBOZA that WOOD was with BARBOZA; that WOOD knew a lot about the law and would help BARBOZA. GERAWAY built him up to BARBOZA and after this build-up, BARBOZA invited him to have a sandwich, starting a friendly relationship between them, BARBOZA and he then talking in the yard, BARBOZA offering him marijuana cigarettes which BARBOZA smoked on a regular basis. During this period BARBOZA told him that BAILEY was bugging him to take a polygraph; that he, BARBOZA, could not take the

10/29/70 at Foxboro, Massachusetts File # Boston 92-1132

tenant WILLIAM BERGIN, Massachusetts State Police, and ROBERT E. SHEEHAN and WILLIAM J. WELBY

Date dictated 11/2/70

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polygraph because it would show he told the truth at the murder trial; that BARBOZA told him he was angling for a half million dollars from the "office" to change his testimony. BARBOZA discussed with GERAWAY and he how he could get away from the word "recant" which he used in his testimony; that he had to get away from the word "recant," by saying he did not know what the word meant, asking suggestions from GERAWAY and he. Either GERAWAY or he suggested substitution of the word "recount" for the word "recant," which seemed to appeal to BARBOZA.

GERAWAY told him that JERRY ANGIULO and the "office" were putting everything they had in getting the DEEGAN case tipped over; that ANGIULO would spend as much money as possible to free PETER LIMONE, the only one he really appeared to be concerned about; that ANGIULO realized this was the last chance he would have to free LIMONE and this move had to make good. GERAWAY said he would supply affidavits to help tip over the DEEGAN case and, at GERAWAY's request, he, WOOD, agreed to do the same. He then wrote in long hand affidavits at the request of GERAWAY, GERAWAY dictating to him what should go in the affidavit, with the understanding that the affidavits would be typewritten by the office of Attorney RONALD CHISHOLM and brought back to him for signature. He wrote out four affidavits as follows:

Affidavit No. 1 pertained to BARBOZA's conversations attempting to get out of knowing what the word "recant" meant. The information in this affidavit is true, BARBOZA discussing this with him and attempting to use lack of knowledge of the word "recant" as a ruse to back out of a prior affidavit he furnished for the "office."

Affidavit No. 2 pertains to data BARBOZA supposedly gave to him concerning the DEEGAN murder, as well as miscellaneous information concerning BARBOZA's custodial treatment in the hands of the United States Government. The information in this affidavit concerning BARBOZA allegedly telling him he lied

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at the DEEGAN trial is wholly false. BARBOZA never discussed this with him, and all the information in the affidavit purporting to state that BARBOZA did supply him with information concerning the DEEGAN murder and trial was dictated to him by GERAWAY. In fact, the only specific discussion BARBOZA had with him concerning the DEEGAN murder trial was the statement that he could not take the polygraph for BAILEY while trying to move the "office" for money because the polygraph would show that he testified truthfully at the DEEGAN murder. Other information in this affidavit notes BARBOZA told him the following:

- A. BARBOZA spent \$9,000 of his own money while in federal custody that he was supposed to get back and never did.
- B. The Federal Government promised him an additional \$20,000 which they did not give to him. This money was supposed to have come by siphoning money from the United States Marshals detail by claiming assignment of 15 men when there were supposed to be 10.
- C. The United States Government was supposed to give BARBOZA plastic surgery but did not do it.
- D. BARBOZA travelled around the world with Merchant Marine papers provided to him by the United States Government; that he got the "clap" in Manila; that he got into an argument with a guy in one of the Scandinavian countries, the guy cutting BARBOZA, BARBOZA then cutting the guy from ear to ear.

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- E. That BARBOZA was maintained by the United States Government for a time at Fort Knox; that BARBOZA was also maintained at a Gloucester, Massachusetts, estate where the Feds gave him booze and marijuana; that BARBOZA worked at the Gloucester estate rigging up floodlights; that BARBOZA had his two German Police dogs with him at Gloucester.

WOOD said the information in this affidavit relating to the data set forth regarding BARBOZA's handling by the government (as set forth in A through E above) was actually information BARBOZA personally provided to him as distinguished from the data concerning the DEEGAN murder which GERAWAY provided to him.

Affidavit No. 3 pertained to either RAYMOND PATRIARCA or ANTHONY STATHOPOULOS, the fourth affidavit pertaining to the one not referred to in the third affidavit. The affidavit pertaining to RAYMOND PATRIARCA contains information that BARBOZA told him that the main United States Government thrust was toward RAYMOND PATRIARCA, HENRY TAMELEO, a "throw-in"; that this case was a "frame" against RAYMOND PATRIARCA, and all the information he testified to at the PATRIARCA trial was given to him by federal agents. This information is completely false, and was supplied to him by GERAWAY. BARBOZA never discussed the PATRIARCA case or trial with him.

The affidavit concerning STATHOPOULOS alleges that BARBOZA told him STATHOPOULOS was brought to him, BARBOZA, when he was locked up; that BARBOZA coached STATHOPOULOS on exactly what to say at the trial. The information in this affidavit is also false and was provided to him by GERAWAY. He does recall some conversation about poison relating to STATHOPOULOS but does not think this is in the affidavit and cannot recall the details. Neither can he recall whether this conversation was with BARBOZA or GERAWAY.

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All of the "heavy stuff" concerning BARBOZA's allegedly telling him he lied at trials was dictated to him by GERAWAY who said he, GERAWAY, would provide affidavits in more detail with specifics, leaving WOOD to provide affidavits of a more general nature.

The affidavits in his handwriting were given to an Attorney RUSSELL who came to Walpole with Attorney RONNIE CHISHOLM, RUSSELL initiating the conversation by suggesting he, WOOD, send for RUSSELL. He never sent for RUSSELL and never heard of him before, RUSSELL obviously coming at GERAWAY's direction since, on this occasion, he had already handwritten the affidavits which he turned over to RUSSELL. GERAWAY told him that the affidavits would be re-typed at CHISHOLM's office and returned for his, WOOD's, notarized signature. WOOD pointed out that he does not want to sign false affidavits in connection with a capital case; that to pacify GERAWAY he followed GERAWAY's direction in handwriting the affidavits but is extremely concerned at the prospect of signing his name, under oath, to the false affidavits.

GERAWAY also made available affidavits to CHISHOLM and is still in the process of handwriting a long affidavit, which must be about 70 handwritten pages at present, and in which GERAWAY is alleging BARBOZA told him that his, BARBOZA's, testimony in the DEGAN and PATRIARCA cases was based on directions of CONDON, RICO, BARNES, MARKHAM, and HARRINGTON.

GERAWAY told him that they would receive a total of \$60,000 for giving the affidavits and testifying, \$35,000 for GERAWAY, \$25,000 for him. GERAWAY does not trust anyone, including RONNIE CHISHOLM, and after discussing who would hold the money, GERAWAY agreed that his, WOOD's, Attorney, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, 31 Elm Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, would be the best one. FLANAGAN is a legitimate Attorney who knows nothing about this situation. The amount of \$12,000 in two envelopes is supposed to be delivered to FLANAGAN's office in Springfield, attached to each envelope one note, one handwritten by GERAWAY, the other by him, instructing FLANAGAN

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to hold the envelopes until they get in touch with him and give him instructions what to do. GERAWAY is extremely upset that FLANAGAN has not been to Walpole despite the fact he, WOOD, has had messages left at FLANAGAN's office to come to Walpole. FATHER FOLEY, the Catholic Chaplain, called FLANAGAN's office for him and, at GERAWAY's insistence, Attorney RONNIE CHISHOLM was supposed to call FLANAGAN and tell him WOOD wanted a visit. GERAWAY said CHISHOLM wanted nothing to do with the payment of money. One of the biggest problems on GERAWAY's mind as of today, October 29, 1970, was the failure of FLANAGAN to come and see them. The money could have been delivered as early as yesterday, October 28, 1970, to FLANAGAN's office. GERAWAY plans to have bonds purchased in his name, photostats of the bonds sent to CHISHOLM, he, GERAWAY, to have the serial numbers via him, WOOD, GERAWAY indicating that an additional \$20,000 will be delivered the week following the \$12,000 delivery.

GERAWAY told him that, in addition to the money, the "office" is having DICK LANE do investigative work to help GERAWAY with his appeal. RONNIE CHISHOLM is also assisting GERAWAY and suggested that an affidavit might be obtained from EDWARD KENNEDY, GERAWAY's brother-in-law, who testified against him at the murder trial resulting in GERAWAY's incarceration, who might make out an affidavit that he lied at GERAWAY's trial. GERAWAY told him CHISHOLM said KENNEDY would understand the power of the "office." CHISHOLM also suggested to GERAWAY that they not bail out KENNEDY, recently arrested on some type of narcotic charge, for a couple of weeks to give KENNEDY time to get straightened out from the pills he was taking.

WOOD said all the information concerning CHISHOLM has been received by him from GERAWAY as distinguished from conversation with CHISHOLM; that he himself has had no conversation concerning BARBOZA directly with CHISHOLM.

He is convinced that the majority of the data concerning GERAWAY's instructions comes from RONNIE CASSESSO, locked up in death row, with whom GERAWAY chats every day.

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GERAWAY told him this was how he got out the notes to be attached to the envelopes being forwarded to Attorney FLANAGAN.

He also provided an affidavit to Lieutenant BERGIN of the Massachusetts State Police concerning BARBOZA's statements about murdering a man in Santa Rosa, California. The information in this affidavit was true, BARBOZA's statements initiated following his reading of a newspaper article concerning a murder trial in California in which someone received immunity to testify. As a matter of fact, BARBOZA shouted, "Immunity," several times after reading the newspaper. BARBOZA continued to talk about "immunity" and, apparently convinced of GERAWAY's story that he was going to beat his case and get released, asked GERAWAY if he would go to California with NICKY FEMIA to dig up the body, smash the teeth of the corpse, and cut off the fingers. BARBOZA commented that he wished he could bury PAULETTE, a young 18-year old girl who helped him bury the body, as well as the wife of the man he killed, whose name he is pretty sure is DEE. The question of "immunity" was constantly on BARBOZA's mind and he made a statement that this was the first body he buried and he probably would be going to the gas chamber. His understanding from BARBOZA is that the man killed had a "beef" with his wife over children. BARBOZA did not give him movement-by-movement of the murder but did tell him that while dragging the body, after shooting the victim, one or both of the victim's eyes were bulging out, PAULETTE almost vomiting, BARBOZA throwing something over the victim's face. BARBOZA also told him of seeing a horseback rider go by and thinking the rider might have seen something, moving the body the next day. BARBOZA gave him every indication that PAULETTE helped him bury the body. BARBOZA also said he fired three shots into the victim, the shots fired so that the victim's wife could hear; that BARBOZA did not give him the details of how he got the victim out of his house but did indicate that the murder took place in Santa Rosa, California, or that vicinity.

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BARBOZA also said he killed two other individuals on the West Coast; that he had FRANKIE BALLIRO killed by putting chlorhydrate in a drink and then someone driving FRANKIE's car and jumping out, making it look like FRANKIE cracked up; that he followed the same procedure in killing one DURFEE whom BARBOZA described as a New Bedford cop and whom he, WOOD, now understands was the Chief of Police in New Bedford, Massachusetts. BARBOZA claimed to have taken out DURFEE because DURFEE gave he, BARBOZA, and his brother a hard time. BARBOZA provided him no specifics concerning the DURFEE murder, that is, how he got the dope to the Chief or where he met him.

WOOD said he is in the process of providing all information in his possession concerning the DURFEE matter to the Massachusetts State Police and the New Bedford Police.

BARBOZA also told him that he killed CARLTON EATON, shooting EATON while he, BARBOZA, was driving, EATON a passenger in the front seat, NICKY FEMIA in the back seat. BARBOZA told him he was high on marijuana at that time and that when he shot EATON a lot of matter went into his hair, BARBOZA saying that he brushed out his hair and found a hard substance which he put in his mouth, then spitting it out, realizing it was part of EATON's skull. BARBOZA gave him the impression that EATON was killed because he stole AMICO's diving equipment and owed money on lottery tickets.

BARBOZA told him that he personally "whacked out" six people since he had been released by the United States Government.

GERAWAY told him that RONNIE CHISHOLM said that the FBI would "whack out" GERAWAY on one of GERAWAY's trips to court; that CHISHOLM supposedly told GERAWAY he knew an FBI Agent named GARRETT who told him of these plans. WOOD said he realized this was ridiculous but feels GERAWAY is convinced that this will happen.

GERAWAY told him also that he can get messages from PATRIARCA in Atlanta in a couple of days, he, WOOD, feeling that RONNIE CASSESSO is the one who passes data from GERAWAY

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EFH:mps

James W. Featherstone
 Deputy Chief, Organized Crime
 and Racketeering Section,
 U. S. Department of Justice
 Edward F. Harrington-Attorney in Charge
 Boston Field Office-Organized
 Crime and Racketeering Section

November 5, 1970

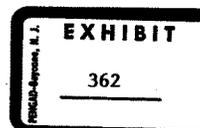
Joseph Barboza Baron's alleged
 involvement in the California murder

In late September of 1970, William Garroway and Lawrence Woods, inmates at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Walpole, Massachusetts, wrote letters to the Chief of Police at Santa Rosa, California. They advised the Chief of Police that Joseph Barboza Baron, who was confined with them at Walpole, had told them that he murdered an individual in the Santa Rosa, California area whose wife was having a child-custody problem with the victim. They told authorities that Joseph Barboza Baron was assisted with the burial of the murder victim by an 18-year old whose first name was Paulette.

Santa Rosa authorities came to Massachusetts, interviewed the inmates and obtained affidavits. These inmates wanted to be taken to California to provide further assistance but Santa Rosa authorities declined. Upon the return to Santa Rosa, the authorities located and interviewed one Paulette Ramos, age 18, and Dee Mancini, the wife of the murder victim. These individuals stated that Joseph Barboza Baron had shot and killed one Clay Wilson, the husband of Dee Mancini, that they were present when it happened and that Paulette Ramos had assisted in the burial.

Santa Rosa authorities advised that Ramos and Mancini had both taken polygraph tests which indicated that they were telling the truth. They believe that Joseph Barboza Baron became involved with the victim, Clay Wilson, in connection with a burglary and also may have been enamored with Dee Mancini thus murdering Clay Wilson. Process has been issued for Baron's arrest in this murder and has been lodged in Massachusetts against him.

Since these developments, Woods has furnished information that Garroway, through Attorney Ronald Chisholm, has had Woods making up false affidavits to the effect that Baron told him he did not testify truthfully in the Deegan murder case and the Patriarca case. Woods now says that Baron never discussed these cases but that he, Woods, would receive \$25,000 for such affidavits and Garroway would receive



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\$35,000. Even though Woods does state that these affidavits would be false and Baron never did furnish any information on the Deegan and Patriarca case to him, he still states that Baron did discuss with him the murder of the individual now identified as Clay Wilson in Santa Rosa, California.

Information received from a witness now in the protective custody of [redacted] indicates that Baron had tried to obtain \$500,000 from the organization in this area with the promise of recanting his testimony. This witness has furnished information about a meeting between Baron and F. Lee Bailey where Bailey gave Baron \$800 and told him that "the poeple" had agreed to the \$500,000 but that he, Bailey, would not act as the intermediary. Baron did receive \$2,000 from Frank Davis a close associate of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, to come East and negotiate with them relative to his change of testimony. His wife was supposed to get \$1,000 per month from the organization but no information has been received that she received any more than an initial payment of \$1,000 as Baron dropped. F. Lee Bailey and would not go through for the organization.

No information has been developed relative to any actual money paid to Garroway or Woods except that Woods states that they have been promised \$35,000 and \$25,000.

By way of background information, Garroway is doing life after conviction for the gangland murder of David Sidlauskas in Quincy, Massachusetts. Woods is serving a lengthy sentence for armed robbery. Garroway has in the past furnished false information to law enforcement people relative to capital cases.

Baron's wife is still residing in Santa Rosa, California, where her identity has become known as a result of Baron's alleged involvement in the murder of Clay Wilson. Since he has now come a turn-about, drop F. Lee Bailey and refused to go through for the organization, in order to upset the Deegan murder convictions and the Patriarca case, his wife and children could now be in danger as a result of the organization.

Sworn affidavit re: Personal letter from F. Lee Bailey to Baron

I, William A. Goraway, make the following statement freely, and entirely of my own volition, in the interest of helping to right what I consider a great wrong.

1) While confined next door to me in the segregation unit of the state prison at Walpole, Joseph Barboza Baron confided many things to me of a highly personal and legal nature. Knowing that I was doing extensive work on my own case, and attempting to help other inmates on an appellate level, he relied greatly upon me for advice, which I gave freely. Often this would concern conversations of a critical nature which involved conversations with his representing attorneys, F. Lee Bailey, Gerald Alch and Daniel Gillis. I advised him repeatedly that such confidings to me represented a possible waiver of the attorney-client relationship, and he seemed particularly concerned over this, since he often told me that Bailey and his law firm were representing him only technically, and that their real goal was to bring forth the truth regarding men upon whose shoulders unjust sentences rested owing to completely perjured testimony by Baron. The sentences these men received range from five years to the death penalty.

2) Baron admitted to me that five out of the six men he gave testimony against, four of whom are on death row, were innocent, and he stated that Bailey and Alch knew many details of this. The men he named as being innocent are Henry Tameleo, Peter Limone, Ronald Cassese, Louis Grieco and Joseph Salvati.

3) Baron admitted that a federal case resulting in convictions against Tameleo, Cassese and Raymond Patriarca was also based upon perjured testimony, and that this, too, was known to Bailey's law firm. He greatly feared that Bailey, in an effort to bring out the truth, may testify in proceedings against Baron, since Baron admittedly had acquired his services in the first place only with the understanding that the truth would be told and verified by Baron with a polygraph test.

4) In short, Baron fully understood the nature of attorney-client relationship, and violated it many times by having me write letters to various officials which were supposed to have come from him, concerning his attorney and other matters of a confidential nature. The following is an account of a complete, and fully understood waiver on his part, and if it allows the truth to be told by Mr Bailey and his associates, then this affidavit will have served its purpose, and an injustice corrected.

5) On September 1, 1970, at about 6:00 P.M., a man in civilian clothes hand-delivered a manila envelope to Joseph Baron, who was in the cell next to mine. He was told that it was a personal document from F. Lee Bailey. The man then left and Baron was silent for a short period of time. Then he shouted out, for

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the benefit of other inmates on the floor, and officers within hearing range, "I can't let you read this letter, Billy, it would be a waiver of attorney-client privilege." He then stated that he must reseal the letter with tape so that no one could ever read it because if they did, said Baron, it would waive his right to privileged conversations in the past with Bailey's firm. Before he even fully finished protesting that no one must ever read the letter, he slipped it through an opening in the bars between his cell and mine. I took into my hand the envelope, light brown, or tan, in color; it was perhaps 9 inches by 6, although I am poor at such mathematical estimates. I took the letter out and will recite what I remember of it. I do not maintain that it is a verbatim recitation, even when I have quotation marks around sentences, but the general theme and pertinent facts are as they were in the letter, and I could not know them if I did not read the letter more than once.

THE letter consisted of ten single-spaced typed pages. There was no secretarial notation or initials, indicating that Bailey had typed it himself. It was hand-signed in ink by F. Lee Bailey, perhaps three fourths of the way down page ten.

THE first page of the letter had the full name and office address of Bailey's firm, along with phone numbers and so forth. Each of the other nine pages had only the names of the attorneys who are partners in the firm, and this heading was in smaller type than the heading on the first page. It was dated, on the front page, September 1, 1970. On each of the other nine pages, in the upper left corner, was a small sub-heading, which went as follows:

JOSEPH BARON
Page --
SEPT. 1, 1970

On the first page Bailey stated that his firm was withdrawing from Baron's case, and in the first line of the second paragraph Bailey stated that because of the "bizarre" circumstances surrounding the case, it would be well "to review" what had taken place up to that point. Bailey warned Baron not to let anyone read the letter, that it would constitute a waiver of attorney-client privilege. Bailey said, "not that I" do not want the letter read. Bailey said that he had been approached by a man named Davis, who arranged for a meeting between Bailey and Baron in a New Bedford apartment. Bailey said that there was "an apparent arsenal" present and that, because of Baron being on parole and/or probation, he would be in "triple trouble" if ever caught with firearms. Bailey said, in the letter, that Baron stated that law officers had seen him

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with guns many times but promised Bailey he would not carry firearms again. "Two days later," Bailey stated, Baron was arrested for having guns, and contacted Bailey's office through "a neighbor." Bailey stated that he then sent Alch to represent him, and that none of this was part of the original bargain.

BAILEY said that originally, at the first meeting, Baron had admitted to committing perjury against "Angiulo, Patriarca and four men on death row." When he stated that some were guilty, Bailey said, "Let the chips fall where they may." Baron told Bailey that he "wanted to make things right" and asked if he might be compensated for money the government had beat him out of. Bailey said that although "a man may be paid for truthful testimony," he would not be a party to any such transaction, and would not allow it behind his back. Bailey stated in the letter that Baron had given him an almost "unwinnable case," and that he didn't feel his withdrawal would jeopardize Baron's court action, because it was already being decided upon. He said that he had gone into court and affirmed Baron's right to a lie detector test and that Baron had remained on medication, which he was not supposed to do, and that he had refused to take the test. He stated further that when Baron made the statement recanting part of his testimony in the Deegan murder case, he fully understood the meaning of the word "recant" at that time. Bailey said that these factors alone would not make him withdraw, because his firm "is used to difficult clients," but "your letters to adversary counsel---hardly your idea, I think," was the reason for the withdrawal. Bailey stated that both he and Gillis were of the opinion that Baron had already waived attorney-client privilege, but that it would be up to some court to decide what evidence would be allowed at a hearing. He stated that Baron's love and concern for his wife and children were a matter of convenience to him, and that in his more lucid moments he had admitted to Bailey that his wife was "crazy" if she didn't divorce him. Bailey said, "you have---by your own count---killed more than 20 men," and that one day information was going to "crop up" on one of these killings, "Homeo Martin or Punchy McLaughlin, for example," and that there was no statute of limitations on murder, and that the least Baron could hope for was a life sentence. Bailey said that if Baron left this prison the 23rd of September, it would be because he had "made a most unholy bargain" with someone who should be prosecuted. Bailey said in one part of the letter that helping little people along the way, it all comes back to you someday, and "this is the only sure way to defeat loneliness, and defeating loneliness is about the only worthwhile fight life

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has to offer," Bailey said also in the letter that he could not be counted as one of Garrett Byrne's closest associates, but that it was not Byrne who had slipped Baron a transcript on the sly, nor was it Byrne who had gotten word to Stathopoulos that Grieco was in the alley. Bailey said that any lawyer who read the letter and didn't act on it "should be disbarred" and Bailey criticised those in public office who had helped frame the patriarca case and the Deegan murder case. On page six, lines 14 through 18, Bailey told Baron that he must warn him sincerely that if he should ever be foolish enough to waive the attorney-client privilege---privilege meant to protect the client, not the attorney---he would find that the testimony of intelligent and qualified men would overshadow Baron's attempts to manufacture evidence by shouting for officers to hear that he stood by the transcript while winking and shaking his head. He said he would "be more critical of" Baron's childishness if it were not for the fact that he knew Baron had already successfully raped justice twice. Bailey stated that having Baron's name linked with his was "bad news everywhere, but patriotic as it may sound," Bailey believed that justice would topple back on her feet although men like Baron and men in offices of public trust occasionally manage to abuse the system.

BAILEY said, at the bottom of page 9 and continuing on page ten, that "innocent men's lives have been destroyed by your testimony" and on page ten Bailey pleaded with Baron to come forth for once in his life and tell the truth, just because it's right, without any deals, and take as many of "the corrupt ones with you when you go as you can."

BAILEY stated that he had asked for and received from Davis, I believe, a \$2500.00 retainer and had not received a single cent otherwise. Bailey stated two things throughout the letter--- that he was interested in seeing the truth come out in these matters, and that Baron would waive attorney-client privilege if he was ever tricked into showing this letter to anyone."

IN THE last paragraph of his letter, Bailey repeated this warning twice, I believe, and said that if Baron had any questions regarding the letter, to notify his office, and someone from there would explain it to him.

THERE IS MUCH more that I remember about the letter, but it covered ten single-spaced typed pages, and I do not believe it would be practical to go into all of it here. Parts of it I am certain I have quoted verbatim, and other parts I can and will quote verbatim if asked to do so. Further more, neither Mr Bailey nor anyone connected with him has been to see me prior to the making

and notarizing of this affidavit. I made it entirely on my own with the hope that it will allow Bailey and his firm to come forth with the truth as told to them repeatedly by Baron. I might add that Baron showed at least one other inmate this letter, and that he showed it to members of the federal government. At each stage he knew full well that he was violating the attorney-client privilege, but tried to cover it by saying that the letter was sealed with the original tape he had put on it after receiving it. Actually, he had extra tape and resealed it often. That he knew the showing of the letter would be a violation of the attorney trust can be verified by various officers of this unit with whom he spoke. And each time he let me read it, it was with the full knowledge that he was waiving the privilege of silence on the part of F. Lee Bailey and his associates.

Respectfully,

William A. Geraway
 WILLIAM A. GERAWAY

Sworn and subscribed to me and before me on this 9 day of November, 1970.

Anthony P. Melicani
 NOTARY PUBLIC

Original to F. Lee Bailey
 cc., notarized, to ~~Attorney General's Office~~
~~Washington, D.C.~~
 File

H. Wm. P. O'Connell

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Defenders Committee

222 Union Street, New Bedford, 02740

TELE 997-3301

November 13, 1970

WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, CHAIRMAN
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FRANK J. HOWLAND
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Kenneth M. Wells, Esquire
Public Defender of Sacramento County
403 Court House, 720 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Wells:

I have taken your name from the directory of Legal Aid and Defender Services 1970. If I have not reached the proper office, I would appreciate your sending this letter on where it belongs.

I was appointed to represent one Joseph Barboza Baron, a convicted murderer who turned states evidence and testified against several Mafia individuals for the Department of Justice, on gun carrying charges following an arrest in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Barboza had been given clemency for his testimony and was placed in California by the Department of Justice with a new identity. From what I understand he remained in California for about a year and then came back to New Bedford, which is his home town.

He has now been accused of murder in the Santa Rosa area, which he strongly and firmly denies. He proposes to fight rendition from Massachusetts to California and he has written to Governor Reagan as well as the Governor of Massachusetts and the Attorney General of Massachusetts with respect to his local rendition hearing.

From what he knows it would appear that his involvement in the California murder is based upon statements given by two inmates of our state prison, which is called Massachusetts Correctional Institution, Walpole. One man, a William Geraway, has been held in protective custody in Walpole as an informer for a period of five years, the other man, a Lawrence Wood, has been locked up in protective custody for 13 years in Walpole as an informer. I believe Wood is serving life for murder and Geraway is serving a 30-40 year sentence for some type of home invasion and putting the owners, a husband and wife, in fear by holding a little baby over a bath tub to make them tell where the jewelry and money was in the house. One might





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Defenders Committee

222 Union Street, New Bedford 02740

TEL: 997-3301

WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, CHAIRMAN
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 CHIEF COUNSEL
 FRANK J. NOWLAN
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Kenneth M. Wells, Esquire
 November 13, 1970
 Page II

immediately conclude that this is some type of argument between long term criminals were it not for the fact that in some manner Geraway claimed to have information in the Von Maxey murder trial which took place in Florida two or three years ago and which attained national publicity. Geraway testified for the prosecution, but in a strange set of circumstances Geraway's brother, who is also an M.C.I. Walpole inmate, testified for the defense that his brother was a chronic liar. There is additional evidence that Geraway informed on his father from Walpole which resulted in his father being convicted and sentenced to Walpole where he died. We understand that District Attorney Byrne of Boston has dismissed cases wherein Geraway was a witness on the ground that Geraway is known as a chronic, perverted liar.

I do not know the procedures in California, but in some fashion I would assume that an application is made to the Governor of California to bring Barboza Baron to California. I am writing to you in the hope that you are in communication from time to time with the authorities in the State House of California concerned with extradition. It would seem reasonable that California further investigate the allegations emanating from Walpole before going to the expense of attempting to return Barboza to California.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter and I would appreciate hearing from you.

Very truly yours,


 Edward J. Harrington, Jr.,
 Chief Public Defender

EJHJ:eml

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DC:mps

Mr. Harrington

DATE: November 16, 1970

FROM : Dennis Condon, FBI

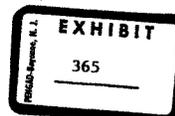
SUBJECT: Lawrence P. Hughes

Mr. Lawrence P. Hughes, born July 28, 1927, of ██████████
 ██████████ New Bedford, Massachusetts, has been kept in protective
 custody by the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office as a
 potential witness for the last two months.

Hughes furnished information relative to a meeting in the
 woods in the Freetown, Massachusetts area between Joseph Baron and
 Frank Davis, an associate of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, relative to nego-
 tiations for a change of testimony on the part of Baron to release the
 organized crime figures that he had testified against. Hughes also was
 present when F. Lee Bailey turned over \$800 to Baron and told him (Baron)
 "the people would pay the \$500,000 but he would not be the intermediary".

insert 4
 Hughes' criminal record includes convictions for assault and
 battery, larceny, fraud by check, neglect of family, and a violation of
 the Sunday entertainment laws.

He is currently held in protective custody with his wife and one
 small child, age 2. Until such time as his testimony is used it will be
 necessary to find employment for him out of the Boston area, preferably
 in another state. The Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, which
 has been extremely cooperative with the Strike Force, is requesting
 Strike Force assistance in obtaining employment for Hughes until this
 matter is resolved. His whole employment history has been that of a
 maitre de or first waiter. He would be an asset and extremely capable
 in the restaurant type business. *This would not require*
protection but simply employment elsewhere.



004394

He is currently held in protective custody with his wife and one small child, age 2. Until such time as his testimony is used, it will be necessary to find employment for him out of the Boston area, preferably in another state. The Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, which has been extremely cooperative with the Strike Force, is requesting Strike Force assistance in obtaining employment for Hughes until this matter is resolved. His whole employment history has been that of a maitre de or first waiter. He would be an asset and extremely capable in the restaurant type business.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI
Date 11/23/70

Transmitted following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)
AIRTEL AIRMAIL
Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (92-9828)
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (92-1132)
SUBJECT: JOSEPH BARON, aka
ART

Judge FELIX FORTE, Suffolk County Superior Court, dismissed motions for new trial in DEEGAN murder case on 11/18/70.

It is anticipated that additional motions will be filed in DEEGAN case at some future date. Bureau will be kept advised.

4

- 5 - Bureau (92-9828)
(1 - 166-3219)
- 2 - Boston (92-1132)
(1 - 166-629)

(5)
DMC/pas

REC-19
EX-106

92-9828-23

NOV 25 1970

36 DEC 4 1970

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

EXHIBIT
367

166-3219

5 Denied Retrials in Gang Slaying

San Francisco, Calif. (AP)—Five defendants named in a slaying of Edward (Reddy) Deegan in Oakland were each given a new trial today.

Peter J. Hanson, 33, of Berkeley; James J. McLaughlin, 32, of Berkeley; Raymond J. McLaughlin, 31, of Berkeley; Raymond J. McLaughlin, 31, of Berkeley; and Raymond J. McLaughlin, 31, of Berkeley.

The five defendants sought retrials because they claimed they were not present at the slaying. The slaying occurred on Oct. 1, 1954, in Oakland.

The slaying was the result of a dispute over a woman named Mary. The woman was the wife of one of the defendants.

The slaying was the result of a dispute over a woman named Mary. The woman was the wife of one of the defendants.

Sanjour Asks To Get Baron For Clearance

Sanjour, who is currently in custody, has requested a hearing to clear his name. He is currently in custody and has requested a hearing to clear his name.

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Sanjour, who is currently in custody, has requested a hearing to clear his name. He is currently in custody and has requested a hearing to clear his name.

Calif. Asks
Baron's Return
 Sanjour, who is currently in custody, has requested a hearing to clear his name. He is currently in custody and has requested a hearing to clear his name.

EXHIBIT
 368

- 1 THE COURT: We've gotten past that point.
- 2 MR. HYLAND: Yes, but the objection, your Honor, concerning
3 whether he knows-- this would require a knowledge of federal
4 structure.
- 5 THE COURT: No, the objection to this question is sustained.
6 Presumably a witness who is more versed than Mr. Hughes in what
7 the task force is will be here.
- 8 MR. MILLER: Q. Who did you personally talk with concerning
9 your trip to Texas?
- 10 A. Who did I personally talk with? Dennis Condon, Jack Zalkind--
- 11 Q. Will you stop right there for a moment. Dennis Condon?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. When was that, sir?
- 14 A. Around December of 1970.
- 15 Q. Where did that conversation take place?
- 16 A. At 4 Lewis Farm Road, Dedham, D-e-d-h-a-m, Massachusetts.
- 17 Q. And who else was present?
- 18 A. Mr. Jack Zalkind.
- 19 Q. And what does he do, sir?
- 20 A. Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County.
- 21 Q. Who else was present?
- 22 A. John Doyle.
- 23 Q. And what does he do, sir?
- 24 A. He's the commanding officer of the District Attorney's office.
- 25 Q. Anyone else present?
- 26 A. My wife.
- 27 Q. Anyone else?
- 28 A. No.

EXHIBIT

369

- 1 Q. This 4 Lewis Farm Road, you were residing there at the time?
- 2 A. This is a place where I was under protective custody, myself,
- 3 my wife and my daughter.
- 4 Q. What did you call that, again, what kind of custody?
- 5 A. Protective custody.
- 6 Q. So we have Dennis Condon. He, you said, is an FBI man?
- 7 A. That's correct.
- 8 Q. And Jack Zolkind?
- 9 A. That's correct.
- 10 Q. John Doyle?
- 11 A. Correct.
- 12 Q. And your wife?
- 13 A. Yes, sir.
- 14 Q. Approximately, sir, how long would you estimate that conversa-
- 15 tion lasted that you had with these individuals?
- 16 A. A few minutes.
- 17 Q. A few minutes
- 18 A. Uh huh.
- 19 Q. And it was at this time that it was decided by Mr. Condon,
- 20 was it, that you would be sent to Texas?
- 21 A. No.
- 22 Excuse me, your Honor, it's all mixed up. Could I possibly
- 23 tell why I was at 4 Lewis Farm Road?
- 24 THE COURT: Well--
- 25 THE WITNESS: I mean, it has a reason for my being here,
- 26 your Honor.
- 27 THE COURT: Yes, the problem is this, Mr. Hughes: statements
- 28 like that might or might not be admissible, and the Court has to

1 rely on the attorneys to make that sort of determination. So if
2 you are not asked that question by one of the attorneys,
3 specifically by Mr. Miller, on redirect examination by the
4 District Attorney, if in his judgment it's admissible, it can
5 be gone into.

6 Now, that's about all I can say to you.

7 THE WITNESS: All right, sir.

8 THE COURT: Under the rules, you answer whatever questions
9 are asked of you, without volunteering information.

10 THE WITNESS: All right, sir.

11 MR. MILLER: Q. Back to our few minutes of conversation
12 involving Mr. Condon, Mr. Zolkind, Mr. Doyle, yourself, and your
13 wife. Was it suggested by Mr. Condon or any of the others I
14 mentioned that you be taken to or placed in Texas?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. At this time?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And by which of these individuals, sir?

19 A. By all of them.

20 Q. In unison, they all suggested it, or did one of them--

21 A. Well, the telephone rang, and the police officer that was
22 there, you know, with us-- there were policemen living with us
23 around the clock-- and the police officer that was there put
24 Mr. John Doyle on the telephone. And Mr. John Doyle said that
25 he was coming out with Mr. Condon and Mr. Zolkind, that I was
26 being moved.

27 Q. He said that on the phone?

28 A. Correct.

- 1 Q. That was Mr. Doyle, then?
- 2 A. That was John Doyle.
- 3 Q. Is he a friend of yours?
- 4 A. Is he a friend of mine? No, he is not.
- 5 Q. Did you see Mr. Doyle?
- 6 A. Yes, I did.
- 7 Q. On more than one occasion?
- 8 A. I sure did.
- 9 Q. Quite often?
- 10 A. Quite often.
- 11 Q. Then after the phone call these individuals arrived?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And they discussed your being moved to Texas?
- 14 A. Correct.
- 15 Q. And approximately how long after this meeting did you in
- 16 fact make your move to Texas?
- 17 A. About a week later.
- 18 Q. So this would have been after Christmas or so?
- 19 A. This was after the first of the year, it was in 1971.
- 20 Q. The meeting would have been late December, if you left in a
- 21 week?
- 22 A. Yes, after Christmas, probably, yes.
- 23 Q. Was there any discussion about your being found a job back
- 24 in Texas?
- 25 A. Yes, there was.
- 26 Q. What?
- 27 A. Yes, there was. Also being given a new identity.
- 28 Q. And didn't they get you a job, didn't they live up to their

1859

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (166-3219)

DATE: 12/1/70

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (166-629) (P)

SUBJECT: RAYMOND L. S. PATRIARCA, aka;
ET AL
ITAR - GAMBLING

JOSEPH BARON

Investigation disclosed that JOSEPH BADWAY, close associate of the subject, was involved in meetings where discussions were had relative to JOSEPH BARBOZA BARON changing his testimony to effect the release of subject and other LCN members from jail for payment of a large sum of money. BADWAY has been involved in gambling activity

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (166-3219)
 - (1 - 92-9828)
 - 1 - Newark (info)
 - 2 - New York
 - 2 - Philadelphia
 - 12 - Boston (166-629)
 - (1 - 92-1132)
- DMC:gm
(20)

"J" Title 18 U. S. C.
Section 2510, et seq

D

92-9828-
NOT RECORDED
136 DEC 7 1970

166-3219-160

5 DEC 16 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

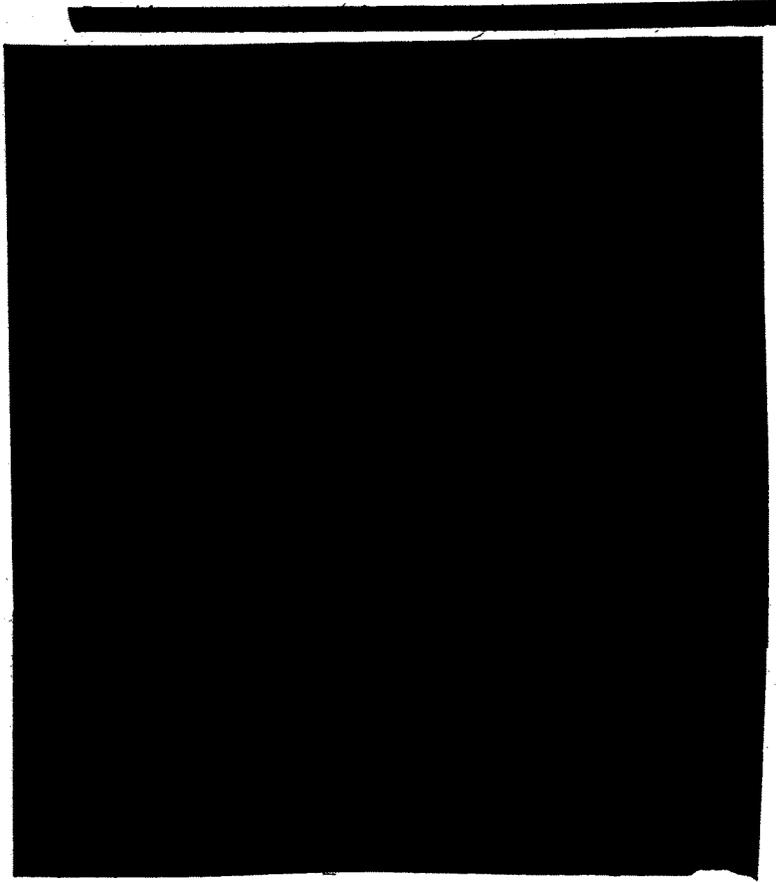
EXHIBIT
370

1860

BS 166-629

"J" Title 18 U. S. C.
Section 2510, et seq

D



BS 166-629

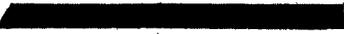


D

LEADS

NEWARK (INFORMATION)

NEW YORK, at New York City

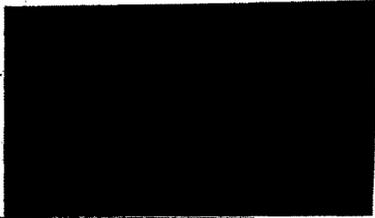
PHILADELPHIA, at 

D

Will identify subscribers to phones set forth above and check indices.

BOSTON OFFICE

At



D

Identify subscribers to telephones set forth above.