Who killed JFK? Was it a mob murder?

Sam Giancana's brother and nephew offer some powerful hearsay.

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WHEN President Kennedy's motorcade drove into Dallas' Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963, there were at least six assassins awaiting him.

All were part of a plot to kill the president orchestrated by Sam Giancana, the Mafia don from Chicago, and elements of the CIA. The plan had everything: it even had a back-up. Lee Harvey Oswald, with his cheap carnival bulletproof vest that was, in fact, the assassin's, was supposed to be the scapegoat, "the lone assassin." His pair away from the Dallas School Book Depository had already been laid out. On the run, he was nabbed by Dallas police J.D. Tippit, "arrested" by the mobs and Rosemary White.

Oswald was bailed out. The next evening, he was being transferred to another facility, he was murdered by Jack Ruby, a neighborhood debugger who was said to be friendly with the cop. Few people still forget that scene.

But Jack Ruby was not just a cheap club owner. He was Sam Giancana's man in Dallas, and had been since 1947.

This is, of course, no court record: admit it - but considering where it comes from, it's heavyweigh. It's from a new book called *Double Cross* (Warner Books, 322.95), written by Chief Giancana's brother, Sam Giancana, who was named after his uncle. The younger Giancana spent a lot of time talking about the book.

Their book offers insights into the president's assassination the Mafia's two-host in Hollywood and the death of Marilyn Monroe, among other mysteries.

Chief Giancana was not exactly a member of the Chicago Mafia - the Outfit, as it's called here, but he handled small jobs for his brother's graduate at the Al Capone school of goonism. The older Giancana often spoke freely to him about how things had happened.

Giancana, the Mafia don, was assassinated in Mexico. Chief, when he was leaving for Mexico, he was talking with his brother. Chief, "We took care of that," said, meaning the president. Meanwhile, he had brought in two or three assassins, Chief Giancana had gone to school with one of them. Mafia chief Frank Sinatra Trafficante and Carlos Marcello had formed some men, and the CIA had supplied the rest.

Giancana believed he was being bought by the president, when they would come through town, "he boasted.

As attorney general, Robert Kennedy started a vigorous campaign against the mob. To Giancana, that looked like a double cross. Moreover, the Outfit had bought relations with the government for some time, and said the younger Giancana. It had been involved in schemes to assassinate Fred Crenshaw by poisoning.

The CIA and the president Giancana had worked together throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The president would never have been elected in 1960, and the CIA and the mob had participated in various locales around the world.

"We talk about Guatemala, Iran, the Philippines and Indonesia. To do some of their dirty work, the CIA often used mob individuals on the front lines. That's exactly what Moore had communicated this time, that he had used several of his assassins along with the CIA and the mob. There was a lot of damaging information, he really put everyone in jeopardy by saying what he did. He was threatening to talk too much. He certainly didn't die by suicide." Moore died from a heart attack, the prison guard, Giancana said.

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