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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

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DATE : 07/31/1957
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SUBJECTS :

BAYO, ALBERTO, BKG, MIL INSTR, ASSOC, VISA, TRA, MED,
CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY ACT

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Washington, D. C.

JUL 31 1957

Re: ALBERTO BAYO, WA.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence

On June 12, 1957, T-1 advised that ALBERTO BAYO continues to maintain his residence at Avenida Country Club 67, Second Floor, Churubusco, Federal District of Mexico. According to T-1, the servant at the BAYO residence had advised that Mrs. BAYO is a teacher and continues to reside at the above address, but has stated that BAYO and his son are presently traveling in the United States and have not indicated when they will return to Mexico.

B. Employment

The files of the Visa Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that in applying for a visitor's visa to the United States in January, 1957, BAYO advised that his occupation is that of a teacher.

C. Citizenship Status

On May 15, 1957, T-1 reported that ^(u) According to the files of the Mexican Department of Immigration ^(u) ALBERTO BAYO was granted Mexican naturalization [certificate #178/44] on April 27, 1944. _(u)

D. Immigration and Historical Data

On May 15, 1957, T-1 furnished the following [extract of data appearing in the files of the Mexican Department of Immigration with respect to the subject: _(u)

On October 2, 1941, the Cuban Embassy in Mexico directed a communication to the Mexican Ministry of Government (Immigration) soliciting authorization for ALBERTO BAYO GIROUD, a Cuban citizen and a public school teacher, to remain permanently in _(u)

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Mexico with his wife and children for the purpose of operating a chicken farm. It was stated that BAYO had entered Mexico with the status of tourist from Havana, Cuba, on June 23, 1941. The Immigration Department advised BAYO that in order to secure permanent residence status, he would be required to make an investment in Mexico of 20,000 pesos. (S)(u)

BAYO's first registered address in Mexico was Calle Uruguay 12, and when in January, 1943, the Ministry of Government instructed BAYO to furnish data relating to his passport and means of earning a living, he advised as follows (S)(u)

He claimed to be a former Lieutenant Colonel of Aviation in the Spanish Republican Army with thirty-seven years of active military service in Spain. He stated that he had been the commander of a military expedition which had been sent to reconquer the Balears Islands and claimed that his participation therein had earned him the enmity of the FRANCO forces. He added that he had been in charge of the defense of the Spanish coast and an assistant to the Defense Minister, as a result of which, with the defeat of the Republican forces, he had been forced to take refuge in France as a wounded Spanish war veteran. Being without other resources, he had sought the assistance of the Cuban Embassy in order to obtain a passport for travel to that country from Europe. He was given the passport in view of the fact that he had been born in Cuba, the son of a Spanish military officer who was stationed in Cuba at the time that island was Spanish territory (S)(u)

He added that, arriving in Cuba, he continued to Mexico for the purpose of seeking the warmth and friendship of the Spanish refugee group in Mexico and is considered to be a Cuban subject. He requested, however, that his nationality be rectified in order to recuperate his status as a Spanish refugee in view of his desire to become a naturalized Mexican citizen. (S)(u)

At the time he submitted the foregoing petition, BAYO gave his Mexico City address as Calle Republica de Salvador 31, Apartment 43 (S)(u)

On February 26, 1943, the Ministry of Government requested that BAYO furnish evidence of his military activities in behalf of the Spanish Republican government, and in reply thereto BAYO provided a certificate from the Administrative Committee for Funds for the Aid of Spanish Republicans attesting to his claims (S)(u)

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On June 9, 1943, the Minister of Government granted to ALBERTO BAYO GIROUD, to his wife, CARMEN COSGAYA SANCHEZ TORIJA DE BAYO, and to their two sons, ALBERTO and ARMANDO, who were of Cuban nationality, the first annual renewal of their temporary immigrant status. In connection therewith, BAYO was authorized to engage in remunerative activities in Mexico.

On October 20, 1949, BAYO was interviewed by T-2, a confidential source abroad, and furnished the following background information concerning himself:

He was born at Camaguey, Cuba, on March 27, 1892, of Spanish parents, and from 1905 to 1909 resided at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he attended school. He was traveling at that time with a Spanish passport. In 1910 he returned to Cuba from where he proceeded to Spain and from 1912 to 1915 attended the Spanish Military College from which he was graduated with the rank of Second Lieutenant. From 1915 to 1917, he attended the Spanish Aviation College and in June, 1917, was graduated therefrom with the rank of First Lieutenant in the Spanish Air Corps.

In July, 1917, he went to Africa, where he was stationed for a period of approximately seven years. In 1924, while still in Africa, he became involved in an argument with a superior officer and as a result engaged in a duel with that officer which resulted in his losing his right eye and receiving other wounds.

In 1924, BAYO joined the Spanish Foreign Legion which at that time was under the leadership of then Colonel FRANCISCO FRANCO. In 1926 he returned to Spain to be treated for gunshot and shrapnel wounds and was hospitalized for approximately four months before returning to his post. In 1932 he again returned to Spain where he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the Aviation Corps of the Spanish Republican Government. He remained in Madrid until 1936 when he was designated Commander of an expedition to the Isle of Baleares. In 1938 BAYO was named Assistant Minister of War and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and later to the rank of Colonel in the Air Corps.

He participated in the Spanish Civil War on the Republican side and with the victory of the FRANCO forces found it necessary to leave Spain in January, 1939, for Paris, France where he

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MC 100-849

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
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T-2 SA JOHN J. CREEDEN, JR.	Interview of subject	10/20/49	JOHN J. CREEDEN, JR.	2-18-101
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Description	"	"	"	"
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T-3 Third Secretary RAYMOND BARRETT, U. S. Embassy, Mexico, D. F. (8/49)	Interview of subject "		Received by Legat from Bureau	2-18-92
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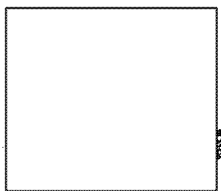
ON 9/15/97 dat

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T-4 Former Confidential Informant XGU-117 (S)	Background data re subject	10/8/44	Unavailable	105-344-1
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T-5 Office of Military Attache, U. S. Embassy, Mexico, D. F.	Alleged Communist affiliations of subject	10/20/49	Legat from Bureau	2-18-91
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	Subject's book Communist propaganda device	11/15/44	Legat from Bureau	2-18-91
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Subject involved in plot to overthrow Nicaraguan Government (S) (u)

Legat from Bureau 2-18-91

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

9-29-94
Classified by SP8MAC/EN
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IN THIS DOCUMENT. ~~GMB~~ EXCEPT BRACKETS
GMB 9-30-97

Washington, D. C.

July 31, 1957

Re: ALBERTO BAYO, wa.

Reference is made to a memorandum dated July 31, 1957, captioned as above.

In connection with reference memorandum, sources identified as T-1 and T-4 have furnished reliable information in the past.

T-2 is described in the memorandum of reference as a confidential source abroad.

T-3 is described as a representative of another government agency.

T-5 is described as another government agency which conducts investigations.

T-6 is described as another government agency.

11-14-97
CLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/MSR
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
(JFK)

AGENCY New York, Legat, Havana, State, ~~CSA~~ (Disseminated locally at Mexico City)
REQ. REC'D 3-2, ON2, 052, Customs,
DATE FOR 7-16-57 PAB (1-cc)
HOW FOR 715
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4 100-336318-21
ENCLOSURE