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TRAINING CAMPS

"CORINTHEA" EXPEDITION

VAZQUEZ, DANIEL

WEAPONS SEIZURE

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

SANCHEZ, AURELIANO ARANGO

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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TITLE OF CASE <i>JUL 7</i> <i>P 85</i> CARLOS PRIO <u>SOCARRAS</u> ; ET AL		REPORT MADE BY GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR.25;8/9,	TYPED BY GED:amc
		CHARACTER OF CASE FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS; REGISTRA- TION ACT; NEUTRALITY MATTERS	12-16,18,20-23,26, 27,29,31;9/4,6,8, 13,16,23,26;10/1, 3,5,7-18/57

SYNOPSIS:

7-18-94
CLASSIFIED BY SP8 MAC/KSR
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T-1 advised 5/7/57 that Generalissimo RAFAEL TRUJILLO, of the Dominican Republic, entrapped CARLOS PRIO into using camp in Dominican Republic for training Cubans which operated from fall 1956 to 4/57; that PRIO accepted this assistance feeling he had no other recourse. Roster of 81 mm Mortar Co. of above camp set forth. Returnees from camp admitted receiving training but did not implicate PRIO. Informant and newspaper sources reflect approximately 27 Cubans under command CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE landed Cuba on the "Corinthea" about 5/24/57, and 16, including CALIXTO SANCHEZ, were reportedly slain by Cuban Government. Investigation discloses this boat purchased 5/16/57 by SANCHEZ for \$9,000. in Miami and departed 5/19/57 without clearing Customs; that 27-30 men boarded vessel on Miami River immediately prior to departure. 3 Cubans admit having been present during purchase negotiations between SANCHEZ and sellers of boat but deny having knowledge expedition. Informant reported that 2 of these men, CAMEJO and PEREZ, were on expedition. INS record reflected they returned from Havana 5/30/57 to Miami. Both deny being on expedition and give evasive explanations. On 8/20/57, INS took sworn statements from 2 Cuban survivors expedition, captured by

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SYNOPSIS: (Cont'd.)

Cuban Government, who claimed that CARLOS PRIO met with and addressed expeditioners immediately prior departure of "Corinthea." 3 other survivors, now in Miami, denied to INS PRIO met with group or implicated. PRIO publicly denied implication. DANIEL VAZQUEZ, associate of PRIO, reportedly piloted Beechcraft plane which made clandestine landing 8/7/57 in Cuba with 4 passengers and arms; plane damaged and abandoned. Investigation reflects plane departed Broward International Airport at Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., 8/7/57, and one witness identified VAZQUEZ as pilot. VAZQUEZ denied 9/4/57 to INS having gone to Cuba in this plane and claimed trip to Mexico as alibi. T-10 received money and instructions from PRIO in about July, 1957 to proceed to Mexico for revolutionary training under CANDIDO DE LA TORRE. Pursuant such instructions, T-10 arrived Mexico 7/10/57. Received training in July at camp near Ixtapan de la Sal, Mexico, and camp moved to Belu Tuxpan on Gulf Mexico, 7/17/57. T-10 abandoned camp next day and returned Miami. Informant advised 8/16/57 that Mexican authorities arrested CANDIDO DE LA TORRE and seized 2 boats as Cubans preparing depart Tuxpan. Other informants report Cuban revolutionaries in Mexico under leadership of PRIO. Informant reported effort by PRIO to arrange for establishment of base operations in Haiti. Investigation reflects SERGIO HEREDIA, Cuban, allegedly recruited several others in Miami to train Cuban revolutionists in Cuba and before departure introduced them to CARLOS PRIO who expressed appreciation. HEREDIA said PRIO gave him two \$100. bills to help with their expenses. On 8/16/57, U. S. Customs

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SYNOPSIS: (Cont'd.)

seized \$50,000. worth of guns in Miami and arrested 2 men, one of whom was former official in PRIO Government. On 10/13/57, U. S. Customs seized load of guns and ammunition at Pompano, Fla. being transported by DANIEL VAZQUEZ, associate of PRIO, along with others. President BATISTA of Cuba reportedly accused PRIO of responsibility for 9/5/57 uprising at Cienfuegos, but investigation fails to establish such responsibility. Unsubstantiated reports received concerning plan to bomb Camp Colombia, Cuba, by means five B-25 bombers from Miami on 10/10/57. Miscellaneous information received concerning boats, including a report PRIO paid \$12,000. for "Blue Chip" which was used relative Cuban revolutionary activities in Mexico. During period 5/6/57, PRIO made statements to the press, appeared on television and spoke in meetings denouncing BATISTA. Also wrote "an open letter" to BATISTA, suggesting BATISTA step down, suggested formation temporary junta and renouncing political aspiration on his own part. Leaders of anti-BATISTA Cuban political parties reportedly holding meetings in Miami, along with PRIO, for purpose achieving unity. Several acts of violence occurred recently in Miami involving Cuban exiles. Reports indicate PRIO is resentful of FIDEL CASTRO, leader of July 26 Movement, and hopes to eliminate him. Unverified reports received concerning sabotage sugar industry in Cuba for purpose arousing U. S. against BATISTA. PRIO has balance only \$40. at North Shore Bank, Miami Beach.

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DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA:

I. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE CUBAN TRAINING CAMP WHICH OPERATED
IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A. General Information

Previous investigation in this case disclosed that approximately 150 Cubans received military training at a camp which operated near Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, from the fall of 1956 to April, 1957.

On May 7, 1957, Miami Informant T-1 advised that Generalissimo RAFAEL TRUJILLO, of the Dominican Republic, had entrapped CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, exiled former President of Cuba, into using the above described camp in the Dominican Republic. T-1 said that TRUJILLO had even attempted to get PRIO to make a personal visit to the Dominican Republic, but that PRIO had not fallen for that invitation. T-1 said that he was of the opinion that the Cubans who received training at this camp would have been killed under order of Generalissimo TRUJILLO had it not been for public reaction and the attitude taken by the United States Government with regard to the disappearance in March, 1956 of Professor JESUS DE GALINDEZ, Columbia University Professor, from New York City; and the alleged implication of GERALD LESTER MURPHY, an American pilot who was reportedly killed in the Dominican Republic in December, 1956.

T-1 said that he personally advised PRIO not to accept any assistance whatsoever from Generalissimo TRUJILLO, but that PRIO disregarded this warning, apparently feeling that he had to accept aid from TRUJILLO because he had no other recourse.

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Miami Informant T-2 advised on May 20, 1957 that PRIO was paying about \$100.00 per month to approximately 100 Cubans who had returned to Miami from the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic. T-2 said PRIO had been sending word to these Cubans, along with the money, that they should remain on the alert.

On April 23, 1957, T-2 advised that CARLOS OCTAVIO RAFULS, of 11 S. W. 6th Street, Miami, and JUAN JOSE FORNET had returned to Miami from the Cuban camp on about April 18, 1957, by means unknown to T-2; and that on April 20, 1957, MANOLO CHAVIANO had returned to Miami from the camp via San Juan, Puerto Rico.

On April 26, 1957, Inspector HERSCHEL KYLE, Immigration and Naturalization Service, International Air port, Miami, advised that the following Cubans had just arrived from the Dominican Republic by CDA Airlines that day: JULIO ANTONIO GOMEZ MADAN, MANUEL ROQUE GARCIA, MARIO BLANCO Y AZOPARDO, ROBERTO MARTINEZ RIVERON, ERNESTO CEBALOS Y BAEZA, MANUEL PEREZ Y MADAN and JOSE RENE ALMEIDA Y RAY, all of whom were supposed to leave Miami for Mexico on April 27, 1957, via Guest Airlines.

B. Roster of 81 mm Mortar Company

By letter dated May 24, 1957, Mr. GORDON R. PETTINGILL, Chief Patrol Inspector, United States Border Patrol, Tampa, Florida, furnished one copy of a memoranda found in the possession of a Cuban alien by the name of JOAQUIN FERRER DE BLANCK, by Patrol Inspector RAYMOND D. BOND, during a routine investigation on the morning of May 14, 1957, at Miami, Florida. JOAQUIN FERRER DE BLANCK was apprehended while residing at 218 N. W. 15th Avenue, Apartment #101, Miami, the address of his father, GUSTAVO FERRER DE BLANCK. Mr. PETTINGILL advised that the original of the above mentioned documents, which were typewritten in Spanish, are being retained at the Tampa Border Patrol Headquarters and would be available for evidence in the event of prosecution if desired.

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The memoranda found in possession of DE BLANCK consisted of a roster of the 81 mm Mortar Company of the Expeditionary Army of Cuban Liberation, and a few copies of the "Orders of the Day" pertaining to this company when in training in the Dominican Republic in early 1957, as follows:

"EXPEDITIONARY ARMY OF CUBAN LIBERATION

81mm MORTAR COMPANY

CHIEF - LEADER: Captain RAUL HERRERA SOLER
MESSENGER: No Title JOAQUIN FERRER INFANTE

FIRST SECTION:

LEADER: Second in Command, Lieutenant GUSTAVO
FERRER DE BLANCK
OBSERVER: No Title GUILLERMO RUIZ PEREZ

FIRST SQUAD:

Corporal - Saul Ruben Delgado Duarte
No Title - Humberto Vinat Agueros
" " Gabino Limas Martinez
" " Francisco Valdes
" " Leocadio Rodriguez O.
" " Cleto Collado del Cueto

SECOND SQUAD:

No Title - Agustin Vila Fuentes
" " Luis Gonzalez Castellanos
" " Rogelio Chaveco Voces
" " David Figueredo Guizande
Corporal Luis Aguiar
No Title L. Dominguez

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THIRD SQUAD:

Corporal - Braulio Pedro Roque A.
Corporal - Juan Lovaco Diaz
No Title - Jose Reno Almeida Ray
" " Jose Aguirre Espinoza
" " Gustavo Waldo Menendez
" " Alejandro Esteban Sanchez

SECOND SECTION:

LEADER: Third in Command, Sergeant JOAQUIN FERRER
DE BLANCK

OBSERVER: No Title MARIANO HERRERA SANTANA

FIRST SQUAD:

Corporal - Bernardo Paradela Ibarreche
No Title - Manuel Baranda Collado
" " Raul Venta del Mazo
" " Jesus Miguel Iglesias Canivel
" " Raul Ramon Hernandez Arias
" " Rafael Bolivar Fuentes

SECOND SQUAD:

Luis Angel Volta Landa
No Title - Rafael Millan
" " Leonardo Huniz Carrera
" " Manuel Parga Lozada
" " Santiago Sablon Muniz
" " Pedro Hugo Gascon Gongora

THIRD SQUAD:

Jorge Leon Prieto Ibarra
No Title - Enrique Pazos Mojica
" " Hector Cornillot Llano
" " Rafael Guerrero
" " Danilo Eusebio Mendez
" " Arturo Munoz Guidi

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MM 2-165

"MARCH 31 of 1957

EXPEDITIONARY ARMY OF CUBAN LIBERATION

'ANTONIO GUITERAS BATAILLION'

DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES (ORDERS)

From 1800 hours 3/31/57
To - 1800 hours 4/1/57

OFFICER OF THE DAY.....: In command, Lieutenant
JOAQUIN FERRER DE BLANCK
COMANDANT OF THE GUARD.....: Corporal, of the Guard,
JUAN LOVACO DIAZ

GUARD ROSTER:

Corporal Jose Suescun G..
No Title Noel Padron
" " Rogelio Roig Escobar
" " Hugo Garces Fonteboa
" " Luis Lino Vasques Roque

INTERIOR SERVICE (DUTIES)

No	Title	- Raul Morel Rivero	Kitchen
"	"	Narciso Ravelo M.	"
"	"	Agustin Vila Fuentes	"
"	"	Mario Frco.O.Blanco A.	"
<hr/>			
"	"	J.Abundio Morejon Y C.-Cleaning	

R-O-U-T-I-N-E (Schedule)

1730	.-Retreat	3/31/57
1800	.-Dinner	3/31/57
2100	.-Silence (Taps)	3/31/57
0400	.-Reveille	4/1/57
0430	.-Breakfast	4/1/57

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/s/ FERNANDO VIRELLES INIGUEZ
Batallio Major

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MM 2-165

"December 24 of 1956
'YEAR OF THE BENEFATOR OF THE COUNTRY

EXPEDITIONARY ARMY OF CUBAN LIBERATION

'ANTONIO GUITERAS BATALLION'

DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES: (ORDERS)

OFFICER OF THE DAY : First Lieutenant. JOSE OLMOS GARCIA
OFFICER OF THE GUARD : SECOND Lieutenant. GUSTAVO FERRER DE
BLANCK

GUARD PLACEMENT: COMANDO SQUAD No. 3

INTERIOR SERVICE: COMANDO SQUAD NO.4

R-O-U-T-I-N-E (Schedule)

0700 Reveille

1130 Breakfast (Actually the noon meal)

1700 Retreat

/s/ Raul Caman Herrera Soler

BATALLION CAPTAIN, 'ANTONIO GUITERSS' BATALLION

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MM 2-165

"MARCH 17 of 1957

EXPEDITIONARY ARMY OF CUBAN LIBERATION

'ANTONIO GUITERSS' BATTALLION

DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES (ORDERS)

From 1800 hours 3/17/57
To 1800 hours 3/18/57

OFFICER OF THE DAY..... : Captain GUSTAVO FERRER DE BLANCK
COMANDANT OF THE GUARD. : Corporal JUAN LOVACO D.

GUARD ROSTER

Corporal	Pedro Braulio Roque Arozarena
No Title	Manuel Parga Lozada
" "	Francisco Valdes Diaz
" "	Valentin Juan Dominguez
" "	Marco Delio Hernandez A.

INTERIOR SERVICE (DUTIES)

" "	Alfredo Marrero R.	Kitchen
" "	Juan Abundio Morejon y C.	"
" "	Agustin Vila Fuentes	"
" "	Arturo Munoz Guidi	"

" "	Raul Ramon Hernandez Arias	Cleaning
" "	Pedro Pablo Gonzalez Mir	"
" "	Leonardo Muniz Carrera	"

R-O-U-T-I-N-E (Schedule)

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"1700 .-Retreat
1730 .-Dinner
2100 .-Silence (Taps)
0400 .-Reveille 3/18/57
0430 .-Breakfast 3/18/57

/s/ FERNANDO VIRELLES INIGUEZ
Major

'S-P-E-C-I-A-L'

B-A-T-A-L-L-I-O-N

DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS:

OFFICER OF THE DAY: : CAPTAIN (Pilot) ROBERTO COLLADO
LOPEZ

OFFICER OF THE GUARD:: First Lieutenant GUSTAVO FERRER
DE BLANCK

Sgt. of Reserve	1st TOUR FROM	6 to 9 p.m.:	3rd Sgt.
"	"	"	<u>LUIS A. SOLIS MORENO</u>
"	2nd	"	9 to 12 p.m.: 3rd Sgt.
"	"	"	<u>JOSE RENE ALMEIDA RAY</u>
Corporal of Reserve	3rd	"	12 to 3 a.m.: Corporal
"	"	"	<u>MARIO RODRIGUEZ ARENAS</u>
"	4th	"	3 to 6 a.m.: Corporal
"	"	"	<u>ENRIQUE PAZOS MOJICA</u>

1st. TOUR OF DUTY FROM 6 to 9 p.m.:

1.-No Title	Antonio Platas Prade
2.- " "	Jorge Leon Prieto Ibarra
3.- " "	Francisco Antonio Alvarez Rodriguez

2nd. TOUR OF DUTY FROM 9 TO 12 p.m.:

1.-No Title	Jose A. Suescun Gutierrez
2.- " "	Luis Enrique Badias V.
3.- " "	Manuel de J. Perez Madan

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"3rd. TOUR OF DUTY FROM 12 TO 3 a.m.:

- 1.-No Title Bernardo Paradela Ibarreche
- 2.- " " Sergio Milan Suarez
- 3.- " " Luis Lino Vasquez Roque

4th TOUR OF DUTY FROM 3 TO 6 a.m.:

- 1.-No Title Mario V. Bermudez R.
- 2.- " " Lazaro Eugenio Guerra Calderon
- 3.- " " Raul Ramon Hernandez A."

Information set forth hereinafter in this report under Section II reflects that JOAQUIN FERRER DE BLANCK was subsequently killed following the landing of the "Corinthea" in Cuba on or about May 23, 1957. It is also to be noted that a number of other persons whose names appear on the above described roster were also slain in connection with the same expedition of the "Corinthea."

C. Information Received From Cubans Who Attended
Cuban Camp in Dominican Republic

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT~~SECRET~~

On April 16, 1957 Miami Informant advised that he returned to Miami in the early part of April, 1957, after receiving military training in the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic. He expressed fear for his life should his identity become known, but stated that he would be willing to consider testifying, if necessary, at a later date.

He examined manifests in possession of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, reflecting travel from the Dominican Republic to Miami via CDA Airlines for April 2, 1957 when 24 Cubans and one American returned, for April 4, 1957 when 34 Cubans returned, for April 9, 1957 when 13 Cubans returned, and for April 12, 1957 when one Cuban and 3 Mexicans returned. He advised that the men listed on these manifests (who have been named in a previous report in this investigation) had been receiving training in the same camp in the Dominican Republic. He estimated that there were a total of 140 to 150 men at this camp during its peak enrollment.

Miami Informant furnished the following information:

He belonged to an action group of the Federation of Students Union (FEU) in Havana, Cuba, and had been engaging in activities aimed against the BATISTA Government in Cuba. Fearing that his identity would be disclosed to the Cuban Police by an FEU member who had been arrested, Informant sought the advice of JOSE ANTONIO ECHEVARRIA, President of the FEU, who said that Generalissimo RAFAEL TRUJILLO was making facilities available to all Cubans who wanted to come to the Dominican Republic. He already knew, from newspaper sources, that MENELOA MORA, Cuban Senator and follower of CARLOS PRIO, had been buying guns from the Dominican Republic and had established relations with that country. He claimed that he did not know who was responsible for the Cuban set-up in the Dominican Republic.

He arrived in Miami on or about November 8, 1956, where, upon instructions of ECHEVARRIA, he contacted HUMBERTO CONRADO RODRIGUEZ SABORIT, whose photograph he identified. RODRIGUEZ purchased a Compania Dominicana De Aviacion Airlines ticket for him, with \$60.00 being provided by Informant, and the balance of \$40.00 by RODRIGUEZ. He left on the same day via CDA for Ciudad Trujillo. On the same plane were a number of other Cubans with the same destination.

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Interview with T-3 File # 2-165
on 4/16/57 at MIAMI, FLORIDA
by Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. 2214

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He was told by RODRIGUEZ that he would be in Ciudad Trujillo for about twenty days for training so that he could go into Cuba and give similar training to other groups of Cubans, preparatory to overthrowing the government of Cuba.

When the plane landed at Ciudad Trujillo, the Cubans were met at the airport by a Cuban, POLICARPO SOLER, who was known in Ciudad Trujillo as General JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, and right-hand man to TRUJILLO. POLICARPO asked the Cuban arrivals, "Are you members of SIM?" (SIM is the Cuban Military Intelligence Service.) The group answered in the negative.

The group was taken in several cars by POLICARPO and others to a camp located five kilometers from Ciudad Trujillo on Canatera Duarte Road. This camp had previously been the barracks of the Fourth Artillery Battalion of the Dominican Army.

Upon arrival there, a Cuban, Colonel GUZMAN, took up their passports and papers. GUZMAN told them, "TRUJILLO, POLICARPO and I control this camp."

He, along with the others, was told to sign a pink sheet of paper without being given time to read it. He said that these sheets contained the names and addresses of these men and their relatives in Cuba and the United States, along with information apparently extracted from their passports.

He was also asked if he knew the names and addresses of any persons in Cuba who had guns cached. Informant answered, "No." He said that he now believes that they wanted this information to turn over to the BATISTA Government. Some of the Cubans furnished this information.

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He said that on their first day in Ciudad Trujillo, POLICARPO told them that CARLOS PRIO was a thief, that when he was in Cuba, PRIO had tried to catch him, and that he had no love for PRIO. POLICARPO bragged that he was going to become Chief of the Cuban Army. He said that POLICARPO was known to him and the other Cubans as a Cuban gangster. They were surprised to find him in charge of this camp and immediately under TRUJILLO. POLICARPO wore the uniform of the Dominican Army.

The Cubans were issued green Dominican Army fatigue uniforms, without insignia, and shoes. A seven-day-a-week training schedule was announced. They were given no freedom to leave the camp, although a few favorites were given this privilege.

There were about sixty men in this camp when Informant arrived. The men were given training in the use of .45 calibre automatic colt; .45 calibre Thompson submachine gun; .30 calibre Browning automatic machine gun, both water and air-cooled types; Mausers; Springfield rifles; 81 mm mortars; hand grenades; and the knife. They were taught commando tactics in country and city warfare. This training took place at a Dominican training camp near Central Rio Haina, to which they were transported in Dominican Army trucks. All weapons were Dominican Army issue.

They were fed two meals a day on a diet of rice and beans. He lost twenty pounds.

Military instructors were two Dominicans, Captain PEREZ PEREZ, a Lieutenant COCO, and MIGUEL SANCHEZ, a naturalized American.

Leaders under POLICARPO were:

Colonel GUZMAN, who lived at the camp and was in direct command.

MIGUEL SANCHEZ, who tried unsuccessfully to oust POLICARPO.

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LIONEL GOMEZ, who lived in POLICARPO's house, located in Ciudad Trujillo, adjacent to the airport.

JOSE FALLAT, who was in charge of food and who lived in town.

The status of GONZALEZ CARTAS, alias "EL EXTRANO," was uncertain.

Also at the camp was a Cuban Negro of Jamaican origin, McDOWELL O'REILLY SHERWOOD, who acted as an errand boy for POLICARPO.

TRUJILLO never visited the camp, although one day, the trainees were told to prepare for a visit by him.

On November 30, 1956, when FIDEL CASTRO landed on the coast of Cuba, the Dominican radio reported that BATISTA was running away. A group of the Cubans went to POLICARPO and said they wanted to go to Cuba immediately. POLICARPO replied that they must wait for permission from TRUJILLO. The Cuban trainees then began to feel that they were trapped. He and others requested permission to leave the Dominican Republic, but POLICARPO ordered them to remain, stating that they would talk too much. About this same time, POLICARPO proposed to some of the Cubans that they join the Dominican Army.

The Cubans then began plotting to escape, but all plans failed because of "squealers."

During the latter part of December, 1956, the Cubans learned that a representative of Cuban Government had come to Ciudad Trujillo to talk to TRUJILLO and POLICARPO. Shortly after this, POLICARPO showed signs of sudden wealth. He bought several new cars, flashed big rolls of bills and acquired several girlfriends. Informant assumed that POLICARPO had received this money from BATISTA. At the same time, many of the Cubans were allowed to visit Ciudad Trujillo; however, when the Cuban Agriculture Mission visited the Dominican World's Fair, on January 6 or 7, 1957,

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the Cubans were transported on the preceding day, by Dominican boats, to a Dominican Naval Base on Hermosa Bay and kept there until after this Mission departed. He was unable to reconcile this incident with his assumption that POLICARPO had sold out to BATISTA.

Several Cubans, and ~~Informant~~, feeling like prisoners, began to plot against the life of POLICARPO. They dropped their plans, however, when they reasoned that TRUJILLO would kill all the Cubans in reprisal.

Four men, ORESTE GUILLERMO RUIZ PEREZ, JOSE MURILLO, ANIBAL ACOSTA and MARIANO HERRERA then attempted to steal a P-T boat, but their plans were thwarted by McDOWELL O'REILLY SHERWOOD, who reported to POLICARPO. POLICARPO called MURILLO in and questioned him. He had no proof against him and dismissed him after threatening him with death if he again attempted to escape.

On February 10, 1957, 96 of the Cubans signed a letter addressed to TRUJILLO, requesting authority to leave the Dominican Republic. One of the group, without the letter, went to POLICARPO as a delegate. POLICARPO said that he would arrange a meeting between TRUJILLO and a committee of this group. The next day, some cars were sent to the camp. ~~Source~~ and fourteen other men were taken to the main police station in Ciudad Trujillo where they were all placed under arrest, relieved of their personal belongings, and all placed in the same cell where they slept on the floor as there were no cots. They were given no food for four or five days. Two men, MARIO ROMO OROPEZA and ARTURO MARTINEZ DEL CAMPO, both Mexicans, were released within a few hours.

The Cubans could hear the cries of other prisoners being whipped. On the sixth day, they were told by the Dominican police to prepare to die. On the fifteenth day, all the prisoners, with the exception of three, were sent back to the camp, along with CARLOS MORALES, a Cuban who had been three months and five days in solitary confinement in a dungeon because he had accused POLICARPO of being a gangster. MORALES had not seen daylight during this

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period and was almost blind and half starved. The three remaining prisoners, JOSE MURILLO, JOSE MOLEON CARRERA and RAMON GONZALEZ HERNANDEZ stayed in jail five more days.

The prisoners released were DANILO MENDEZ FERNANDO, (FNU) BAEZA, MANUEL DE JESUS BARANDA Y COLLADOS, ORESTE GUILLERMO RUIZ PEREZ, MANUEL MEJIAS, LUIS ORLANDO TORRES Y RAMOS, RAUL VENTA Y DEL MAZO, MANUEL BARANDA, JESUS MENDES and HUMBERTO VINAT AQUERO.

When they returned to camp, they learned that GUZMAN had told the other trainees that the twelve in jail would be killed if the others did not keep order.

He said that this treatment amounted to "brain-washing" through the use of fear.

During the month of March, they received additional training.

Four days before they left the Dominican Republic, POLICARPO came to the camp and announced that by the grace of TRUJILLO, all the men would be set free and sent back to their homes and families and that if any wanted to return with their families, they would be received with open arms.

On April 2, 1957, while at the airport preparing to depart for Miami via CDA, He was called before POLICARPO, who was in his house adjacent to the airport. In the room also was a Dominican, FELIX BERNARDINO (former Dominican Consul General in New York City.) BERNARDINO glared at him, but said nothing. POLICARPO told him, "When you get away from here, you had better keep your mouth shut because TRUJILLO has a long arm and he can catch you anywhere you go, even if to China. You remember 'PIPI' HERNANDEZ?"

He answered, "Yes," knowing that POLICARPO had reference to the 1955 assassination of the Dominican exile, "PIPI" HERNANDEZ, in Havana, by a Cuban, "EL MUERTO," who reportedly was acting upon instructions of POLICARPO. He recalled that "EL MUERTO," real name (FNU) SOLER, had admitted, according to newspapers, having also been propositioned by POLICARPO to kill JESUS DE GALINDEZ, anti-~~TRUJILLO~~ professor at Columbia University, New York City, (who disappeared on March 12, 1956).

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He possessed no knowledge of other Cubans having been similarly questioned by POLICARPO.

Another Cuban, ERASMO GUTIERREZ RAMOS, was placed in jail soon after his arrival at the camp and none of the Cubans know if he is dead or alive. He was suspected by POLICARPO of being a spy.

CANDIDO DE LA TORRE, (friend and follower of CARLOS PRIO), who had words with and was struck by POLICARPO, was kept in detention at the camp for a period of time; DE LA TORRE, a good friend of JUAN EVARISTO LOVACO DIAZ, is reported to be in Mexico.

MIGUEL SANCHEZ, American citizen who fought in Korea, told the Cubans that he had a job at the American Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo. They suspected him of being a Lieutenant in the Secret Service of the Dominican Government.

RICARDO CABRERA was one of POLICARPO's best friends.

GUZMAN left Ciudad Trujillo two or three days before April 2, 1957, stating that he was going to manage a hotel in New York City. GUZMAN was a good friend of CARLOS MARISTANY, of Miami, Florida, who was also among the Cubans in Ciudad Trujillo.

In February, 1957, POLICARPO offered one of the Cubans, (FNU) HERNANDEZ, the sum of \$30,000.00 to go to Havana, Cuba, and kill a Dominican newspaperman, whose name Source could not recall. HERNANDEZ was instructed by POLICARPO to go to the Dominican Embassy in Havana and collect the \$30,000.00 after accomplishing this mission. HERNANDEZ accepted this offer in order to leave the Dominican Republic. He departed without the intention of killing this man and never made an attempt, so far as Informant knew. He said that this Dominican newspaperman is now supposed to be in New York City. This newspaperman fled to Havana shortly after incurring the disfavor of TRUJILLO because of some article or articles he had written or for which he had been held responsible.

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On or about February 27, 28, 1957, while in Independence Park, Ciudad Trujillo, with other Cubans, he met a Cuban resident of Ciudad Trujillo, whose name he could not recall. This Cuban resident talked about a Cuban pilot, referred to as "EL FRANCES" (The Frenchman), who was in trouble with the Dominican Government and not allowed to leave that country because he knew something about the missing American pilot, MURPHY.

He claimed to have no reason to believe that CARLOS PRIO was in any way responsible for the Cuban camp above described.

He identified a photograph of HUMBERTO CONRADO RODRIGUEZ SABORIT as being the man he contacted in Miami and who arranged for the purchase of his ticket to Ciudad Trujillo via CDA.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT**SECRET**

On May 8 and 9, 1957, Miami Informant furnished the following information concerning his period of service at the Cuban training camps in the Dominican Republic:

Informant disclosed that he had left Cuba in 1955 as a political exile because he was opposed to the BATISTA regime. He went to New York City where he became a member of the Accion Civica Cubana, which he described as an anti-BATISTA organization. He claimed that upon the basis of rumors that Cubans were going to Santo Domingo (Ciudad Trujillo), Dominican Republic, for training against BATISTA, that he departed New York City in November, 1956 with 3 companions, all members of Accion Civica Cubana, without having been recruited by anybody, arrived in Miami, and departed the next day for the Dominican Republic, each man purchasing his own ticket. He admitted knowing CARLOS PRIO, but denied implication with him in this venture.

Upon arrival at the airport in Ciudad Trujillo, informant and his companions were met by a Doctor BENEJE after a Dominican Customs Officer had stated upon recognizing them as Cubans "Those are the men of General JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ who are going to invade Cuba."

Informant said he had heard of Dr. BENEJE as a Cuban doctor of great reputation, but he lived to learn that BENEJE was in the secret service of TRUJILLO.

BENEJE took informant and his companions by car to a house near the airport which was the home of General JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, who was absent. They were met by a Colonel GUZMAN, a Cuban, who identified General RODRIGUEZ to them as POLICARPO SOLER, who was known to informant as a Cuban gangster and killer. Informant said that he and his companions expressed such surprise that GUZMAN had BENEJE drive them to the camp before POLICARPO returned to greet them.

This camp, which was also located near the airport, was comprised only of Cubans, approximately 90 in number.

Interview with T-4 File # 2-165
on 5/8-9/57 at MIAMI, FLORIDA
by Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. 2222

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who were wearing olive drab fatigue outfits. CANDIDO de la TORRE explained to the Cuban trainees that they were going to be trained so that when they went to Cuba, they would be prepared to fight BATISTA. Informant was of the opinion they would go to Cuba within one or two weeks.

Informant said that on his first day in camp he learned that POLICARPO SOLER was the commander and top leader of the camp under TRUJILLO. He thereupon went to CANDIDO de la TORRE and demanded to know how it was that a common murderer like POLICARPO should be appointed chief. CANDIDO replied that he understood informant's concern, but that POLICARPO had to be made the leader because TRUJILLO trusted him.

Informant said that some of the Cubans in this camp were sympathetic to PRIO and some to FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, leader of the July 26 Movement in Cuba; and that he, himself, felt that after the revolution succeeded, the Cuban people would elect a man as President. He said that practically all of the Cubans in camp despised POLICARPO and TRUJILLO. Consequently, on November 27, 1956, commemoration day in Cuba in honor of students killed during the Spanish American War, informant made a speech in the presence of all the trainees and their leaders denouncing TRUJILLO and POLICARPO. The next day, JOSE MANUEL SANCHEZ, alias "EL COREANO," who was one of the drill masters, ordered the trainees to sign a petition of appreciation and thanks to TRUJILLO. Informant was the only man who refused to sign.

On November 30, 1956, this being the day on which FIDEL CASTRO landed in Cuba, POLICARPO addressed the trainees stating that Cuba was being invaded and that he was waiting for PRIO to come to the Dominican Republic, but that PRIO would not come and that he, POLICARPO, was going to lead the men. Informant said that at this point, he got up and said "You are not the kind of a man to lead us. You are a criminal and should be in prison."

On the morning of December 1, 1956, informant was sent by CANDIDO de la TORRE in custody of Dr. BENEJE

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to POLICARPO's house and POLICARPO placed a telephone call to a Captain SOTO. Thereafter, BENEJE drove informant to a large building in Ciudad Trujillo which was the headquarters for the Police Department. Dominican police took informant in custody and also feigned arrest of BENEJE. They entered this building by an entrance marked "Jefatura de Policia."

Informant was given a thorough search and his belt and coat and suitcase were removed. He was neither photographed nor fingerprinted. He was conducted down a corridor where a guard took his name and recorded the time 11:15 AM and the date, December 1, 1956. He was then conducted to an underground dungeon, without windows and lighted only by a very small bulb. There was a small barred hole in the door. His fare consisted of tomato juice and cold chocolate water. He was never beaten nor tortured, but was almost completely ignored. He kept a record of the days by making marks on the wall.

Informant said that on February 4 he was conducted to the office of the police chief where POLICARPO and SANCHEZ were waiting. The next day BENEJE took him from the prison to the home of POLICARPO where POLICARPO, GONZALES CARTAS and SANCHEZ met him. POLICARPO told him to keep quiet or he would find himself back in jail. Informant was then returned to the camp where his fellow trainees had given him up for dead. He was allowed to rest and rebuild his strength; and was excused from any duty.

On March 30, 1957, POLICARPO told the trainees they had been there a long time; their families were worried, and that they were being returned to their point of embarkation. Informant said that one day he and others read an article in the Dominican newspaper "El Caribe" that relations between BATISTA and TRUJILLO were now friendly and they believed this to be the reason they were being sent home. He said that even at the end of the camp opinion differed among men as to who really headed their movement; that some had

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commented that PRIO had paid their transportation to the Dominican Republic. Informant denied that he had gone there either for PRIO or FIDEL CASTRO, but he admitted that he had called upon PRIO to say "hello" following his return to the United States on April 5, 1957. Informant said that followers of FIDEL CASTRO were among those in camp.

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Miami Informant T-5 interviewed on June 18, 1957
JUAN JOSE VALDES GUZMAN, a Cuban Citizen who had been arrested on June 17, 1957 by Agents of the Department of Investigation of the Cuban National Police. VALDES furnished the following information to T-5.

VALDES said that in October, 1956, he had been recruited to go from Miami, Florida, where he was a legal resident, to the Dominican Republic to become a member of a "Cuban Army of Liberation" which was being formed in the Dominican Republic for the purpose of traveling to Cuba to overthrow President FULGENCIO BATISTA. VALDES said that arrangements for his travel and payment for his passage were made by one HUMBERTO RODRIGUEZ SABORIT, a Cuban residing in Miami, and he was given to understand that the group would only be in the Dominican Republic for a period of approximately ten days while arrangements for departure to Cuba were made.

He said he arrived at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, on October 28, 1956 and at that time there were no more than ten or twelve Cubans in the group which had arrived ahead of him. He said he was much surprised and disgusted when he arrived to learn that the group was under the domination and direction of POLICARPO SOLER, whom he described as a Cuban gunman and gangster. In the Dominican Republic VALDES said that SOLER utilized the name of General JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ and as insignia of his rank had five stars on the collar of his uniform.

VALDES said he was given the rank of colonel and placed in immediate charge of the group of Cubans in the Dominican Republic. He said that the maximum number reached by this group was approximately 147 and that although the majority of these were Cubans, a few were of other nationalities.

VALDES said they were allowed very few liberties, were not permitted to be armed except when actually in training, and that in general an atmosphere of fear pervaded the group throughout the time they were in the Dominican Republic due to the fact that they did not know whether they would ever be permitted to leave.

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VALDES recalled that about February, 1957, POLICARPO SOLER and FELIX BERNARDINO, a Dominican who at one time had served as Dominican Consul General in Havana, made a trip to one of the Central American countries, probably Nicaragua, and returned with a quantity of arms. VALDES said he knew they brought back arms because these arms were stored in a house near the Cuban training camp and the Cubans were required to clean them. He said that among the arms were a number of old type German Mauser rifles and about 30 new Thompson submachine guns.

VALDES said that the majority of the Cubans in the group in the Dominican Republic had become so disillusioned after the long stay there that they discussed the possibilities of seizing the arms and POLICARPO SOLER and an airplane and taking off for Miami. He pointed out that the Cubans were in a camp immediately adjacent to the airfield and they felt this would not have been too difficult to accomplish; however, the plans were never carried out.

VALDES advised that he returned to Miami about April 3, 1957, and said the majority of the Cubans in the Dominican Republic were permitted to leave there about the same time. He estimated that there probably were no more than ten or fifteen Cubans still remaining in the Dominican Republic from the group who originally went there to form the "army of liberation."

VALDES stated that after spending about a week in Miami he proceeded to Key West, Florida, and from there traveled to Havana via Aerovias Q Airline under the name of GEORGE MILTON, United States citizen. He said he had been in hiding since that time until arrested on June 17, 1957.

Files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, reflect that a considerable number of Cubans who served in the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic were interviewed following their return to Miami from the Dominican Republic.

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On August 21, 1957, Investigator WILLIAM O. MORRIS, INS, Miami, interviewed MARTIN BEDER PEREZ y LEON, 218 N. W. 15th Avenue, Apartment 103, Miami, and obtained a sworn statement from him. This statement reflects that PEREZ was born December 11, 1926 in Cuba and that he had attended the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic, having returned to Miami on April 9, 1957. PEREZ said that POLICARPO SOLER was in charge of the camp and took his orders from TRUJILLO. When questioned, he said that he went to the Dominican Republic to receive military training, having been requested to go there by HECTOR MORALES and a man named SABORI (apparently identical to HUMBERTO CONRADO RODRIGUEZ SABORIT), and that SABORI had furnished him with a plane ticket for travel to Santo Domingo from Miami, along with \$40. for expenses. PEREZ said that he believed, at the time, that the purpose of this training was to put PRIO back into the Presidency. He denied knowing anything about PRIO's revolutionary activities during the past year, but disclosed that PRIO has people working for him so that PRIO does not have to actually take part himself. When questioned as to whether he believed PRIO had anything to do with the camp in the Dominican Republic, PEREZ replied "no." He said that he had visited PRIO several times, (following his return from the Dominican Republic) and that PRIO had told him that he would help him and send him money by LUIS CHAVIANO of 121 N. E. 5th Street, Miami. He acknowledged having received a total of \$350. from CHAVIANO.

On August 22, 1957, Investigator WILLIAM O. MORRIS, INS, took a sworn statement from PEDRO LUIS CHAVIANO y REYES, 915 S. W. 7th Street, Apartment 4, Miami, who acknowledged having previously lived at 121 N. E. 5th Street, Miami. He denied that PRIO had ever given him any money for the purpose of giving that money to anyone else. When questioned if he was still working as PRIO's bodyguard, he replied "I am accompanying Dr. PRIO these days because his life was threatened."

INS report of Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN dated August 30, 1957, in the case entitled "CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS - Applicant for Admission" reflects that

FRANCISCO ANTONIO ALVAREZ RODRIGUEZ had been interviewed and he disclaimed any knowledge of PRIO having participated in any movements against the BATISTA Government.

JOSE RAMON SEVERO FLORES y OLIVA, mentioned in the same report, denied any connection with PRIO relative to the above camp.

VALENTIN JUAN DOMINGUEZ ALVAREZ claimed no information of participation or operation by PRIO relative to the camp.

JOSE ROMULO GOMALLO ROSABAL denied any connection by PRIO with the camp.

AGUSTIN VILA FUENTES was a Sergeant at the camp, but did not involve PRIO with it.

On September 5, 1957, Investigators STEPHEN E. HAWKINS and HOWARD A. NELSON, INS, took a sworn statement from JOSE AGUSTIN HERRERA y CEPERO, 1235 N. W. 3rd Street, Miami, Cuban citizen, who admitted having received military training at the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic; having traveled there on a ticket purchased by an individual whose name he could not remember. He said that the purpose of the camp was to train men to go to Cuba and fight against the present government. He denied having received any money from PRIO and said that he did not know who financed the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic.

INS report of Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN dated September 13, 1957, on the PRIO case, reflects that ENRIQUE LUIS BADIAS y VALDEIGLESIAS furnished a sworn statement dated September 9, 1957 admitting having received training at the military camp in the Dominican Republic.

JOSE MARIA ADRIAN MOLEON-CARRERA admitted having attended the camp, stating he was formerly a member of the Triple A Organization and having visited PRIO twice since April, but claimed to have no knowledge of revolutionary activities on the part of PRIO.

Report of INS Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN dated September 20, 1957 on the PRIO case reflects that HUGO GUSTAVO EUSTAQUIO GARCES y FONTESOA, who was in the Dominican Republic from December 3, 1956 to April 5, 1957, claimed he had received no military training while there and had engaged in no political activities since his return.

JOSE ALBERTO FELIX SUEZCUN GUTIERREZ, who attended the camp, claimed not to know PRIO personally, nor to have ever met him.

ANTONIO PLATA y PRADO, who was in the camp, claimed that he communicated with the anti-BATISTA group in Cuba, that he knows PRIO personally, but had only spoken to him and that he had not discussed Cuban affairs with PRIO.

PEDRO HUGO GASCON y GONGORIA admitted having attended the camp, but claimed to have no knowledge that PRIO was connected with revolutionists.

LINO ELIAS LIMAS, a permanent resident of the United States, claimed to have formerly been a member of the July 26 Club, and acknowledged knowing PRIO, but disclaimed any knowledge of revolutionary activities on the part of PRIO. He admitted having taken trips to the Dominican Republic and to Mexico.

Report of INS Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN dated September 27, 1957, on the PRIO case, disclosed that RAUL VENTA del MAZO, who was in the camp for training, claimed that he did not know PRIO personally and knew of no revolutionary plans on the part of PRIO.

JOSE MANUEL PATRICIO GARCIA y VALDES, permanent resident of the United States, admitted having received military training in the Cuban camp, along with 80 other Cubans. He believed the camp was financed by General TRUJILLO. He claimed to have had no contact with PRIO.

JOSE RAMON FAYAT AGUERES gave a sworn statement September 24, 1957, admitting having been an active revolutionist as one of the officers in the military training camp in the Dominican Republic. He admitted knowing PRIO, but claimed not to know of any involvement by PRIO in revolutionary activities.

ALEJANDRO URBANO LOPEZ RAIMUNDO admitted having received military training in the Cuban camp; said he had seen PRIO going by in his car and had greeted him.

On July 18, 1957, T-2 said that he had received information to the effect that POLICARPO SOLER, who had been in charge of the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic, was scheduled to arrive in Florida on a yacht belonging to Generalissimo RAPHAEL TRUJILLO, for the purpose of having an interview with CARLOS PRIO. T-2 said that MIGUEL SANCHEZ, alias "EL COREANO", one of the officers of the Cuban camp, was already supposed to be in Florida.

On August 22, 1957, Mr. WILLIAM LANKFORD, United States Customs, Miami, advised that MIGUEL ANTONIO SANCHEZ had recently been staying with his sister, CARMEN SANCHEZ ORSINI at 126 N. W. 34th Street, Miami. Mr. LANKFORD said that SANCHEZ admitted having served in the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic. Mr. LANKFORD said that SANCHEZ was born August 6, 1929 in Cuba and became an American citizen through his father and is in possession of United States Passport No. 550378.

On May 7, 1957, Miami Informant T-1 advised that the following Cubans and non-Dominicans who were in the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic, are considered by their Cuban associates as having sold out to TRUJILLO:

JOSE MIGUEL SANCHEZ, alias "EL COREANO"
JESUS GONZALES CARTAS
FNU FAYAT, alias "TURCO"
LUIS SOSA
FNU GUZMAN
FNU CABRERA, alias "CAYITO"

~~SECRET~~II. EXPEDITION OF THE "CORINTHEA"
IN MAY, 1957A. Reports on Landing of the "Corinthea"

On May 22, 1957, Miami Informant T-2, reported that he received information from several different sources, which he believed to be reliable, that in about June, 1957, PRIO would "jump into Cuba" sending some fifty to sixty men on the expedition from Florida, and that other men would be sent from Mexico to Cuba.

On May 24, 1957, Miami Informant T-6, advised that information had been received that on that date a group of some 27 men had made a landing in the Cabonico Bay region, which is located in Oriente Province in the Northeastern part of Cuba. T-6 said that it had been reported that this group was headed by CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE, former leader of the Airline Workers Union in Havana, who was forced to go into exile in the latter part of March, 1957. According to T-6, this group had departed from Miami on May 19, 1957 aboard the "Corinthea". T-6 said that the chief sources of information relating to this landing were two members of the invading party named LAZARO GUERRA CALDERON and MARIO RODRIGUEZ ARENAS, who had been captured.

On May 27, 1957, T-6 advised that he had received information from one of his agents, who had interviewed the two prisoners, that the "Corinthea" had departed Miami at 7:30 PM, May 19, 1957; that the boat had been tied up in the Miami River and had been boarded there by the group which came to Cuba. The two prisoners, according to T-6, said that just prior to the departure of the "Corinthea" a large part of the group had been at the apartment of MARISOL ALBA in Miami. T-6 pointed out that MARISOL ALBA was formerly married to RICARDO ARTIGAS, Director of the National Lottery during the regime of PRIO, and at the present time she is married to DANIEL VAZQUEZ, an airline pilot who was a close associate of PRIO. T-6 said that the two prisoners said that

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some of the group had been at the Palms Hotel in Miami just before departure, and that they had counted at least 30 persons aboard the "Corinthea." T-6 said that the boat also carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition, to the extent that there appeared to be more than could be carried off by the persons on the boat.

T-6 stated that MARIO RODRIGUEZ ARENAS had returned from Ciudad Trujillo to Miami via Puerto Rico on May 7, 1957, and had resided at the Palms Hotel, before leaving for Cuba.

T-6 said that the two prisoners claimed that a few days before the departure of the "Corinthea," PRIO had sent word that he could not give more money to the Cuban revolutionaries residing in Miami unless they embarked for Cuba to assist FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, leader of the 26th of July Movement, in his fight against the Cuban Government. The two prisoners also disclosed that just prior to departure, each was given \$200.00, which presumably came from PRIO. T-6 said he had received information from an informant that PRIO had told a friend that because of the "Corinthea" incident, he would have to leave the United States very soon and would probably depart in a small plane with a group of his friends.

The "Miami Herald" carried an article in its May 25, 1957 issue entitled "Landing Fizzles in Cuba - 27 Rebels Land, But 2 Caught," bearing a Havana, Cuba Associated Press date line. This article reflected that according to Cuban Army Headquarters, a rebel force of 27 men landed at Cabonico Bay, that two were captured and that the landing party was headed by CALIXTO SANCHEZ. The Cuban Army announced that ex-President PRIO, in exile in Miami, had sent the invasion force to Cuba and that both prisoners captured were wearing orange arm bands with the letters "OMA", standing for Organizacion Autentico, (PRIO's Party). This article disclosed that PRIO, when contacted in Miami by newspaper representatives, denied that he had anything to do with the landings.

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This article also disclosed that CALIXTO SANCHEZ had recently come to Miami and in an interview with the "Miami Herald" had said that he and two other pilots had fled from Havana to save their lives; that SANCHEZ and the other two pilots, Capt. ROBERTO VERDAGUER BOAN and ROBERTO GUILLERMO VERDAGUER BOAN, brothers, said that they had been accused by BATISTA's Government of revolutionary activities. The newspaper article stated that all three denied this, but admitted they were friends of Dr. CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS.

On May 31, 1957, T-2 advised that according to Cuban official sources, that the "Corinthea" went aground before it reached its destination in Cuba and that fishermen were requisitioned by CALIXTO SANCHEZ to transport the men and their equipment ashore. T-2 said that according to these fishermen, twelve machine guns, two mortars, four M-1s and one hundred Winchester and Springfield Rifles were unloaded from the "Corinthea" by them.

On June 17, 1957, T-2 made available a list received from official Cuban sources of the expeditionaries of the yacht "Corinthea." This list reflected 16 were dead, 5 being without papers; that 2 were arrested and 9 were fugitives, as follows:

"EXPEDITIONARIES ON THE YACHT 'CORINTHIA'"

"DEAD"

"1. JOAQUIN FERRER DE BLANCK. Native of Havana, 33 years old, married, with schooling, employed and residing at 3604 27th Avenue, between 36 and 42 Almendares. OBSERVATIONS--Subversive activities. Member of the Triple 'A'. Charged in case No. 249-956 of the Court of Urgency of Havana for the crime against the State. August 19, 1956.

2. GUSTAVO FERRER DE BLANCK. Native of Havana, 31 years of age, with schooling, employed, residing at 8825 14th Street, Extension (?) of Almendares. OBSERVATIONS--Subversive activities. Member of the illegal organization called the Triple 'A'. August 4, 1956.

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- "3. CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE. Native of the Province of Glascon Escocia, 31 years of age, single. Secretary General of the Air Federation and Administrator of the Interamerican Air Express, residing at No. 8 old Consulado Street, between 13 and 14 Almendares. OBSERVATIONS--Member of the A.R.G. Former member of the Association of Veterans of the Second World War. February 25, 1956. Was wounded after gravely wounding a passerby at 23 and 26 Vedado. Case No. 1381-951 Havana Court of Urgency for unlawful strike.
4. JOSE ALBERTO SUEZCUN GUTIERREZ. Native of Artemisa, 41 years of age, chauffeur. Fingerprint card No. 297331, residing at 210 Progreso, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--Member of the illegal organization called Triple 'A'.
5. SERGIO JESUS SIERRA CABRERA. Native of Havana, 28 years of age, single, harness maker, residing at No. 21 Fernandina, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--
6. JORGE LEON PRIETO IBARRA. Native of Marino, 37 years of age, married, employed, residing at No. 861 Compostela, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--Member of the illegal associations called UIR and Triple 'A'.
7. SAUL DELGADO DUARTE. Native of Havana, 27 years of age, single, residing at 457 G Street, Vedado. OBSERVATIONS--Member of the illegal association called Triple 'A'.
8. CLETO RAMON COLLADO CUETO. Native of Havana, 27 years of age, married, proprietor, residing at 603 21 Street, upper floor, Vedado. OBSERVATIONS--He was a leader of the illegal organization UIR. It is said that his wife BEBA GUTIERREZ was involved in the death of REINALDO ORAMAS.
9. JUAN JOSE ROMULO FORNET PINA. Native of Holguin, 30 years of age, land surveyor, residing at Maceo and B Division 'El Llano', Holguin.

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"10. LUIS LINO VAZQUEZ ROQUE. Native of Havana, 29 years of age, single, employed, residing at 313 Apodaca, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--Member of the illegal organizations AZR.G. and Triple 'A'.

11. ERNESTO CEBALLOS BAEZA. Native of Matanzas, 35 years of age, employed, residing at Hotel 'Alcanzar', 209 Cardenas, Havana. Member of the illegal association Triple 'A'.

"ARRESTED

"12. MARIO RODRIGUEZ ARENAS. Native of Havana, 30 years of age, single, chauffeur, and residing on Silvia Street, no number, between Isabel and Maria Luisa, Parraga Division, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--Opposed to the government of General Batista.

13. LAZARO EUGENIO GUERRA CALDERON. Native of Havana, 26 years of age, single, chauffeur, fingerprint card No. 299842, residing at 22 San Jose, 'Parraga' Division, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--Opposed to the Government of General Batista.

"FUGITIVES

"14. HECTOR CORNILLOT MONTANO. Native of Cienfuegos, 45 years of age, married, driver of Modern Autobuses, No. 4104, residing at 566 10 Street, Apt. No. 1, lower floor, between 23 and 25 Vedado, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--Member of the illegal Association UIR. Charged in case No. 950952 for violation of Law 5, Court of Urgency, Havana. Charged in case No. 149-56, Court of Urgency, Havana, as person connected with Dr. CARLOS PRIO and also member of the Triple 'A'.

15. MANUEL ROQUE GARCIA. Native of Havana, 24 years of age, single, seaman, residing at No. 312 Luz, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--appears in the files of Second Station of the National Police as a subversive, May 24, 1956.

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"16. FERNANDO MIRELLES INIGUEZ. Native of Oriente, 31 years of age, single, student, residing at Luz Caballero and Pepe Torres, Holguin. OBSERVATIONS--Sent by CARLOS PRIO to Santo Domingo.

17. ANTONIO MICHEL YABOR JUSTI. Known as Lieutenant Michel, native of Victoria de las Tunas, 31 years of age, single, plane pilot, residing at 63 Anton Recio, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--Sentenced in case No. 1-953, Sup. Military Court, later being granted an amnesty.

18. JOSE AGUSTIN HERRERA CEPERO. Native of Oriente, 28 years of age, single, businessman, residing at 155 Cespedes Avenue, Jaruce. OBSERVATIONS--Member of the illegal organization Triple 'A'.

19. ANTONIO NICOMEDES CASARES LORENZO. Native of Caibarien Las Villas, 29 years of age, employed, residing at 162 25th Street, Apt. 108, Vedado. OBSERVATIONS--Member of the illegal organization Triple 'A'.

20. FRANCISCO CARLOS PUJOL SOMEILLAN. Native of Havana, 31 years of age, single, student, residing at 247 Bejucal Roadway, Arroyo Apolo, Havana. OBSERVATIONS--Member of the Orthodox Party. File at the Bureau of Investigations of the National Police, Dec. 31 -953, Violation of Law No. 5.

21. ANIBAL CELSO STAKEMAN GOMEZ. Native of Havana, 30 years of age, single, chauffeur, Fingerprint Card No. 151322, residing at 69 7th Street, between 14 and 16, Santiago de las Vegas. OBSERVATIONS--involved in the attack on MONCADA Barracks.

22. CARLOS OCTAVIO RAFULS SERA--No information recorded.

"DEAD WITHOUT PAPERS

- "23. HUMBERTO VINET AGUERO.....No information recorded.
- 24. HUMBERTO DE BLANCK.....No information recorded.
- 25. PEDRO GONZALEZ MIR.....No information recorded.
- 26. JESUS IGLESIAS FERNANDEZ....No information recorded.
- 27. ROBERTO MARTINEZ RIVERON....No information recorded.

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T-2 also furnished photographs of all of the above, except 22 through 27.

On September 5, 1957 Investigators STEPHEN E. HAWKINS and HOWARD A. NELSON, INS, took a sworn statement from JOSE AGUSTIN HERRERA y CEPERO, listed as number 18 on the above list. HERRERA, although admitting that he had been in the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic, denied that he had been a member of the "Corinthea" expedition and stated that during the month of May, 1957 he was residing at 1629 S. W. 2nd Street and had been employed at that time by the Ramos Restaurant, 17350 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach.

Investigator WILLIAM O. MORRIS, INS, subsequently advised that INS had verified the fact that HERRERA was so employed and could not have been a member of the "Corinthea" expedition.

B. Ownership, Registration, Purchase and Departure of the "Corinthea"

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT~~SECRET~~

On May 25, 1957, Mr. WILLIAM HANSON, United States Customs, Miami, Florida, made available for examination his records relating to the "Corinthea" Official No. 206537, this being a gas screw operated, 45 ton net, 78.7 foot vessel, which had been purchased on December 21, 1956 by HAROLD GOLDSTEIN, born December 9, 1921 at Jacksonville, Florida, of Miami, from THOMAS A. BARBA, Box 663, Boca Raton, Florida. A "Designation of Home Port of Vessel" dated December 21, 1956 reflects that the business of this vessel would be conducted at 400 Northwest North River Drive, Miami, by HAROLD GOLDSTEIN, sole owner.

The records contained an "Abstract of Title" reflecting that on April 4, 1957, this boat was sold by HAROLD GOLDSTEIN to GOLDWIN N. ACKERMAN and the bill of sale was recorded on May 3, 1957 at Miami, the home port of the vessel.

The U. S. Customs Records reflected that this vessel was to be used for "Commercial fishery-Mackerel Fishing." ACKERMAN's address was given as 400 North River Drive, Miami. The boat was enrolled for coastwise commercial fishing and was not qualified to touch at a foreign port, according to Mr. HANSON.

Mr. HANSON said that this vessel would not have to clear U. S. Customs, unless it was going through a foreign port, in which case, it would be required to register. Mr. HANSON said that his records did not reflect that the boat had cleared U. S. Customs, Miami, in May, 1957.

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36.

Interview with WILLIAM HANSON File # 2-165
on 5/25/57 at Miami, Florida
by Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. 2239

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On May 25, 1957, Mr. HAROLD GOLDSTEIN, who resides at 922 Pizarro Street, Coral Gables, Florida, advised that he is a partner in Breece's Fish & Lobster Market, located at 400 Northwest North River Drive, Miami, and in connection with his business, engages in commercial fishing. He said that he bought the "Corinthea" in December, 1956 for crawfishing on the Cay Sal Banks off the coast of Cuba. Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that he has an agreement with CHARLES CARVER, a commercial fisherman who operates fishing boats and sells his fish to GOLDSTEIN, who markets them. He said that CARVER owes him approximately \$32,000. and as security for this debt, the titles to the fishing boats, including the "Corinthea" which are used by CARVER, are held in the name of GOLDSTEIN.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that CHARLES CARVER had a friend, GOLDWIN N. ACKERMAN, who resides in the vicinity of Melbourne, Florida, who is financially well off and who had been interested in buying into GOLDSTEIN's business.

On April 4, 1957, ACKERMAN gave GOLDSTEIN a mortgage on 11 acres of land in lieu of \$6,000., with the understanding that ACKERMAN was to pay GOLDSTEIN \$6,000. by August 1, 1957, and GOLDSTEIN transferred title of the "Corinthea" to ACKERMAN, who planned to resell this boat for profit at the earliest opportunity. In the meantime, ACKERMAN left the boat in GOLDSTEIN's custody and the boat was docked in the Miami River above the 17th Avenue Bridge near a houseboat occupied by CHARLES CARVER.

During the first part of May, CARVER advised GOLDSTEIN that some Cubans had approached him, offering to buy the "Corinthea" for \$12,000. Several days later, CARVER brought these Cubans to Mr. GOLDSTEIN's office at Breece's Fish & Lobster Market, at which time GOLDSTEIN received a sum of \$9,000. from one of these Cubans. Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that he advised that Cuban that he could not sell him the boat, but could accept the money in return for a receipt, pending ACKERMAN's transfer of documents of title. Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that as a matter of fact, a bill of sale to this Cuban had never been executed;

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Interview with HAROLD GOLDSTEIN File # 2-165
 5/25, 27; Breece's Fish & Lobster Market
 on 6/19/57 at 400 N. W. N. River Drive, Miami, Fla.
 by Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. 2240

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that the Cubans seemed primarily interested in taking possession of the boat so that they could have it worked on up the Miami River. One of the Cubans said that they were going to install diesel engines in the boat and GOLDSTEIN got the impression that it would be docked for repairs for sometime before use.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that only one of the Cubans spoke English and that it was with this Cuban that he negotiated the purchase. The \$9,000. received by GOLDSTEIN was in \$100., \$50. and \$10. bills. Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that the purchaser never disclosed his name and requested that the receipt be made out in the name of HORTENCIA MACHADO, whom he indicated was in New York City.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that shortly after the deal was closed, one of the Cubans returned to the office and CHARLES CARVER gave him \$200. of the purchase money as a commission in negotiating the sale. Of the \$8,800. remaining, Mr. GOLDSTEIN applied \$6,000. on the mortgage. He sent \$1,400. to ACKERMAN by check by CARVER and \$1,400. was given to CARVER who gave this money to GOLDSTEIN as a payment on his indebtedness. Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that ACKERMAN had no knowledge whatsoever of the sale, and that it was made by him on behalf of ACKERMAN, knowing that ACKERMAN was seeking a buyer.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that the "Corinthea" was in very poor condition, was not actually worth more than \$4,000. or \$5,000. and that it was hardly seaworthy, having holes around the waterline. He said that CARVER had an agreement with ACKERMAN to split the profits of the sale of the boat and that, consequently, each received \$1,400. in cash.

On May 27, Mr. GOLDSTEIN said that he had located a receipt dated May 16, 1957, this being the date of the sale of the "Corinthea" and acknowledging payment by HORTENCIA MACHADO, in the amount of \$9,000. This receipt was signed "CHARLIE CARVER".

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On May 27, Mr. GOLDSTEIN recalled that approximately \$7,000. of the above-described money was in \$100. bills, banded together. He believed that the bands belonged to a downtown Miami bank, but he was unable to recall which one. He said that the name of CARLOS PRIO was not mentioned by the purchasers and he had no reason to believe that the boat was being purchased for other than legitimate reasons.

On June 19, 1957, Mr. GOLDSTEIN was shown photographs of persons who were on the "Corinthea" expedition. He was unable to identify any photographs of any persons, explaining that when the boat was purchased, he dealt only with one Cuban, while the others remained in the background and he paid little attention to them.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT~~SECRET~~

On June 7, 1957, Mr. HAROLD GOLDSTEIN, who resides at 922 Pizarro Street, Coral Gables, Florida, was shown a photograph of CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE. He said that he was reasonably sure that this man was the man who has purchased the "Corinthea" and who had served as spokesman and had given him the money for the boat. He was unable to definitely identify AMBROSIO DIAZ (who will be mentioned hereinafter) as having been present at the time the boat was purchased.

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40.

Interview with HAROLD GOLDSTEIN File # 2-165
on 6/7/57 at Miami, Fla. 2243
by Special Agents GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. & LEMAN L. STAFFORD, JR.

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On May 27, 1957, Mr. CHARLES CARVER, who resides in a houseboat docked in the Miami River on the South side and just above the 17th Avenue Bridge, advised that he is a commercial fisherman who operates several boats, the title of which are in the name of HAROLD GOLDSTEIN, a partner in Breece's Fish and Lobster Market, 400 N. W. North River Drive. CARVER said that from about December, 1956 to March, 1957, he used the "Corinthea" for crawfishing in the Caysal area. As the crawfish season closed on about March 1, 1957, with a loss of money to CARVER, he took the "Corinthea" up the Miami River to about 900 N. W. 13th Court, this being the approximate location of CARVER's houseboat. CARVER said that he had become indebted to HAROLD GOLDSTEIN and wanted to arrange the sale of the "Corinthea" so that with his share of the proceeds he could pay off part of his indebtedness to GOLDSTEIN with whom he has been doing business for many years. CARVER said that he has known GOLDWIN ACKERMAN, of Malabar, near Melbourne, Florida, for ten or eleven years, and went to ACKERMAN and persuaded him to put up eleven acres of land to HAROLD GOLDSTEIN as security to enable GOLDSTEIN to borrow money on the eleven acres, as GOLDSTEIN was financially strapped. ACKERMAN agreed to this proposition with the thought in mind of selling the "Corinthea," to which he was given a bill of sale, for a profit. It was agreed that CARVER would act as ACKERMAN's agent in finding a buyer for this boat.

On the morning of about May 13, 1957, five men who appeared to be Cubans, arrived in a 1956 Ford, 4-door green automobile. Only one appeared to know English. He announced that he would like to buy the "Corinthea" and indicated that he was willing to pay \$10,000.00 for it. He did not indicate the purpose for what he desired the boat. Several days later, on May 16, 1957, the Cuban spokesman and several of his companions returned to the "Corinthea," which was docked opposite CARVER's houseboat, picked up CARVER, and went with him to Breece's Fish and Lobster Market in order to close the deal for the purchase of the boat. Prior to the closing of the deal, CARVER took several of these Cubans, including the spokesman, on a trial run down the Miami River.

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Interview with CHARLES CARVER 2244 File # 2-165
on 5/27/57
6/19/57 at In care of Breece's Fish and Lobster Market
400 N. W. North River Drive, Miami, Florida
by Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR.

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Upon arrival at Breece's Fish and Lobster Market, one of the Cubans, who CARVER felt may have been the spokesman, produced from his pocket \$9,000.00 in \$100.00, \$50.00 and \$20.00 bills. CARVER said that he signed a receipt, along with GOLDSTEIN, which was made payable to HORTENCIA MACHADA, upon request of one of the Cubans, who described her as being a woman in New York City. As the Cubans went out the door, one, the spokesman, returned and CARVER gave him \$200.00 of the purchase money, as a commission for arranging the purchase. CARVER said that he personally drove in a car to Malabar, Florida on the night of the same day and delivered to ACKERMAN a check in the amount of \$1,400.00. He said that ACKERMAN had no previous knowledge of this transaction.

CARVER said that the Cubans said that they planned to put two Diesel motors on the "Corinthea;" that they worked on the boat on May 18, 1957, at about 13th Avenue and the Miami River. He said the Cubans took this boat to Jones' Boatyard on about the following Sunday, May 19, 1957.

CARVER explained to the Cuban purchasers prior to delivery of the money by them that another man held the title to the boat and that they would be unable to furnish a bill of sale to these Cubans until after the owner had been notified. CARVER described the "Corinthea" as being in very poor condition. It had a maximum cruising speed of 15 to 16 knots per hour.

On June 19, 1957, CARVER was shown photographs of a number of Cubans. He positively identified a photograph of JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO as being the man who piloted the "Corinthea" from the dock near CARVER's houseboat to Jones' Boatyard. He said that HERRERO was also present in the office at Breece's Fish and Lobster Market when the deal was closed and was on the trial run.

He positively identified a photograph of DIOMEDES PEREZ YANES as having been with HERRERO when the boat was taken up the Miami River to Jones' Boatyard. He said that this man slept on the "Corinthea" from the day the boat was purchased and that people brought food to him on the boat.

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He said that this man served as cook. He recalled that one of his fingers was taped over as the first joint had been cut off. CARVER said that he did not see PEREZ until after the deal was closed and that he was not on the boat during the trial run.

CARVER positively identified a photograph of HECTOR CORNILLOT MONTANO as having been on the trial run and as having been in the office when the deal was closed.

CARVER said that the photograph of JORGE PRIETO looked like one of the men who was in the office when the deal was closed.

He said that the photograph of CLETO COLLADO DEL CUETO looked familiar but he was not certain this man had been present during any of the negotiations.

He said the photograph of JOAQUIN FERRER DE BLANCK also looked familiar but he was not positive that he was among the Cubans with whom he had dealt.

CARVER was positive that the photograph of CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE was identical to the individual who spoke English and who had served as a spokesman for the purchase of the "Corinthea" and who had been on the trial run of this vessel down the Miami River.

CARVER said that CALIXTO SANCHEZ indicated they intended to use this boat for commercial fishing purposes, and at no time did he indicate they wanted it for any revolutionary purpose, nor did he mention the name of CARLOS PRIO.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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On June 7, 1957, CARVER was given the opportunity to talk to and view AMBROSIO DIAZ in the office of Breece's Fish and Lobster Market. CARVER was positive that AMBROSIO DIAZ had been present during the purchase of the "Corinthea," having taken a trial run down the Miami River with the other Cubans on the "Corinthea," but he was not certain whether AMBROSIO had produced any of the money which was paid for the "Corinthea" on May 16, 1957.

44.

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Interview with CHARLES CARVER File # 2-165
on 6/7/52 at 400 N. W. North River Drive, Miami, Florida
by Special Agents LEMAN L. STAFFORD, JR. and GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR.

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On May 28, 1957, AMBROSIO DIAZ RODRIGUEZ, age 53, advised in the Spanish language that he has been buying and selling boats for many years and is presently reconditioning the "Pandore" which he had recently purchased and on which he is now residing. DIAZ said that he resides in Cuba at Street #15 and 30th Street, Vedado, Havana. His daughter, ESTRELLA DIAZ, resides at 2939 North River Drive, with her husband, E. D. POLHAMUS, where DIAZ can also be reached.

DIAZ said that several months ago a Cuban whom he knew only as "CARLOS" had come to him stating that he wanted to purchase a boat for the purpose of transporting cargo and passengers between Puerto Rico, Port of Spain and other Caribbean points. On about April 20, 1957, "CARLOS" came to DIAZ and asked him to look over the "Corinthea" which was docked in the Miami River. On about May 1, 1957, "CARLOS" again contacted DIAZ and they again went to and examined the "Corinthea" without contacting the owner or caretaker.

On about May 15, 1957, "CARLOS" again came to DIAZ and said that he had some money and was interested in purchasing the "Corinthea." "CARLOS" drove DIAZ in a blue Chevrolet car to the "Corinthea" where they contacted an American with whom "CARLOS" spoke in English. DIAZ said that as he does not understand any English he did not know the substance of this conversation. "CARLOS" told DIAZ that the American wanted \$12,000.00 for the boat and DIAZ advised "CARLOS" that the boat was not worth this much money. DIAZ explained many Cubans come to him for advice on boats knowing that he is in the business of buying and reconditioning boats and is considered somewhat of an expert by his fellow countrymen.

On the next day, "CARLOS" came to the "Pandore" with another man, age about 50, 6 feet tall, large mustache, about bald, Cuban, who spoke no English. "CARLOS" asked DIAZ to accompany them as he was going to purchase the boat. They drove in "CARLOS" Chevrolet to the "Corinthea" where they picked up the American with whom "CARLOS" had previously talked and then drove to a fish market where they met another American. Before arriving at the fish market "CARLOS" gave DIAZ a paper bag containing money. After entering the fish market office "CARLOS" took the money which he had given DIAZ, and stacked it along with money which he had in his possession.

45.

Interview with AMBROSIO DIAZ RODRIGUEZ 2248 File # 2-165
on 5/28/57;
6/7/58 at "Pandore" docked in Miami River at 27th Avenue Bridge
by Special Agents LEMAN L. STAFFORD, JR. and GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR.
(Interpreter)

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"CARLOS" then paid one of the Americans a considerable amount of money in \$100.00, \$50.00 and \$10.00 bills. DIAZ noticed that "CARLOS" kept about \$100.00 or \$200.00 of this money and returned it to his own pocket. DIAZ said that since all of the negotiations were in English with "CARLOS" serving as spokesman he did not know the details of the transaction. He said that after they left the office "CARLOS" returned to the office for three or four minutes before again returning to his car. They then drove to the "Corinthea" where there were two Cuban friends of "CARLOS" waiting in an old dark blue automobile. One of these Cubans had a finger cut off and it was bandaged. He had a thin mustache, was 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches tall and was to serve as cook on the boat. The other man who drove the automobile appeared to be about 45 years of age, short, dark, with a mustache, and looked like an Indian. These two individuals talked to "CARLOS" and then "CARLOS" asked DIAZ if he knew where he could take the "Corinthea" to have some work done on it. DIAZ suggested Jones' Boatyard.

"CARLOS" left these two men at the boat and proceeded with AMBROSIO and their original companion to Jones' Boatyard where JONES called for a Cuban employee to serve as interpreter, and arrangements were made for the "Corinthea" to be docked at the boatyard. "CARLOS" paid \$20.00 to JONES.

DIAZ said that at no time was any information furnished which indicated that CARLOS planned to use this boat for revolutionary or other illegal purposes. He claimed that he believed it to be strictly a commercial transaction. He described "CARLOS" as having been a Cuban pilot, age about 35, height 5 feet, six inches, weight 200, stocky build, clean shaven, swarthy, well dressed, brown hair.

On June 7, 1957, DIAZ identified a photograph of CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE as being identical to the man whom he had known as "CARLOS."

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A portion of this interview was conducted in the office of Breece's Fish and Lobster Market in the presence of CHARLES CARVER and HAROLD GOLDSTEIN. AMBROSIO identified CARVER as being the American whom he had first met on the boat and with whom CALIXTO SANCHEZ had conducted preliminary negotiations.

DIAZ recalled having gone on the "Corinthea" on a trial run prior to the sale of the boat, with CARVER, CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE and three other Cubans. He believed that two of these Cubans remained on the boat after the boat docked, after which CALIXTO SANCHEZ, AMBROSIO and one of the other Cubans went with CARVER to Breece's Fish and Lobster Market where the purchase was consummated. AMBROSIO claimed that he had not received any compensation from CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE or anybody else for his part in the purchase of this boat. He said that CALIXTO SANCHEZ indicated that the boat was going to be placed in the name of his wife whose name DIAZ did not know. DIAZ also claimed that he did not know the source of CALIXTO's money and that at no time did CALIXTO confide to him that the boat was going to be used for any unlawful purpose. DIAZ also claimed that he had nothing further to do with the boat after he went with CALIXTO SANCHEZ and the other Cuban to Jones' Boatyard to arrange for the boat to be docked there. He also claimed that he had not seen the boat depart as he had been in Jackson Memorial Hospital as a result of having had one finger amputated while working on the "Pandore" during the day of May 19, 1957. He said that he was in the hospital for more than one day as a result of this accident.

DIAZ said he had no reason to believe that CARLOS PRIO was implicated in the purchase of this boat.

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On June 5, 1957, Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, made available for examination a file on AMBROSIO ATANESIO DIAZ Y RODRIGUEZ, 3601 N. W. 35th Avenue, Miami, in care of the "M/V Pandora," which reflected that DIAZ was born June 22, 1904, at Cardenas, Cuba, and resides at 30-15 and 17, Vedado, Havana, Cuba. He arrived in the United States on April 4, 1957, for one month, to prepare the "Pandore" for operation. He applied for and was granted an extension of temporary stay to July 15, 1957.

On July 3, 1957, T-2 advised that he had received information from a source, which he believed reliable, that AMBROSIO DIAZ had had an interview that day with CARLOS PRIO.

The report of Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, dated September 27, 1957, relative to PRIO, reflected that AMBROSIO DIAZ was questioned relative to the vessel "Pat Doris." He admitted that he is associated with ENRIQUE CASADA, and that he inspected the "Corinthea" for CALIXTO SANCHEZ. He denied knowing PRIO. He stated that he has \$5,000.00 invested in the "Pat Doris;" that CASADA has \$3,000.00; and that \$30,000.00 is still due Mr. FRAZER of the Eastern Shipping Company, Miami, on the "Pat Doris."

The same Immigration and Naturalization Service report reflects that GOLDWIN N. ACKERMAN, a United States citizen, was interviewed by Immigration and Naturalization Service. He stated that he made a collateral loan of \$6,000.00 to HAROLD GOLDSTEIN and CHARLES CARVER on the motor vessel "Corinthea" and that when it was sold for \$9,000.00 by GOLDSTEIN, he received the check from GOLDSTEIN for \$1,400.00 as his share of the profit. He said that he had never heard of PRIO and had no part in the sale of the boat; that he only furnished the mortgage for the boat and received \$1,400.00 of the profits of the sale and was told by GOLDSTEIN that the boat had been sold to some Cubans.

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Mrs. C. H. JONES, who resides in a house adjacent to Jones' Boatyard, advised on May 26, 1957 that Jones' Boatyard is operated by her sons. She said that on or about Friday, May 17, 1957, the "Corinthea" docked at Jones' Boatyard and that two men who appeared to be Cubans had paid \$20.00 to her son, CLEVELAND, for dockage for two weeks, indicating that they were going to work on the boat. She observed that what appeared to be oil barrels were loaded on the boat on Sunday, May 19, 1957. She observed on the morning of Monday, May 20, 1957, that the boat had departed, apparently during the night, unobserved by her.

Mrs. JONES pointed to a Chevrolet automobile bearing 1957 Florida license 1-183385, which she said had been abandoned opposite the point where the "Corinthea" had been docked and she believed that this car had been abandoned by one of the men on board the boat, as it cannot otherwise be accounted for.

49.

Interview with Mrs. C. H. JONES File # 2-165
on 5/26/57 at 3399 N. W. South River Drive, Miami, Florida
by Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. 2252

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On May 26, 1957, Mr. CLEVELAND H. JONES, JR. advised that on or about the preceding Wednesday or Thursday, a Cuban, known to him as AMBROSIO, had come to the Jones' Boatyard with another Cuban and had made arrangements to dock the "Corinthea" for about fifteen days, paying the sum of \$20.00. Mr. JONES said that he used one of his employers as an interpreter but that no names were furnished as it was strictly a matter of dockage. He was given to understand by the Cubans that they were going to convert the gasoline engines on the boat to Diesel engines, and that they would make a trial run before departing from the dock.

Mr. JONES said that he last saw the "Corinthea" at the Jones Boatyard dock at about 10:00 a.m. or 11:00 a.m., Sunday, May 19, 1957, at which time he observed that 55-gallon drums were being loaded by four Cubans from a truck, apparently for the purpose of being placed aboard the "Corinthea." He said the boat had disappeared by the morning of May 20, 1957, and that he did not know any of the circumstances of its departure.

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Interview with CLEVELAND H. JONES, JR. File # 2-165

on 5/26/57 at 3281 N. W. 15th Street, Miami, Florida

by Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. 2253

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On May 28, 1957, Mr. D. M. WEST, Bridge Tender at the 27th Avenue Bridge, made available for examination a log which is maintained by the bridge tenders and which reflects traffic going up and down the river. This log reflected that at 1:05 p.m. on May 18, 1957, a yacht, the "Corinthea" went up the Miami River. This log did not reflect that the "Corinthea" ever came down the river; however, an entry at 9:15 p.m., on May 19, 1957 reflected that a yacht went East (down the river) and that the name of this yacht was not visible at that hour. As this was the only boat which could not be accounted for between May 19, 1957 and May 20, 1957, it appears that this was undoubtedly the "Corinthea" which departed at 9:15 p.m.

On June 5, 1957, Mr. J. D. WYSONG, 27th Avenue Bridge Tender, advised that he was on duty on May 19, 1957, and recalled that a "no name" boat came down the river on the evening of May 19, 1957. He said that he saw no men on the deck of this vessel and that at no time did he see any large number of men on any boat coming down the river while he was on duty.

With regard to the Chevrolet automobile bearing 1957 Florida license 1-183385, it was ascertained on May 27, 1957, from the Dade County Motor Vehicle Bureau that this license is registered to G. CAMACHO, 1234 S. W. 4th Street, for a 1949 Chevrolet Sedan, bearing Motor No. GAA 244631.

On June 7, 1957, Mr. GREGORIO CAMACHO, 1234 S. W. 4th Street, Miami, advised Special Agents LEMAN L. STAFFORD, JR. and GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. that he is a naturalized citizen born in Cuba, unemployed, and suffering with a serious case of coronary thrombosis. He appeared to be a man in his early sixties. Mr. CAMACHO said that he is the owner of the above described Chevrolet automobile. He claimed that several weeks previously, immediately prior to taking a trip to Cuba, he had lent this automobile to CLETO COLLADO, with whom he has a casual acquaintance, and who had been delivering Cuban newspapers to CAMACHO's address. CAMACHO said that when he returned to Miami the car had not been returned to him by COLLADO, but that on

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May 28, 1957, while driving with a friend to Miami International Airport, he chanced upon his car on N. W. South River Drive opposite Jones' Boatyard and recovered it.

Mr. CAMACHO said that he had subsequently learned that COLLADO had been among those killed in the landing of the "Corinthea."

CAMACHO said that he himself had no interest in Cuban politics and had no previous knowledge of COLLADO's plans to use his automobile in connection with any such matter. He said that COLLADO's wife, EVA GUTIERREZ, resides in Miami.

C. Concerning CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE, Commander of the Expedition

The March 31, 1957, edition of "Bohemia," weekly Cuban news magazine, contained an article entitled "CALIXTO SANCHEZ Exiled." This article indicated that one of the most important leaders of the CTC (Confederacion de Trabajadores Cubanos, Confederation of Cuban Workers), CALIXTO SANCHEZ, who was Secretary of the National Air Federation, and a man who had the full confidence of EUSEBIO MUJAL, the Secretary of the CTC, had left the country suddenly and had renounced all his responsibilities on the Central Board of the CTC. This article indicated that he had departed from Havana by plane and gone to Miami on March 24, 1957, and that the reason for his sudden departure was that he had been accused by certain police groups of being involved in the latest conspiratorial movements and concerned with arms found in Havana. This article further indicated that he was alleged to have been involved in the transportation of dynamite to Cuba.

Miami Informant T-7 advised on May 9, 1957 that his records contain the following information concerning SANCHEZ: On February 10, 1950, subject was reportedly visited by JORGE AGOSTINI. AGOSTINI was a former Cuban revolutionary and follower of CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, who was killed while reportedly resisting arrest in 1955. On November 11, 1955, SANCHEZ was reported to be in Mexico and to have interviewed FIDEL CASTRO. On September 27, 1956, a report was received

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that arms and ammunition were being sent from the United States to Cuba in bundles of fabric by the Expreso Aereo Inter-Americana (Inter-American Air Express). This report indicated that SANCHEZ and ROBERTO GUTIERREZ ARRATE and one SUAREZ DUMAS were involved in these shipments.

T-7 further stated that on December 27, 1956 it was reported that SANCHEZ was working with RICARDO MADAN and that they were responsible for shipping a large quantity of arms into Cuba via air express. It was alleged that there were 70 howitzers included among these arms. T-7 further informed that on April 3, 1957 the Cuban Urgency Court ordered the detention of SANCHEZ because of the discovery of a suitcase filled with arms at Calzada and Second Streets in the Vedado Section of Havana. No reference was made of SANCHEZ's connection with these arms. T-7 further informed that on April 27, 1957 a report was received that SANCHEZ and RICARDO MADAN had been sentenced to death by certain elements of the "PRIO group" who accused them of not having distributed all of the ammunition for the attack on the Presidential Palace in Havana on March 13, 1957. This report indicates that SANCHEZ had accused MADAN of being the only one responsible for the failure of the attack on the Palace.

The May 30, 1957 issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried an article entitled "Political Testament - Exclusive." As a predication to the article the newspaper explained that the wife of CALIXTO SANCHEZ had turned over to the newspaper a message written by her husband before he left on the expedition of the "Corinthea."

The letter written by CALIXTO SANCHEZ is addressed "To the Cuban Workers," and reads in part as follows:

"As I am about to leave for the war of liberation in the mountains of Cuba at the head of the Eighth Command of the O.A. (an Authentic Army of the Cuban Revolution), I entrust to friendly hands this message which I address to my comrades, the Cuban Workers, to the armed forces and to the people in general. What we have by way of men and

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"military equipment and our exact route are a secret, but it can be said that in our force there are citizens from different social sectors (among them, several well-qualified labor leaders), and our program and our doctrine are the same as those of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, founded by our Apostle Jose Marti, which even today answers completely the desires for liberty, for economic prosperity and social justice which can be felt by the citizens of any country which wishes to call itself civilized and democratic.

"We know in advance that the dictatorship which is strangling our fatherland will try to confuse the people by accusing us of being Trujillists or Communists. We are only members of the same party which was the instrument of the gesture for liberation. No one can forget that Cuba owes its greatest social and economic progress since the Independence to the Cuban Revolutionary Party.

"In the face of that wishy-washy attitude of false opposition comes the O.A., which is an authentic army of the Cuban revolution, in order to fight along with the people and the other real revolutionaries against those who have made of Cuba a private estate and who are choking in blood the voices of the popular protest.

"May destiny permit us to put our feet on the soil of our fatherland in order to undertake the fight for liberty. Whatever our fate may be, this is our message: Cuban workers, let us remember our tradition of fight! Let us not give truce to the tyranny! People of Cuba, to arms! Let us fight united for the freedom of Cuba!

"CALIXTO SANCHEZ
Commander-in-Chief

Eighth Command of the O.A."

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Newspaper reports, along with information previously set forth in this report, reflected that CALIXTO SANCHEZ was among those killed following the landing of the "Corinthea" in Cuba.

On May 31, 1957, T-2 advised that HORTENCIA MACHADO is the wife of CALIXTO SANCHEZ.

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D. Interviews of Survivors of the "Corinthea" Expedition

On June 17, 1957, T-2 advised that DIOMEDES PEREZ YANES and JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO returned to Miami from Havana, Cuba on Pan American World Airways (PAA) Flight 435 on May 30, 1957. T-2 said that both PEREZ and HERRERO had been on board the "Corinthea" at the time it landed in Cuba.

On June 20, 1957, Mr. HOWARD MELCHING, INS, Miami, advised that examination of manifests in possession of his service reflected that on May 30, 1957, PAA Flight 435 arrived in Miami from Havana with DIOMEDES PEREZ LLANES, admitted as a B-2 visitor for pleasure, and JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO, admitted as a B-1 visitor for business.

Mr. MELCHING made available for examination a file relating to DIOMEDES PEREZ, No. A-10350571, which reflected that PEREZ had been on board the vessel "Blemlane" as a member of the crew on August 16, 1956 and that on the same date he filed "Application to Extend Time of Temporary Stay." This record reflected that he was born August 14, 1920 at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

On August 21, 1957, Mr. JOSEPH A. THURMAN, INS, made available for examination a sworn statement taken on August 20, 1957, by INS Investigator PAUL M. BAKER from DIOMEDES PEREZ y LLANES, 2330 N. W. 9th Street, Miami. PEREZ stated that he had served twelve years in the Cuban Navy, up until August 28, 1952, having been released when the March (1952) coup d'etat. He claimed to have come to the United States in 1955 or January, 1956, to buy and repair boats as an assistant to JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO.

Mr. BAKER, in questioning PEREZ, noted that his passport contained INS stamps reflecting that he entered the United States on May 14, May 30 and June 26, 1957. PEREZ claimed that on May 30, 1957 he was admitted to the United States from Cuba and that one of the other trips was from Mexico and one from Cuba. He claimed that on one of his last two trips to Cuba, he had gone by means of a boat from Mexico to Cuba, this being around the 25th or 26th of May, 1957. He claimed to have gone to Mexico,

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having crossed the border at Laredo, Texas on May 16 or 17, in a car with CAMEJO and DANIEL VAZQUEZ. He claimed to have been in Mexico two or three days before boarding a vessel for Cuba. He claimed that CAMEJO remained in Mexico. When questioned as to why he had taken this trip, he said it was to help oust BATISTA. Later in his statement, he admitted having made a second trip to Mexico ~~Cuba~~ around the 3rd or 4th of June, 1957 by car, with the same people, again crossing at Laredo. He was very evasive as to details. He admitted knowing Dr. CARLOS PRIO, but said that he had never met him personally and denied ever having received money from PRIO. He admitted belonging to the Autentico Party. He admitted having been aboard a vessel about May 15 or 16, having been taken there by CALIXTO SANCHEZ who intended to buy it. He denied having been on the "Corinthea" when it went to Cuba.

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On August 21, 1957, DIOMEDES PEREZ YANES, 2330 N. W. 9th Street, Apartment 8, Miami, Florida, was interviewed at the Miami Office.

He stated that he served with the U. S. Merchant Marine on board a Cuban ship during World War II. He identified a photograph of the "Corinthea" as being a vessel which he had seen and he identified photographs of CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE and of JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO as being friends of his.

He stated that AMBROSIO DIAZ, who is now living on the "Pandore" located on the Miami River at the 27th Avenue Bridge, is a good friend of CAMEJO and that AMBROSIO had planned to employ PEREZ to help him work on the "Pandore". He said that CAMEJO had been trying to buy the "Pandore" and that CAMEJO had paid him to look this boat over and investigate its condition. PEREZ said that CAMEJO is well to do, owns four houses in Cuba and has one or more partners, one of whom is ELADIO GONZALEZ, of Havana who is an investor and promoter..

PEREZ claimed that he arrived in Miami on May 14, 1957 to work on a ship that CAMEJO had not yet purchased. PEREZ stayed on the "Pandore" for several days, while CAMEJO entered into certain negotiations to purchase said boat. About two days after his arrival in Miami, PEREZ and CAMEJO chanced upon CALIXTO SANCHEZ on a Miami street. CALIXTO SANCHEZ, a friend of CAMEJO, disclosed that he was interested in the "Corinthea" and asked CAMEJO if he would try out the engines and give him an opinion concerning the condition of its motors. Within the next day or so, CAMEJO and PEREZ went to the boat which was docked on the South side of the Miami River. They met CALIXTO there and also a friend of CALIXTO's, whose name PEREZ did not know. CAMEJO tried out the motors at the dock and then CAMEJO and PEREZ departed, leaving CALIXTO at the boat. PEREZ denied that he ever slept on this boat or that he was ever on the boat again or even saw it.

He admitted that he is a cook.

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Interview with DIOMEDES PEREZ YANES File # 2-165
on 8/21/57 at Miami, Fla. 2260
by Special Agents GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. & LEMAN L. STAFFORD, JR.
(Interpreter)

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PEREZ said that he left Miami on about May 20 or 22, 1957 for Mexico by car with CAMEJO and DANIEL VAZQUEZ, a pilot. He said the car was provided by VAZQUEZ and he described it as being a red convertible. They crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas and proceeded to Mexico City. He identified a photograph of DANIEL VAZQUEZ COEJO as being the DANIEL VAZQUEZ who drove them.

PEREZ claimed that he had been invited by VAZQUEZ to make the trip. He claimed they arrived in Mexico City on about May 25 or 26, but he refused to state where they stayed. He claimed that he departed Mexico City in a car and was driven to the coast, where he boarded a fishing boat, name unknown, which had a crew of nine men. He claimed this was a wooden boat with both motor and sail and was about 90 feet long. He claimed that he was then placed in a fishing boat bearing the Cuban flag and sailed to the coast of Cuba, arriving at a point called Maniman, Pinar del Rio, on about May 29 or 30. He claimed that he left this boat by means of a row boat, landed, and proceeded to Havana. He claimed that CAMEJO remained in Mexico City and did not accompany him on the way to Cuba.

When confronted with the fact that CAMEJO's name had appeared as a passenger on PAA Flight 435 on May 30, 1957, which brought PEREZ from Havana to Miami, he then acknowledged that CAMEJO was on the same flight, but they did not travel together, although he happened to meet CAMEJO at Miami International Airport after the plane's arrival there.

PEREZ denied that he had gone to Cuba on board the "Corinthea". He admitted being anti-BATISTA and being a member of the Authentic Party and he denied that he had received any money or assistance from CARLOS PRIO. He claimed that he supports himself by working for CAMEJO.

PEREZ refused to state the purpose of his trip to Mexico. He refused to give details as to where they had stayed on the trip following arrival in Mexico City and he refused to give any other details concerning his departure from Mexico and arrival in Cuba or the nature of his activities while in Cuba. He admitted having returned to Miami on May 30, 1957 from Havana by PAA.

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PEREZ advised that he was born August 14, 1920 at San Cristobal, Cuba, that he is 5'5", weighs 122 lbs., he has a mustache, slender build and dark complexion. His right index finger is off at the first joint and he claimed that he lost this finger in January, 1957. He is married to ESTRELLA LEON de PEREZ and has one daughter. His wife and daughter live in Cuba, Calle Jesus Maria 315, Old Havana.

DIOMEDES PEREZ YANES, at the outset of this interview, was advised that he did not have to say anything unless he wanted to and that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law and that he had the right to consult an attorney before making any statement.

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On August 21, 1957, JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO, 2330 N. W. 9th Street, Apartment 8, Miami, Florida, advised that he is a Cuban citizen who served in the Secret Service of Cuba for seven years during the regimes of GRAU SAN MARTIN and CARLOS PRIO at the Presidential Palace. He said that he also was formerly a lieutenant in the Cuban Navy and served as a marine engineer. He said that since 1952 he has been in the business of buying and selling boats and that a Mr. JOHNSON, who has an office across from the "Miami Daily News" is his Miami Agent in this business. He also claimed to have a Havana Office.

HERRERO said that he arrived in Miami on May 3, 1957 in order to inspect a boat at Fernandina, Florida, but decided not to buy it. He then returned to Miami and telephoned DIOMEDES PEREZ who was in Cuba, to come to Miami to work for him as a cook, painter and repairman on boats. PEREZ complied with this request and arrived in Miami shortly thereafter. At about this same time, CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE, a friend of HERRERO's, came to him and stated that he wanted HERRERO to inspect a boat. HERRERO accompanied CALIXTO in CALIXTO's car, along with DIOMEDES PEREZ, AMBROSIO DIAZ and another Cuban, whose name was unknown to HERRERO. They proceeded to the "Corinthea" which was docked at the Miami River on the South side. HERRERO said that he checked the motors the first day. An American, who seemed to have custody of the boat, told them to come back and that they could start the motors up. HERRERO, who does not speak English, said that CALIXTO SANCHEZ served as an interpreter.

On the following day, CAMEJO, CALIXTO SANCHEZ, AMBROSIO DIAZ and the other above unidentified Cuban, and possibly PEREZ, returned to the "Corinthea". The same American was waiting at the boat. There were also two Cubans, whose identities he did not know, who were waiting at the dock. These two men talked to CALIXTO SANCHEZ. HERRERO described one as being about 20 to 25 years of age, 5'8", 140 lbs., dark, mustache, and the other as being about

Interview with JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO File # 2-165
on 8/21/57 at Miami, Fla. 2263

by Special Agents GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. & LEMAN L. STAFFORD, JR.
(Interpreter)

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20 to 25 years of age, 5'3", 130 lbs. HERRERO said that they all got on the boat and CALIXTO told HERRERO to go to the engine room with the American. The other stayed on the bridge. They then cruised down the Miami River and returned to the same point sometime thereafter. CALIXTO then took HERRERO and AMBROSIO to the "Pandore", accompanied by CALIXTO's companion, who was described as being 38, 5'9", 180 lbs., light complexion, with a mustache. While on the "Pandore", CALIXTO consulted HERRERO about the motors and HERRERO told him that he did not like the engines. HERRERO asked CALIXTO what he planned to do with the boat and CALIXTO said that he was going to have it overhauled and sell it. CALIXTO then told AMBROSIO DIAZ and HERRERO that he planned to buy the boat. CALIXTO then told AMBROSIO DIAZ that he wanted him to look for a place to dock the boat for about fifteen days. AMBROSIO and HERRERO then went to Jones' Boatyard and AMBROSIO paid \$20. for dockage.

HERRERO said that the next morning CALIXTO and his Cuban friend picked up HERRERO, AMBROSIO and the American and drove to a fish market located on the North side of Miami River. All, except CALIXTO's Cuban friend, went into the office of this fish market and met an American who was seated there. CALIXTO then paid money to this American, who wrote out a receipt. CALIXTO told HERRERO that the price was \$10,000. HERRERO understood that a bill of sale was to follow. Immediately upon leaving the office, CALIXTO returned to the office and got \$200.

HERRERO said that he did not know where CALIXTO got the money to purchase this boat and that he, himself, received nothing for his part in the transaction.

HERRERO said that CALIXTO then took them to the "Corinthea" and then HERRERO and AMBROSIO took the boat up the river to Jones' Boatyard. PEREZ was not on board.

HERRERO said that before leaving the "Corinthea", CALIXTO told them not to say anything to anybody about the purchase of this boat. He also requested HERRERO to handle the matter of getting the gasoline motors exchanged for diesel motors, but that he would furnish him details at a later date.

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HERRERO claimed that he did not again see either CALIXTO or the boat after this day, although he later read about CALIXTO having been a member of the expedition of the "Corinthea" and as having been killed following the landing in Cuba.

HERRERO claimed that on May 18, 1957, he went to Mexico with PEREZ and DANIEL VAZQUEZ. He claimed that he chanced to meet VAZQUEZ on Miami Beach and that VAZQUEZ mentioned that he was taking a trip to Mexico and asked HERRERO if he would also go. HERRERO arranged for PEREZ to go also on VAZQUEZ' invitation. He claimed that VAZQUEZ paid all expenses, that they crossed the border at Laredo, Texas and stayed at the Plaza Hotel on the American side for two days.

He claimed that after arriving in Mexico City, he stayed at the Hilton Hotel. He claimed that he paid for these accommodations for both PEREZ and himself. After staying at the Hilton for one night, he and PEREZ moved out and VAZQUEZ remained. He and PEREZ moved to a hotel which he believed to be the Hotel Rey located on Calle Rio Nilo, Mexico City, where they remained for fifteen days until about June 15. He said that about two days after moving into this hotel, PEREZ took off, presumably with some woman.

PEREZ claimed that he returned to Miami from Mexico City on June 26, 1957 via Guest Airlines.

When he was confronted with the fact that PAA manifests for Flight 435, reflected that he returned to Miami from Havana on that day, he then acknowledged that both he and PEREZ had returned on this flight and that he had paid PEREZ' expenses.

HERRERO denied that he had gone to Cuba on board the "Corinthea". He refused to state what he had been doing in Cuba prior to May 30, 1957 and he refused to furnish more details concerning his alleged trip to Mexico.

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JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO, at the outset of this interview, was advised that he did not have to say anything unless he wanted to and that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law and that he had the right to consult an attorney before making any statement.

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Records in the possession of INS, Miami, reflect that the following persons, who were members of the "Corinthea" expedition, have been interviewed:

LAZARO EUGENIO GUERRA CALDERON

On August 20, 1957, Mr. JOSEPH SAVORETTI, District Director, INS, Miami, took a sworn statement from GUERRA in Havana, Cuba. GUERRA stated he was born June 16, 1931 at Havana, Cuba and had been a member of the Authentic Party. He said that on about November 1, 1956, the son of CANDIDO de la TORRE offered him a job as a bodyguard for PRIO in Miami. After agreeing to accept this position, GUERRA was told to go to Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, as it would be easier for him to enter the United States from there rather than from Havana. He was provided with \$180. Upon arrival in Santo Domingo, he was told that he would have to get some military training and he was taken to a camp which was under the command of POLICARPO SOLER, who said on occasions that the camp was financed by PRIO and at other times, he would say that it was financed by TRUJILLO. The camp was discontinued around the end of March, 1957 and GUERRA proceeded to Miami where he was met by LINO ELIAS, who took him to the Colonial Hotel and gave him \$200., stating that he came as an intermediary for PRIO. LINO said that PRIO did not forget his people. He said that staying at the Colonial Hotel were other men who were subsequently killed in the "Corinthea" expedition. He said that on May 19, at about 11:00 AM, LINO ELIAS came to him and his friend (MARIO RODRIGUEZ ARENAS) and told them that he was going to pick them up to take them to talk to Dr. PRIO and that they should wait for him two blocks from their hotel around 6:00 PM that day. At 6:00 PM ELIAS picked them up and drove them to a house where PRIO was waiting. En route, they picked up three other men. About 27 men were in the house at the same time. PRIO greeted these men and stated that he had sent for them because the government in Cuba was already falling and that he needed their cooperation in connection with an expedition; that everything was well and that he would follow afterwards. PRIO then gave those present a Cuban flag and told them that they should defend it, since it was their

country; he then wished them luck and shook hands with them. GUERRA claimed that this was the first time he had heard about the "Corinthea". The meeting with PRIO lasted only about five minutes and then the men were taken by ELIAS and three other cars to a pier where the "Corinthea" was docked. They arrived there about 7:30 or 8:00 PM.

GUERRA also said that during the meeting, it was announced by PRIO that CALIXTO SANCHEZ would be their chief on this expedition. The boat departed almost immediately after their arrival. CALIXTO SANCHEZ told the men that they were to fight the Cuban Army after they arrived in Cuba. On the following day, the men were given a rifle and a uniform. The boat landed on the afternoon of May 24 at Cabo Saetia and the men left the boat because the motor broke down. They headed for the Sierra Cristol Mountains. GUERRA was captured by the Cuban Military shortly thereafter.

When questioned as to whether he would be willing to testify in the United States along the same lines as above, he replied, "Yes, if they give me guarantees."

GUERRA stated that he is presently residing at Calle San Jose #20, Esquina Santa Fe, Reparto Parraga, Arroyo Apolo, Havana, Cuba.

MARIO RODRIGUEZ ARENAS

On August 20, 1957, Mr. JOSEPH SAVORETTI, District Director, INS, Miami, interviewed MARIO RODRIGUEZ ARENAS at Havana, Cuba. RODRIGUEZ stated that he was born December 29, 1927 at Havana, Cuba. He said that FELIX de la TORRE, son of CANDIDO de la TORRE, spoke to him and LAZARO GUERRA about becoming bodyguards in Miami for CARLOS PRIO at \$200. a month and expenses. RODRIGUEZ agreed and was instructed to proceed to Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, en route to Miami. Transportation was paid for by FELIX de la TORRE. Upon arrival in Santo Domingo,

he was met by Dr. BENEJES who took him and GUERRA to the home of POLICARPO SOLER who told them that they would have to go to a military camp to learn about arms. POLICARPO said "You know, you have to take some training, because we have a group which is training here to go to Cuba and when CARLOS PRIO comes, we are going to Cuba." On one occasion, POLICARPO SOLER explained that the food was bad because the money sent by Dr. CARLOS PRIO was not enough to give everyone all they wanted to eat. The camp was discontinued and RODRIGUEZ was given a ticket to San Juan to Miami, and from Miami to Mexico. Upon arrival in Miami on about May 7, he was met by LINO ELIAS who took RODRIGUEZ and GUERRA to the Palms Hotel, gave each of them \$200. and several days later they moved into the Colonial Hotel.

On May 19, LINO ELIAS told RODRIGUEZ, GUERRA and three others who had been in Santo Domingo, that they should meet him on a corner near the hotel at a given time. They did as instructed and proceeded to a house where PRIO was waiting, along with a group of Cubans. He said that PRIO stated "I am going to introduce you to CALIXTO SANCHEZ, Secretary of the Aerea Transporte de Cuba. He is going to be your chief in this expedition. HECTOR CORNILLLOT will be second in command. You people are going there now and two other ships are going and I am going later, because the Army has turned against BATISTA. I do not know if you have seen an article from a Mexican newspaperman, that on May 20 BATISTA would turn over the government to someone, some big figure in Cuba. He said 'I hope to see you soon there. I hope you will triumph and you will form part of the government.'"

RODRIGUEZ said that it was about 7:15 or 7:30 PM when PRIO spoke to this group, after which they were taken, five at a time, to the "Corinthea." They were told to remain below deck. The boat departed Miami and reached the coast of Cuba on May 24 at about 6:30 PM. One of the motors broke down and with the aid of fishermen the men went ashore.

GUERRA and RODRIGUEZ were captured by the Cuban Military, and were placed in prison at Holguin. They were released on June 26 at the conclusion of their trial.

RODRIGUEZ stated that he would be willing to testify in the United States, if necessary.

HECTOR CORNILLOT Y MONTANO

On August 12, 1957, HECTOR CORNILLOT y MONTANO gave a sworn statement to Investigator WILLIAM O. MORRIS, INS, Miami. He stated that he was born December 11, 1909 at Cienfuegos, Cuba and presently resides at 261 S. W. 12th Street, Miami. He claimed to have entered the United States at Laredo, Texas about four days previously. He was in possession of Alien Registration Card Form I-151 in the name of HECTOR M. CORNILLOT, SR., showing admission to the United States on July 30, 1956 at Miami, as an O-1 Immigrant. He claimed to have been in Costa Rica prior to Mexico, having departed Cuba on about July 25, 1957, after having taken political refuge in the Ecuadorian Embassy in Havana. He admitted having arrived in Cuba on May 24 (1957), along with 26 companions on board the "Corinthea", under the command of CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE, whom he says is now dead. He said that the purpose of the expedition of the "Corinthea" was to try to overthrow the government of BATISTA. He said the expedition was in possession of Winchester Rifles and 50 rounds of ammunition for each person.

He claimed to have boarded the "Corinthea" on a river in Miami, having been taken there by CALIXTO SANCHEZ, whom he had known in Cuba. He said that CALIXTO picked him up at his house and that when they arrived at the ship, 24 men were already on board.

He claimed to possess no information of any meeting having been held before they boarded the "Corinthea." He said that it was not until 9:00 PM the same night that he decided to go on this expedition. At that time, CALIXTO SANCHEZ came to his home, asked him to go with him, took him to the ship and urged him to accompany him. He did not know whether CALIXTO SANCHEZ was the owner of the boat. He claimed to have known CALIXTO for seven or eight years, as both had been union leaders in Cuba.

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CORNILLOT also admitted having received military training in the Dominican Republic, from which place he had returned on about April 5 or 6, 1957.

He claimed to have no knowledge of CARLOS PRIO having addressed the men of the "Corinthea" before departure time. He admitted knowing CARLOS PRIO as the former President of Cuba, but claimed to have no personal transactions with PRIO.

He denied having information of PRIO having addressed the expeditioners, nor of having presented them with a flag. He claimed that he did not know who had appointed CALIXTO SANCHEZ to be in charge of the expedition, but felt that SANCHEZ had appointed himself, as he was the one who footed the cost of the expedition. He claimed that when they arrived at the ship, SANCHEZ said "CORNILLOT, everything I have, I have spent on the ship and I need you to come with me." CORNILLOT claimed he had not seen PRIO since he had returned from the expedition. He admitted that he was in sympathy with anyone who was in opposition to the Government of BATISTA in Cuba.

ANIBAL CELSO STAKEMAN GOMEZ

On August 15, 1957, Mr. PAUL M. BAKER, INS, took a sworn statement from ANIBAL CELSO STAKEMAN GOMEZ who said that he was born January 9, 1927 and was then residing with his brother, GUILLERMO STAKEMAN GOMEZ at 168 N. W. 17th Place, Miami. STAKEMAN said that he is a Cuban citizen and that he had just arrived that day in Miami from Chile, having left Cuba in July, after having previously been in the United States. He said that he fled Cuba March 25, 1957 as a political refugee. He said that he had entered Cuba unofficially on a boat from the United States. He was unable to recall the name of this boat; that the boat had been docked in a river, and that he believed a man named CALIXTO was on the boat, along with others. He said the men on this boat had uniforms consisting of green shirts and trousers and that they were issued Springfield Rifles and wore arm bands with the letters

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"OA". He said there were a total of 28 men on the boat. He said that he was driven to the boat by a car along with several other men.

On May 19, 1957, Mr. WILLIAM O. MORRIS, INS, took another sworn statement from STAKEMAN. He admitted having left the United States on May 19, 1957 aboard the "Corinthea" for Cuba and just before landing, the men on board were given arms and ammunition. The purpose of the trip was to overthrow the BATISTA Regime. He said that CALIXTO SANCHEZ was in charge of the boat. He said that CALIXTO said that the boat belonged to him. At the time STAKEMAN boarded the boat, he had been living at 871 S. W. 3rd Street. He said that en route to the boat, they stopped for coffee at a restaurant, but he denied having attended any meeting where PRIO was present on the day of the departure of this boat. He denied knowledge of any such meeting. He claimed to have never met CARLOS PRIO personally.

FRANCISCO PUJOL Y SOMEILEAN

On September 6, 1957, Mr. PAUL M. BAKER, INS, Miami, took a sworn statement from FRANCISCO PUJOL y SOMEILEAN, 140 N. W. 49th Street, Miami, who stated he was born January 21, 1926 in Havana, Cuba. He said that he had departed on the "Corinthea" from Miami on May 20, 1957 at about 8:00 PM. He said that he left his home at about 6:00 PM and had gone to the home of CALIXTO SANCHEZ where he attended a meeting and from which place he was taken to the "Corinthea". Present at this meeting were CORNILLLOT, STAKEMAN, CALIXTO SANCHEZ and PUJOL. He denied having attended a meeting where PRIO was present, and he denied having seen PRIO on the day of his departure from Miami. He claimed to have known CALIXTO SANCHEZ for a long time and said that he had offered to help CALIXTO. He said that he did not see the other men who were on the expedition until he boarded the ship which was docked in a river in Miami.

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He said the men were told to stay below deck until after the boat cleared Government Cut. He said he did not know who operated the boat, but that it was not CALIXTO SANCHEZ and that there were 27 men aboard the vessel. He said the ship ran aground off the coast of Cuba and that they disembarked and headed for the Sierra Cristobal Mountains. He said that the men were wearing olive uniforms and arm bands with the letters "OA".

He said that their reason for going on this trip was not to join FIDEL CASTRO, but to open up a second front. He said that he returned to Miami via National Air Lines on July 4, 1957.

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Report of Immigration and Naturalization Service Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN, dated August 23, 1957; Miami, relative to the PRIO case, reflects that on August 22, 1957, JESUS ESTRADA of Miami, advised Immigration and Naturalization Service that CARLOS PRIO met with persons on the "Corinthea" expedition. ESTRADA named JOSE ALEMAN as also being present and as having contributed \$30,000.00 toward this expedition; however, ESTRADA himself was not present at the alleged meeting. Mr. THURMAN has stated that in his opinion the veracity of ESTRADA is highly questionable.

Report of Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN, of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, dated September 13, 1957, on the PRIO case, reflects that a sworn statement was taken from JOSE BRAULIO ALEMAN Y GUTIERREZ, age 26, and citizen of Cuba, who freely admitted that he is opposed to the present government in Cuba. He admitted knowing PRIO, but denied having any knowledge of revolutionary activities on the part of PRIO, and he also denied having in any way financed the "Corinthea" expedition. It is to be noted that JOSE ALEMAN is the son of a former Minister of Education in the PRIO government of Cuba and ~~he is~~ reputedly a very wealthy man with extensive real estate holdings in Miami.

The "Miami Daily News" carried in its May 27, 1957 issue an article entitled "PRIO Denies Tieup to Cuba Invasion," by MILT SOSIN, "Miami News" staff writer. In this article PRIO expressed the opinion that two insurgents captured by the BATISTA forces had been forced by threats of torture to name him as instigator of an "invasion" of Cuba by the "Corinthea." He stated "I have taken no part in any planning of the invasion of Cuba. Although I cannot deny sympathy with these fighters for freedom, I have in no way directed their activities." PRIO claimed that BATISTA was always seeking to embarrass him with the United States Government by seeking to link PRIO's name with activities against BATISTA.

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On June 13, 1957, T-2 stated that he had received information from an informant to the effect that PEDRO LUIS CHAVIANO Y REYES, a Cuban exile in Miami, had selected and paid the Cubans who went on the "Corinthea."

On June 17, 1957, T-2 said that CHAVIANO was trying to make arrangements for three fugitives from the "Corinthea" to return to Miami from Cuba. These were HECTOR CORNILLOT, MANUEL ROQUE, FERNANDO VIRELLES and CELSO STAKEMAN GOMEZ.

On June 19, 1957, Mr. HOWARD MELCHING, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, advised that his office had received information from Havana to the effect that PRIO had offered \$10,000.00 to the captains of three different boats to bring FERNANDO VIRELLES INIGUEZ, HECTOR CORNILLOT MONTANO and MANUEL ROQUE GARCIA back to the United States from Cuba as PRIO hoped to use them as witnesses before the United Nations.

Immediately following reports in Miami concerning the landing of the "Corinthea," T-2 advised on May 25, 1957 that on the previous day PRIO had told an informant of his that there were 24 men on board the "Corinthea" and that this boat had left from the Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida area and not from Miami.

Subsequent investigation by Special Agent H. K. RUTHERFORD, at Tampa, including contacts with WARREN K. TUCKER of United States Customs, Commander WILLIAM T. CORFIELD, Captain of the Port, United States Coast Guard, and A. J. MIXSON, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and VICTORIANO MANTEIGA, Editor and Publisher of the weekly Spanish language newspaper "La Gaceta" disclosed no evidence that the "Corinthea" had been in the Tampa area during the pertinent period.

Investigation by Special Agent JAMES P. O'NEIL, at St. Petersburg, Florida, including contacts with LES TRAFTON, Dock Master and Captain of the Port, Captain ELMER CROCK, United States Coast Guard Air Station, and

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Lieutenant REGINALD RAYNAR, Base Commander, United States Coast Guard, also disclosed no evidence that the "Corinthea" had been in the St. Petersburg area during the pertinent period.

It appears that PRIO may have planted false information with the informant of T-2 for the purpose of diverting investigative attention from Miami.

The United States State Department, Washington, D. C., has advised that on July 20, 1957, JAMES BARTON UNDERWOOD, then in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where he had been arrested by the Haitian authorities, wrote a letter concerning his association with General ALBERTO BAYO GIRAUD, of Mexico, who had also been arrested in company with UNDERWOOD. UNDERWOOD alleged that BAYO admitted having trained the followers of FIDEL CASTRO in Mexico preparatory to the voyage of "Gamma" to Cuba where FIDEL CASTRO landed with 82 men; and that UNDERWOOD also learned that BAYO had sent another boatload of men and guns from Miami to Cuba. UNDERWOOD stated, however, BAYO's elation was short lived when the "Corinthea" was intercepted with loss of life and capture. He said that BAYO became panicky and moved from place to place around New York, fearing that one of PRIO's "hand picked executors such as RENE MARTINEZ or MOSHA CRESPO" might be sent to take care of him for having failed. (Information set forth hereinafter in this report reflects that JAMES BARTON UNDERWOOD was an undercover agent of the present Cuban Government at the time he accompanied BAYO to Haiti, and that his mission was to entice General BAYO and his son, ALBERTO BAYO COSGAYA, into Cuba so that they could be taken into custody by the Cuban authorities.)

The August 28, 1957 issue of the "Diario Las Americas," of Miami, carried an announcement that a Requiem Mass would be held on Wednesday, August 28, 1957, at St. Michael's Church, by the Reverend Father O'FARRILL, for those who had died on the "Corinthea" expedition. Those named were:

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REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE
ON 1/8/98 mp/led
☒ RELEASE IN FULL
☐ RELEASE IN PART
☐ TOTAL DENIAL

CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE
CLETO COLLADO Y DEL CUETO
JOAQUIN FERRER Y DE BLANCK
GUSTAVO FERRER Y DE BLANCK
HUBERTO DE BLANCK
SAUL DELGADO DUARTE
JORGE PRIETO IBARRA
JOSE SUAZAN GUTIERREZ
JESUS M. IGLESIAS
LUIS VAZQUEZ ROQUE
ERNESTO CEBALLOS BAEZA
HUMBERTO VINANT AGUERO
PEDRO GONZALEZ MIR
JUAN J. FORMET PINA
ROBERTO MARTINEZ RIVERON
SERGIO SIERRA CABRERA

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The September 28, 1957 issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried another announcement that a floral tribute in front of the statue of JOSE MARTI in Bayfront Park would be made on that day in memory of the expeditionaries of the "Corinthea."

III. REPORTED CLANDESTINE LANDING AUGUST 7, 1957
IN CUBA OF A PLANE ALLEGEDLY PILOTED BY
DANIEL VAZQUEZ

On the morning of August 8, 1957, Lieutenant HERIBERTO HERNANDEZ, head of the Alien Control Section, Department of Investigation, Cuban National Police, advised that about 9:30 p.m., on August 7, a private plane had landed on a strip of road under construction to the east of Havana. He said that according to information obtained by the police from an eye witness, the strip of road had been lighted by the headlights of four automobiles. Upon landing, the plane made a ground loop which resulted in the destruction of the landing gear. Thereafter the occupants of the plane set it on fire and drove away in the four automobiles which had been waiting for them.

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Lieutenant HERNANDEZ stated that the plane had been identified by the police as bearing United States registration number N 69727, and pointed out that this was the plane which, in March, 1957, had been purchased by DANIEL VAZQUEZ and had later been rigged with extra gasoline tanks and reportedly was to be used to throw out live phosphorus bombs over Cuba. Lieutenant HERNANDEZ said the police were of the opinion that the plane may have been utilized to bring arms to Cuba from the United States. He said that a witness, who lived near the landing place, had reported that a plane had landed in the same place on several previous occasions.

It is to be recalled that previous investigation was conducted in March and April, 1957, based upon a report that CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS had purchased a Beechcraft plane, Registration No. N 69727, and that a load of incendiary bombs were to be dumped by this plane on Cuba. Investigation then disclosed that this Beechcraft plane had been purchased by DANIEL VAZQUEZ Y COEJO from the Jack Adams Aircraft Sales, Inc., Walls, Mississippi, for the sum of \$13,645.00 on March 9, 1957. VAZQUEZ had extra fuel tanks installed on the plane and also had had a round hole cut in the bottom near the rear of the plane, claiming this to be for the purpose of aerial photography.

VAZQUEZ furnished a signed statement on April 9 and 10, 1957, claiming that he purchased this plane with his own money and he denied any plans for dropping incendiaries on Cuba. He admitted being a friend and associate of PRIO, but denied that PRIO had any interest in this plane. He admitted having signed an application for registration, which application certified, among other things, that the owner, whose name appeared on the application, was a citizen of the United States. VAZQUEZ claimed that he did not know that the application had contained such a statement. He indicated that he planned to get the plane re-registered in the name of a corporation to be known as Vamar, Inc., Miami, in order to avoid violating any regulations of the CAA.

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On May 8, 1957, Mr. CHARLES HUTTON, Safety Agent, CAA, advised that the ownership of the Beechcraft plane, above described, had been transferred by VAZQUEZ to ANGEL BANOS, JR., 1327 S. W. 4th Street, Miami, an American citizen; and that the hole in the bottom of the plane had been sealed over by mechanic CHARLES BUCHER, of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT~~SECRET~~

On August 8, 1957, Mr. THOMAS McGUIRE, Control Tower, Broward International Airport, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, advised that the twin engine Beechcraft, Identification No. N 69727, departed that airport on August 7, 1957, at 6:50 p.m., south bound. Mr. McGUIRE said that the plane did not make radio contact with the tower and failed to make a flight plan, which is the usual procedure with this plane when leaving the field.

Mr. McGUIRE said that the identity of the pilot was unknown to him.

Mr. McGUIRE advised that he had computed the flight time from Fort Lauderdale to Havana of this plane, taking into consideration the weight and wind drift, and said that in the event the plane had taken the direct flight the estimated travel time would have been one hour and thirty minutes.

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Interview with THOMAS McGUIRE File # 2-165on 8/8/57 at Control Tower, Broward International Airport,
Fort Lauderdale, Floridaby Special Agent DENNIS J. O'SHEA~~SECRET~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT~~SECRET~~

On August 8, 1957, Mr. ROBERT VIAZ, Lineman, Red Aircraft Company, Broward International Airport, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, advised that he observed the twin engine Beechcraft, Identification No. N 69727, depart the Broward International Airport on August 7, 1957, at about 7:00 p.m. He said that the plane was occupied by five people. He said that DANIEL VAZQUEZ, whom he has known for about one and one-half years, was definitely piloting this plane when it took off. He believed that the co-pilot was named BANOS. Mr. VIAZ said that he never observed the other three occupants and was unaware of their identities.

When interviewed later in the day, Mr. VIAZ furnished the following additional information. He said that all five of the men who departed in this plane had arrived at the Broward International Airport in a 1956 or 1957 Oldsmobile, charcoal bottom, white top. This car was left at the field on the night of the flight, August 7, 1957, but was apparently removed during the night.

VAZQUEZ, upon boarding the plane at the time of its departure, was carrying a small leather briefcase. He observed nothing else being loaded on the plane on August 7, 1957.

Mr. VIAZ described VAZQUEZ as being a white male, age about 35, 5' 6" tall, heavy build, heavy face, bushy hair, and wearing a medallion on a chain.

He said that the co-pilot, who is usually with VAZQUEZ, is a white male, 5' 6", medium build, black hair, and about 25 years of age. He believed that this man might be BANOS, but he was not certain. He said that two of the remaining three men were about VAZQUEZ's height and build but younger, about 30 years of age. He said that the fifth man was about the same height and age but medium build.

VIAZ said that he gassed this plane on Tuesday, August 6, 1957, filling the tanks, but the plane did not leave the field on that day. Mr. VIAZ said that he had not personally observed anything being loaded on the plane on that day.

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Interview with ROBERT VIAZ 2281 File # 2-165
on 8/8/57 at Red Aircraft Company, Broward International Airport,
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
by Special Agent DENNIS J. O'SHEA

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT~~SECRET~~

Mrs. CLAYTON GAMBER, Red Aircraft Company, advised on August 8, 1957, that to her knowledge the twin engine Beechcraft plane, which is usually operated by DANIEL VAZQUEZ, had been on the field all that Wednesday, August 7, 1957. She was unaware of the plane's departure.

Later on the same day she recalled that on August 6, 1957, at about 6:00 p.m., an Oldsmobile automobile with charcoal bottom and white top, pulled up to the Beechcraft which was parked some distance from the office. She observed that this automobile carried three men. She noticed that the trunk was opened, at which time three wooden boxes, described as approximately four feet long, one foot wide and one foot deep, were loaded onto the plane. No other articles were loaded, to the best of her knowledge. She observed that these three men waited in the vicinity of the plane as if expecting other arrivals, but shortly thereafter departed. She observed that the plane did not leave the field on that day, August 6, 1957.

Mrs. GAMBER said that the Beechcraft plane had had a complete motor overhaul at the instruction of an individual representing himself to be ANGEL BANOS, on May 16, 1957. She produced a worksheet dated May 16, 1957, in the name of BANOS, which reflected that the plane was worked on during the period May 27 through June 24, 1957, and that this plane was finally released to the owner on about July 15, 1957. No installations or body changes were made during this period; however, when the plane was overhauled it was noted that a CAA-Approved camera hatch had been installed. She said that about this time one of the mechanics, JIM McMANN, who had done some work in the past for VAZQUEZ, met VAZQUEZ at Red Aircraft Company and renewed their acquaintance.

Mrs. GAMBER said that McMANN informed her that the man whom she had been observing operating this plane was actually VAZQUEZ and not BANOS, as she had presumed previously.

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Interview with MRS. CLAYTON GAMBER 2282 File # 2-165
on 8/8/57 at Red Aircraft Company, Broward International Airport,
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
by Special Agent DENNIS J. O'SHEA

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The August 9, 1957 issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled "Rebels Crash Aircraft in Cuba, FBI to Probe." This article stated that a plane which took off from Fort Lauderdale, piloted by a Miami man and carrying five Cuban revolutionists, had crash landed on the Guanabo Highway north of Havana, Cuba, and that the plane, according to the United Press, was piloted by DANIEL VAZQUEZ of Miami.

On August 12, 1957, T-1 advised that according to information received through official Cuban sources, the individuals on the above-described Beechcraft at the time it landed clandestinely in Cuba were DANIEL VAZQUEZ Y COEJO, pilot, RAUL DIAZ ARGUELLES, who is reportedly a member of the Revolutionary Directory, an anti-revolutionary organization which has publicly acknowledged responsibility for the March 13, 1957 attack on the Presidential Palace in Havana, ANTONIO M. YABOR JUSTI, pilot, who was also known as MICHEL, MANUEL CROSS QUINTANA, another pilot, and "PUCHO" MORALLES, who was, according to T-2, at the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic. T-2 said that a previous report to the effect that ALBERTO BAYO, JR., JORGE TRIANO and LUIS SILVA, Cuban pilots, were also on this plane, was found to be incorrect.

T-2 said on October 11, 1957 that YABOR is presently in jail in Cuba and that he has reportedly admitted having been on the plane and that VAZQUEZ was the pilot of the plane.

T-2 said that a man named CRUZ has also been arrested by the Cuban authorities for having harbored VAZQUEZ and his companions after they landed in Cuba, and that CRUZ had given a statement to that effect. T-2 said that CRUZ acknowledged having met the plane when it landed and admitted having taken VAZQUEZ and his companions and arms and ammunition which they had in their possession to his home.

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On August 12, 1957, T-2 said that VAZQUEZ and his companions were in possession of four M-1 rifles and six .45 caliber revolvers when they landed.

On September 26, 1957, T-2 said that thirty Italian carbines and five boxes of ammunition for these carbines had been unloaded from the Beechcraft and transported to a place of security where they were later seized by the Cuban police authorities.

Report of Immigration and Naturalization Service Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN, dated August 16, 1957, at Miami, Florida, on the PRIO case, reflects that ANGEL BANOS, owner of record of the above-described Beechcraft, had been interviewed by Investigator PAUL M. BAKER, of Immigration and Naturalization Service, and had claimed that he and VAZQUEZ were to go into the aerial photography business in Mexico. BANOS admitted being anti-BATISTA, but claimed not to be involved in any revolutionary activity. He bought the plane for the sum of \$5.00. BANOS is a United States citizen by birth, according to Immigration and Naturalization Service.

On September 4, 1957, Investigators WILLIAM O. MORRIS and PAUL M. BAKER, Immigration and Naturalization Service, took a sworn statement from DANIEL VAZQUEZ Y GOEJO, 727 E. DiLido Drive, Miami Beach, Florida. VAZQUEZ was born March 4, 1926, in Havana, Cuba, and is a Cuban citizen. He claimed that he had last been in Cuba in approximately October of 1956. He denied having been in Cuba on or about August 8 or 9 of 1957, claiming he was in New Orleans, Louisiana at about that time. He claimed that he left Miami on August 8, 1957, arrived in New Orleans on the 9th and departed New Orleans on the 11th, crossed the Mexican border on the 13th, went to Mexico City and returned, crossing the border at Laredo, Texas on August 25, 1957. He claimed to have been traveling by automobile but declined to name his companions, nor to state where he had stayed in New Orleans. He declined to explain his business in Mexico. He declined to name the owner of the automobile in which he had traveled.

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VAZQUEZ stated that he had sold his Beechcraft airplane to ANGEL BANOS for the sum of \$5.00, and admitted that he had paid \$13,645.00 for it. He refused to explain why he had sold his plane to BANOS with such a loss. He admitted having flown the plane after having sold it to BANOS and he admitted having taken friends on local flights.

He denied having taken any part in Cuban politics and denied having any knowledge of political or revolutionary activities on the part of PRIO.

He denied having flown from Miami, Florida to Havana in his Beechcraft plane, No. N 69727, on August 8 or 9, or anywhere else on those dates.

On August 6, 1957, Immigration and Naturalization Service Investigator MORRIS took a sworn statement from VAZQUEZ in the presence of the latter's attorney, DAVID W. WALTERS, of Miami. He again refused to furnish details concerning his alleged trip from Miami to Mexico. He claimed that on the day that he arrived in New Orleans from Miami that he placed a call to his wife and also sent her a telegram. He said that he crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas en route to Mexico City. He claimed that his return trip was made in his wife's 1956 Cadillac automobile and that she had picked him up at Laredo, Texas. They returned via New Orleans, where he claimed to have spent the night at the Jung Hotel.

He acknowledged that CARLOS PRIO makes visits to his home and claimed that these are strictly family visits.

On September 6, 1957, Immigration and Naturalization Service Investigator WILLIAM O. MORRIS took a sworn statement from VAZQUEZ's wife, MARIA SOLEDAD ALBA Y VAZQUEZ, known as MARISOL, who resides 727 E. DiLido Drive, Miami Beach, Florida. She stated that she was born May 8, 1918, in Madrid, Spain. She stated that CARLOS PRIO is a friend of her's and visits in her home. She said that she had arrived in New Orleans on August 28, or 29, having come from

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Laredo, Texas by car. She said she picked up her husband at Laredo on the 26th or 27th (of August). She believed that her husband had been in Mexico City, and said she had gone to Laredo to pick him up because he had called her from Mexico. She refused to state whether or not any other persons were with them in the automobile. She stated that at New Orleans she and her husband were joined by CESAR FONSECA, who had been visiting his sister, CLOTILDE HUMEL, in New Orleans.

She said that her husband had been away from home since August 8, 1957. She claimed that she did not know where he had gone when he left home.

With further regard to VAZQUEZ, T-2 reported on April 17, 1957, that CARLOS PRIO had sent VAZQUEZ on a mission to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and that VAZQUEZ had departed Miami on Pan American Flight #433, on April 16, 1957. On April 17, 1957, Mr. WILLIAM LANE, PAA Ticket Office, Miami, informed that VAZQUEZ departed Miami on this flight. On April 19, 1957, T-2 reported that VAZQUEZ had returned from his trip to Haiti. Examination of manifests in possession of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, confirmed that VAZQUEZ had returned to Miami on PAA Flight #434, on April 18, 1957, from Port-au-Prince.

On April 22, 1957, T-2 advised that he had learned from one of his sources that VAZQUEZ had proceeded from Haiti to Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, for the purpose of purchasing, on behalf of PRIO, some arms from POLICARPO SOLAR, now known as General JOAQUIN RODRIQUEZ, of the Dominican Republic Army. T-2 said that these arms had been brought into the Dominican Republic from Nicaragua.

On June 11, 1957, T-2 reported that VAZQUEZ had departed Miami the previous Friday or Saturday for Mexico, and that his wife, MARISOL, was scheduled to follow him to Mexico. T-2 said that the purpose of VAZQUEZ's trip was apparently to maintain contact with PRIO's followers in Mexico for reasons unknown to T-2.

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On June 27, 1957, examination of Immigration and Naturalization Service manifests reflected that SOLEDAD ALBA (the maiden name of Mrs. VAZQUEZ) departed Miami on Flight #101, for Mexico City via Guest Airlines.

It is to be noted that Mrs. VAZQUEZ is reportedly a woman of considerable wealth, acquired from her former husband, RICARDO ARTIGAS, former Commissioner of the Cuban lottery during the PRIO administration in Cuba. The VAZQUEZ resident at 727 E. DiLido Drive, DiLido Island, Miami Beach, is on an island in an exclusive residential section of Miami Beach.

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~~SECRET~~IV. ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES
BY PRIO INVOLVING CUBANS IN MEXICO

On April 11, 1957, Miami Informant T-2 reported that CELSO MARAGOTA, a Cuban Revolutionary follower of CARLOS PRIO, (who was reportedly recently killed in Cuba), acting upon instructions of PRIO had telephonically contacted ALBERTO BAYO, Mexico City Telephone 16-6742 and had requested him to come immediately to Miami. T-2 said that ALBERTO BAYO is a pilot and is the son of General ALBERTO BAYO GIRAUD, who trained FIDEL CASTRO's men in Mexico before they landed on the coast of Cuba on or about November 30, 1956. T-2 said that he did not know the purpose of PRIO's request, but assumed that PRIO was making overtures toward establishing a training camp in Mexico as PRIO had several days previously told some of his men that they should prepare to go to Mexico.

On April 12, 1957, Inspector KENNETH PRICE, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, confirmed that ALBERTO BAYO COSGAYA (the son of ALBERTO BAYO GIRAUD,) entered the United States in the Port of Miami as an alien visitor on Guest Airline Flight Number 100 on April 12, 1957. T-2 advised that ALBERTO BAYO immediately upon arrival at the airport was taken to PRIO for an early morning appointment.

T-2 was unable to learn the results of this appointment.

T-2 advised that the above mentioned telephone call by CELSO MARAGOTA was made from Miami telephone FR 3-7040 on April 10, 1957.

On April 29, 1957, Miami Informant T-8 advised that on April 10, 1957, a long distance telephone call was placed from FR 3-7040, Miami to Mexico City telephone number MEX 106142 for A. BELLO.

On July 9, 1957, Mr. A. ANDREWS, Manager, Hotel Newton, 2528 Broadway, New York City, advised that ALBERTO BAYO COSGAYA and his father ALBERTO BAYO registered at the Hotel Newton on May 2, 1957, and checked out on May 21, 1957. Mr. ANDREWS said that while they were there telephone calls were placed from their room on May 5, 11, and 16, 1957,

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to Franklin 3-2950 (Hotel Vendome, Miami Beach, Florida, where CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS resides) and on May 10, a call was placed to Mexico City 106142 for CARMEN BAYO. Another call made to the same number on May 9, 1957, was cancelled.

On May 20, 1957, T-2 advised that he had received information from Cuban official circles to the effect that PRIO had from 60 to 80 men in Mexico who would ship out for Cuba sometime in the near future with CANDIDO de la TORRE, who has been associated with PRIO for a number of years.

On June 13, 1957, T-2 said that CANDIDO de la TORRE is in charge of a large group of men in Mexico City; that these men were reportedly being trained for a revolutionary invasion of Cuba and that PRIO was sending men in small groups from Miami to Mexico. T-2 said that PRIO planned a three pronged action based from Florida, Mexico, and Costa Rica.

He said that men leaving Miami for Mexico were destined to Victoria Number 94 and to Jose Enrique Number 14, both addresses in Mexico City.

On June 22, 1957, Miami Informant T-9 advised that Cuban exiles were active in Mexico, but that there was a decided split between the two groups, one being under the leadership of CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS and the other under FIDEL CASTRO. T-9 said that the group leaders of the PRIO group in Mexico under the banner "13th of March" are CANDIDO de la TORRE HERRERA, JOSE FALLAT AGUERRES, and CARLOS MARISTANY HERNANDEZ. T-9 said that the latter, who is the coordinator of the groups in Miami and Mexico had arrived in Mexico a few days previously from Miami. (X)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT~~SECRET~~

Source advised that approximately a week prior to July 6, 1957, CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS had instructed him to be ready to go to Mexico in order to receive Revolutionary training under CANDIDO de la TORRE who has been previously associated with PRIO and who was reportedly one of the leaders of the Cuban Camp which operated in the Dominican Republic from about October, 1956, to April, 1957.

The source said that PRIO gave him \$50.00 and agreed to pay his wife the sum of \$150.00 per month during the absence of this source. PRIO instructed this source to contact JUAN ORTA of Miami who is presently under indictment on a Perjury charge growing out of testimony which ORTA gave in January, 1957, before a Federal Grand Jury, Miami, relative to Revolutionary activities allegedly being engaged in by PRIO and other Cubans in the Miami area.

Source said that ORTA provided him with a ticket for travel by bus to Mexico City and with \$25.00 in cash. ORTA instructed the source to proceed to 125 Solis Street, Apartment Number 3, Mexico, D.F. upon his arrival there and to ask for CANDIDO de la TORRE. The source said that there were no witnesses present during the times that either PRIO or ORTA gave him these instructions.

Upon arrival in Mexico City on July 10, 1957, source went to 125 Solis Street as instructed and asked for CANDIDO de la TORRE. A woman who answered the door instructed him to proceed to the address, PEDRO BORONDA, Number 48, Mexico City, where he was met by a woman whose identity he later learned to be MARIA LOUISA "TETE" CASUSO. This woman then placed a telephone call and within about 30 minutes PEDRO MIRET, a Cuban follower of PRIO, arrived at this address.

The source said that he knew PEDRO MIRET as having been also a leader of the July 26 Movement in Mexico City and as being a leader in a new expedition which is being planned by PRIO and members of the July 26 Movement in Mexico. He said that he determined that MIRET resides in Mexico at Sierra Nevada, Number 174, telephone number 201619.

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Interview with T-10 File # 2-165
on 7/25/57 at MIAMI, FLORIDA
by Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. 2290

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MIRET questioned source as to who had sent him. When the source replied "PRIO", MIRET answered that he had been expecting the source. MIRET on July 10, 1957, then drove the source in an automobile to a farm located near the village of Ixtapan de la Sal on the Toluca Highway about a 6 hour drive southwest of Mexico City. This farm was distinguished by the fact that the farmhouse was of yellow stucco and had a pink roof. Corn and black beans were grown on the farm. The source was never able to learn the name of the owner of the farm.

The source said that he was taken to a very long large unpainted wooden barn which served as a barracks for approximately 55 Cubans who were there. The source and another man named RODRIGUEZ immediately upon their arrival were thoroughly searched by CELSO MARAGOTA, a Cuban Revolutionary follower of PRIO who was one of the leaders at the camp. CELSO's search included the clothes, pockets, and wallets of these 2 men. He tore up the passport of RODRIGUEZ.

The source ascertained that PEDRO MIRET was in charge of this camp. Other leaders in line of order were LEONEL GOMEZ, who had been at the Cuban Camp in the Dominican Republic; CELSO MARAGOTA, who appeared to have direct supervision; and ALEJENDRO FERREIRA CORRAL who lived in the barracks with the other men. The other leaders lived away from the barracks. Of the 55 men quartered in these barracks, source identified SERGIO TEUTALO, RAUL VENTA, RICARDO PAREJA, MARIO DIAZ, MANUEL MEJIAS, JOSE MORALES, EDUARDO ROIG, CARLOS ALFARO, (FNU) BONANZO, (FNU) MILAN, (FNU) ALDAMA, (FNU) RODRIGUEZ, and (FNU) FRESNADA.

Source said on the morning of July 11, 1957, he returned to Mexico City with CELSO MARAGOTA and MARIO DIAZ where 7 men including several of those named above were picked up and taken into the city. The new arrivals were registered at the Principal Hotel, Mexico City and CELSO MARAGOTA registered at the Galveston Hotel. While in Mexico City, LUIS CARBAJAL ESTRADA, who was a member of the Triple A, which is under the leadership of AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO, who is also a member of the July 26 Movement, joined a drinking party which included the source.

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On July 13, 1957, the above Cubans, with the exception of CARBAJAL returned to the camp near the village of Ixtapan de la Sal and began training with 30 .06 rifles using telescopic sights, some M-1 and M-2 rifles, .45 caliber colts, 6 or 7 machine guns, and 2 mortars. They were also supplied with ammunition belts and canteens and 8 or 10 in the group had uniforms. The 8 or 10 men were also supplied with arm bands bearing the letters "O.R." (representing Organization Revolutionary). There were no 26th of July insignia.

The men arose at 6:00 AM each morning, received calisthenics and at 9:00 AM were given coffee and milk which was brought in from the main farmhouse. After training with the above weapons they were taken by bus at 11:30 each morning to the village for lunch. Other miscellaneous instructions and training were given during the course of the afternoon.

Source said that no general instructions concerning future plans were disclosed to the men; however, CELSO MARAGOTA confided to the source that an expedition would leave Mexico on the night of July 26, 1957, if the Mexican Federal Police allowed a yacht owned by CANDIDO de la TORRE to depart. MARAGOTA indicated that this boat would leave from Paso Rico or Cosa Rica and that a landing would be made in Cuba at about Arracoa or at Pilon as second choice.

The source said that morale was very poor at this camp because the men only received 7 Mexican Pesos per day this being the equivalent of 56¢ on which they were expected to purchase their meals. MIRET served as paymaster and source believed that he obtained this money from CANDIDO de la TORRE. Source learned that PABLO DIAZ GONZALEZ, a July 26 leader in New York City, also sent money to this group.

On July 17, 1957, the camp at Ixtapan de la Sal was abandoned for the stated reason that it was always raining there. The men were transported by bus and private car to a farm about 1 mile from Belu Tuxpan which is located near the Gulf of Mexico. Source said that here they were also quartered in a big barn from which point one could see the ocean about 3 or 4 miles away.

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MARIO DIAZ on the morning following their arrival went to MIRET and demanded that the men receive more money as they were losing weight and were hungry. MIRET refused whereupon DIAZ stated that he was leaving. DIAZ was joined by the source and together they walked to the village of Belu Tuxpan where they caught a bus to Vera Cruz where they separated. Source proceeded to Mexico City by plane arriving there on July 18, 1957. On July 19, 1957, the source contacted LUIS CARBAJAL ESTRADA, who arranged for the source to see AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO, who lives at Medellin, Number 216, Apartment 3, Mexico D.F. SANCHEZ ARANGO told the source that he is opposed to PRIO and his group because he considered PRIO to be a traitor as PRIO had returned to Cuba under the BATISTA administration. SANCHEZ ARANGO proposed that the source join his group, but stated that he possessed no money and could not maintain source in Mexico, although he needed men for his movement. Source said that he also saw in Mexico FRANCISCO CAIROL, one of SANCHEZ ARANGO's men who had been reportedly beaten up in Miami by an unknown assailant earlier in July, 1957.

SANCHEZ ARANGO claimed to the source that he has support in Cuba from military men who will revolt against BATISTA.

SANCHEZ ARANGO told source that he could communicate with him by writing to MARIA B. RANJEL, Medellin 216, Apartment 2, Zone 7, Mexico, D.F. and that he should place the name "HELIA" in the corner of the envelope. Source said that "HELIA" is identical to Dr. HELIA CALVO who resides at the same address.

SANCHEZ ARANGO also told the source that he may very likely lead an expedition out of Florida into Cuba. This is to take place in the event his military following in Cuba did not revolt against BATISTA.

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On August 15, 1957, T-2 said that PRIO's group in Mexico was getting prepared to leave the camp at Tuxpan for a new base.

On August 16, 1957, T-2 advised that the Mexican authorities had arrested CANDIDO de la TORRE and TULIO PRIETO, skipper of the "Blue Chip", along with seven other men who were not on board this boat at the time they were arrested. In addition to the "Blue Chip", the Mexican authorities seized the "Puxcatan" owned by RODOLFO TIBERCIO MARQUEZ. T-2 said that both of these boats at the time they were seized were fully provisioned, but that there were no guns on board. Among those arrested in addition to CANDIDO and TULIO PRIETO were ARALDO HERNANDEZ, GUIDO BUSTAMANTE, EDUARDO RAY, FERNANDO OROZCO, RAFAEL LEAL, and ACHILLES IGLESIAS. T-2 said that these men were supposed to have departed on August 15, 1957, for the Triangle Islands, located approximately 225 miles from Tuxpan and that they had been scheduled to pick up arms in another Caribbean country, according to T-2's source. T-2 said that the total number of Cubans who were to participate in this expedition was estimated at about 200 men. Their ultimate destination was Cuba.

On July 22, 1957, T-2 advised that General ALBERTO BAYO, SR., of Mexico, reportedly left West Palm Beach, Florida, aboard the "Blue Chip" on July 13, 1957, destined for either Cuba or Tuxpan, Mexico. T-2 said that the master of this boat was TULIO PRIETO, who has been previously associated with CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, exiled former President of Cuba, on matters relating to boats. T-2 said that four American citizens, whose names he did not know, were also allegedly on board this vessel.

On August 21, 1957, Miami Informant T-11 reported that he had made certain investigation at West Palm Beach concerning the "Blue Chip" and had ascertained that the "Blue Chip" was docked just north of the George Washington Hotel at West Palm Beach. T-11 said that the "Blue Chip" took on \$104.00 worth of Diesel fuel oil while there and departed on July 20, 1957 (instead of July 13 as reported by T-2) from West Palm Beach without clearing United States Customs or Immigration and Naturalization Service. T-11 said the boat had reportedly come to West Palm Beach from Savannah, Georgia, and that when it left it was supposed to put in at Key West although inquiry by T-11 indicated that it did not arrive at the Port of Key West.

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T-11 said that on board this vessel at the time it departed West Palm Beach was an American captain, name unknown, one individual who appeared to be a Puerto Rican, and four or five other men whose nationalities were unknown but who were probably Americans. T-11 said that he had exhibited a photograph of ALBERTO BAYO, SR. to various people who work at the dock where this vessel had been preparing to depart, but that no one had been able to identify BAYO as one of those on board the vessel. T-11 said that he ascertained, however, that it would have been very easy for BAYO or anybody else to board the vessel without having been observed.

Miami newspapers carried articles dated August 16, 1957, Mexico City, Mexico, reflecting that the "Blue Chip" or "Blue Ship" of which TULIO PRIETO was master, had been seized by Mexican authorities in frustrating an alleged revolutionary expedition which was about to leave from Tuxpan, Mexico, against Cuba; but no mention was made in any of these articles of General ALBERTO BAYO.

On September 8, 1957, T-2 advised that he had received information to the effect that the "Blue Chip" was in the process of returning to the United States with TULIO PRIETO among those on board. T-2 said that he possessed no information indicating that General ALBERTO BAYO was on this vessel.

On September 16, 1957, Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised that he had received information from an Informant to the effect that General ALBERTO BAYO is dying in Mexico of a heart condition having had two heart attacks. Mr. MORRIS said that according to his Informant, ALBERTO BAYO, JR., son of General ALBERTO BAYO, had written a letter from Mexico to a girl friend in Miami Beach reporting his father's condition and asking that this information be furnished to CARLOS PRIO.

On September 23, 1957, Mr. JOSEPH THURMAN, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, advised that ALBERTO BAYO COSGAYA, son of subject, had arrived at Miami on September 22, 1957, via Guest Airlines, from Mexico City. BAYO, JR. advised Immigration and Naturalization Service that his father is presently in a

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hospital, Sanatorium Espanol Avenida Ejercito, Mexico Nacional, Mexico City, suffering from a serious heart condition. He said that his father resides at Country Club Avenue, 67 Churubusco, Mexico, D. F., and that he himself is a dust pilot residing at 45 Avenida North Number 5, San Salvador, El Salvador.

BAYO, JR. admitted that his father had trained 63 men for FIDEL CASTRO in Mexico, but denied any implication in the "Blue Chip;" and denied that he himself is implicated in any revolutionary activities.

On August 26, 1957, T-2 stated that he had recently learned through Cuban sources that CANDIDO DE LA TORRE left Tuxpan on or about August 29-31, 1957, on the "Blue Chip" with about 30 men, including General ALBERTO BAYO on board. The "Blue Chip" proceeded to a small island off the Yucatan Peninsula. A small boat was supposed to follow the "Blue Chip" with drinking water, but this small boat failed to appear. The "Blue Chip" was overloaded with men, arms, and supplies and had only a limited amount of drinking water. As a crisis began to develop, CANDIDO DE LA TORRE left four men on this small island and proceeded with the remainder of his force to a point near Veracruz where he put these men, including General BAYO on shore. After walking for approximately 8 hours in the heat, BAYO suffered the heart attack which resulted in his having been taken to a hospital in Mexico City. T-2 said that PRIO subsequently sent BAYO the sum of \$600.00.

T-2 said that the "Blue Chip," upon leaving Tuxpan was supposed to proceed to Costa Rica and that the ultimate destination, after sufficient guns had been obtained, was Cuba. T-2 alleged that the expedition was a "PRIO deal." T-2 said that the Mexican Navy seized the four men who had been left off on the island and that each of the men had a machine gun in his possession.

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T-2 said that the "Blue Chip" is now at Vera-Cruz, Mexico undergoing repairs. He said that FELIX de la TORRE, son of CANDIDO, was reportedly in Miami around September 19 or 20, 1957, reporting to PRIO.

It is to be noted that the uprising at Cienfuegos, Cuba (which will be set forth later in this report) occurred on or about September 5, 1957, and that the "Blue Chip" departed from Tuxpan, Mexico on or about August 29 - 31, 1957, for Costa Rica and Cuba. T-2 did not know whether the "Blue Chip's" arrival in Cuba was to be synchronized with the Cienfuegos uprising.

On September 26, 1957, Miami Informant T-12 reported having received the following information from a source which has been in contact with T-12: (S)

ENRIQUE CAPETILLO, a Cuban citizen who resides in Mexico and who is described as being the right hand man of CARLOS MARISTANY, former Minister of Communications in the Cuban Government under CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, disclosed that a military junta is presently being organized in Cuba, and that the members of this junta are in daily contact with CARLOS PRIO who resides in Miami, Florida. The plan is to hold a simultaneous military uprising and landing by revolutionists who will come from outside Cuba. (S)

The arrival of CARLOS PRIO in Cuba is to be synchronized with the revolt. Plans are being made for a general strike in Cuba to be carried on against the will of EUSEBIO MUJAL, head of the largest Cuban labor confederation. (S)

About two weeks ago, LUIS ALBERTO MONGE, Secretary General of ORIT (Organizacion Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores), a known Communist union, conferred with CARLOS MARISTANY. MONGE is an enemy of MUJAL. After the meeting, CARLOS MARISTANY stated that it had been very satisfactory. It is to be noted that CARLOS MARISTANY is reportedly PRIO's deputy in Mexico. (S)

The organizer to come from outside Cuba is CANDIDO de la TORRE, alias "EL VIEGO". (S)

The recent arrest of some Cuban revolutionists and the confiscation of some weapons at Tuxpan, Mexico, delayed the revolt, but did not cause it to be called off. (S)

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The recent purge of army officers in Cuba by President FULGENCIO BATISTA may also delay the revolt, but the corps of the army group is still intact.

T-12 said that CAPETILLO did not disclose to T-12's source the time of the revolt, but indicated that it might come early in October.

CAPETILLO disclosed to T-12's source that a radio station had been set up in each province of Cuba and one in Central America. T-12's source was of the opinion that the Cuban revolutionists have a radio station in Veracruz, Mexico, because CARLOS MARISTANY is known to make frequent trips to Veracruz. T-12's source also believed that one MARGOLLES is operating a clandestine radio station in Miami or close by on behalf of PRIO because PRIO must have frequent contact with his fellow conspirators in Cuba. (It appears that MARGOLLES is identical to FERNANDO MARGOLLES, a Cuban radio technician who resides in Miami and who was reported previously as having gone to Mexico shortly prior to the December, 1956, landing in Cuba of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, leader of the July 26 movement in Cuba. It was reported on that occasion that MARGOLLES had gone to Mexico for the purpose of setting up a clandestine radio in conjunction with CARLOS MARISTANY.)

In Mexico training of Cuban revolutionists is being carried on under JOSE FALLAT, who was described as having served in the Cuban revolutionary camp which existed in the Dominican Republic from the Fall of 1956 to April, 1957. (It appears that this individual is possibly identical to JOSE RAMON FAYAT AQUIERES who furnished a sworn statement on September 24, 1957, to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami. FAYAT had arrived in Miami on September 23, 1957, from Mexico. The day after his arrival as a non-immigrant, he applied for an extension, requesting political asylum. He admitted to Immigration and Naturalization Service having been an active revolutionist as one of the officers in the military training camp in the Dominican Republic, and admitted that in Mexico he was grouping men together to go to Cuba to fight against BATISTA.) The OA (Autentico Organizacion) has about 30 people in Mexico in training. The July 26 group also has some people in Mexico, and these will probably go along with the OA. The July 26 group is financially in bad straits, and PRIO is contributing somewhat to their support.

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AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO, who is chief of the Cuban revolutionary organization known as the Triple A, is also in Mexico, but he is not involved in the above plot although he has people in Cuba who are organized. (S)

The Cuban revolutionists in Mexico, according to T-12's source, have a ship called the "Blue Chip", captained by TULIO PRIETO, which ship is reportedly at Tuxpan, Merida, Mexico. Another ship, name unknown, owned by one CARAMES, a former police chief under PRIO, is also now in Merida. (It is believed that CARAMES is identical to JOSE CARAMES, who was previously reported as one of the owners of the "Mollie-O", a boat which has been reported from time to time in Miami as being of a suspicious category with regard to revolutionary activities.) CARL MARISTANY is expected to come to Miami soon from Mexico. (S)

There is considerable friction between the July 26 members in Mexico and the PRIO group in Mexico. According to T-12's source, members of the July 26 group in Mexico are unaware of the fact, as alleged by T-12's source, that CARLOS PRIO financed the landing of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba. (S)

T-12's source feels that if the revolution against BATISTA succeeds, the July 26 people will be pretty well eliminated from influence in the Cuban Government because they do not have the power and backing of the PRIO group. (S)

**V. ALLEGED PLANS TO USE HAITI
AS A BASE FOR REVOLUTIONARY
OPERATIONS**

On July 3, 1957, T-2 advised that General ALBERTO BAYO GIRAUD and his son ALBERTO BAYO COSGAYA, who have been previously mentioned under Section IV of this report had gone by plane from Miami to Haiti on or about June 25, 1957, in order to establish contact with A. F. W. GRIFFIN, JR., United States Naval Depot, Box 33, Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. T-2 said that this was for the purpose of aiding FIDEL CASTRO who is reported leading a group of Cuban revolutionaries in the Sierra Maestro Mountains in Cuba and also for establishing contact with Ex-Cuban army officers in Haiti.

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T-2 said that ALBERTO BAYO, JR. returned to Miami by airline from Haiti on June 29, 1957, after having apparently failed to establish contact with GRIFFIN. He proceeded to the home of MANOLO FERNANDEZ, an associate of CARLOS PRIO, who resides at 1521½ Southwest Second Street, Miami.

T-2 pointed out that immediately before the BAYOs went to Haiti, they stayed at the Airways Hotel, Miami, for 2 days after arriving from New York City and that while there the BAYOs were in conference with CARLOS PRIO. T-2 said that it appeared at the time that PRIO hoped to establish a base of operation in Haiti. T-2 also reported on July 3, 1957, that FIDEL CASTRO had allegedly decided to place General BAYO in charge of military tactics and preparations and that CASTRO expected PRIO to provide BAYO with funds.

On July 8, 1957, T-2 reported having received the following additional information: General ALBERTO BAYO was arrested on Friday, July 5, 1957, by the authorities in Haiti and he was still in jail as of July 7, 1957. He was arrested because the Haitian authorities believed him to be in contact with Haitian Communists. Also arrested at the same time with him was an American, JAMES BARTON UNDERWOOD, who had travelled with the BAYOs to Haiti from Miami. T-2 said that UNDERWOOD is a New Yorker and had apparently met the BAYOs in New York City prior to this trip.

T-2 said that he had learned through an official source that when BAYO was arrested he was in possession of maps and plans relating to revolutionary activities in the Province of Oriente, Cuba. T-2 said that he had learned through another source that on June 25 or 26, ALBERTO BAYO, JR. placed a long distance telephone call from Port-au-Prince, Haiti to MANOLO FERNANDEZ, 1528½ Southwest 2nd Street, telephone number FR 3-2950 and disclosed that an emissary was expected to arrive in Miami within twenty-four hours, bearing information from FIDEL CASTRO.

On June 28, BAYO again contacted MANOLO FERNANDEZ from Port-au-Prince, and FERNANDEZ advised that the emissary MOISES CRESPO, had arrived in Miami from Cuba with a letter from FIDEL CASTRO, addressed to PRIO and advising PRIO that General BAYO would be in charge of all military arrangements, including the purchase of supplies.

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T-2 said that following the arrival in Miami on June 29, 1957, of BAYO, JR. from Haiti, that BAYO, JR. had conferences with PRIO on July 1 and 2. BAYO, JR. disappeared from Miami on July 3, 1957, and his whereabouts is presently unknown to T-2. T-2 said that while BAYO, JR. was in Miami, he stayed at the home of MANOLO FERNANDEZ.

T-2 said that he also learned through a source in Haiti that BAYO, SR. is a Communist and that his particular function and mission was to obtain control of the Cuban Army and to indoctrinate it little by little along Communist lines.

With further regard to General ALBERTO BAYO, SR., T-2 advised that he was born March 28, 1892, at Camaguey, Cuba, but later went to Spain, where he served with the Spanish Republican Army; later he went to Mexico, sponsored by LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, whom T-2 described as being the Communist Mexican labor leader. T-2 said BAYO now possesses a Mexican passport. His son, ALBERTO BAYO, JR., was born in 1927 in Spain.

T-2 said that he had learned also from his source in Haiti that BAYO, SR. had an interview in Haiti with Dr. FRANCISCO DUVILIERE, Haitian political leader, at which time DUVILIERE told BAYO "Of course CARLOS PRIO can have a base in Haiti if I become President. Didn't he help me with arms and money?"

T-2 said that PRIO had sent TEMISTOCLES FUENTES to Haiti several months ago for the purpose of establishing contact with DUVILIERE and that PRIO subsequently sent arms to Haiti for DUVILIERE, but that these arms were discovered and TEMISTOCLES was forced to go into hiding. T-2 said that Haitian officials know that FUENTES gave money to DUVILIERE from PRIO. T-2 said that PRIO extricated FUENTES from Haiti by sending DANIEL VASQUEZ, Cuban pilot to Haiti by a commercial airline and that VASQUEZ drove FUENTES by car to the Dominican border, where he delivered FUENTES to POLICARPO SOLER, Cuban gangster and gun-man, who was in charge of the Cuban revolutionary camp which operated in the Dominican Republic from about October, 1956, to April, 1957. T-1 said that FUENTES returned to Miami from the Dominican Republic in April, 1957.

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T-2 said that according to his source, General BAYO will be in charge of an expeditionary force against the BATISTA Government. T-2 was of the opinion that no invasion was imminent in view of the time that would be required by BAYO to organize such a force. T-2 said that BAYO and his son are living somewhere in the Miami area, but not in Miami proper.

On July 10, 1957, American Embassy at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, advised that the ~~Haitian~~ Police had arrested ALBERTO BAYO GIRAUD on July 5, 1957, in connection with an alleged arms plot involving American citizen JAMES BARTON UNDERWOOD and some former ~~Haitian~~ army officers and that BAYO was deported on July 6, 1957. The Embassy stated that UNDERWOOD who was still in the custody of the ~~Haitian~~ authorities then claimed that BAYO is a Communist and that he is involved in the activities of the PRIO - CASTRO rebels in Cuba.

On July 22, 1957, T-2 advised that General BAYO told PRIO after he returned to Miami upon being released by the ~~Haitian~~ authorities, that he was arrested, but had been able to talk himself out of prison because of his knowledge of the French language.

T-2 said that on July 6, 1957, he was present in Havana when FRANCOIS MAGLIORE, a ~~Haitian~~, came there claiming to represent the Chief of the Military Junta of Haiti. MAGLIORE reported the arrest of General BAYO and JAMES BARTON UNDERWOOD in Haiti, stating that BAYO and UNDERWOOD had been conspiring with ex-army officers of Haiti concerning a revolution which was aimed primarily against Cuba rather than against Haiti. T-2 said that he later determined, however, that MAGLIORE and General BAYO flew from Haiti to Miami aboard the same plane on July 6, 1957, after which MAGLIORE proceeded to Havana to make the above described report. MAGLIORE did not mention that he had left Haiti on the same plane with BAYO and that BAYO was then in the United States.

On July 25, 1957, T-9 reported having received information to the effect that UNDERWOOD wrote a letter from Port-au-Prince in June, 1957, claiming to be engaged in a plan to detain General BAYO in order to deliver him to the Cuban authorities in return for \$60,000.00. UNDERWOOD claimed he was to lure BAYO to Cuba on the pretext of taking him to FIDEL CASTRO in the Sierra Maestra Mountains. T-9 ~~Q~~

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said that UNDERWOOD was born in Louisville, Kentucky on September 30, 1896, served a prison term of 1 year for desertion from the Army and was dishonorably discharged from both Army and Navy for fraudulent enlistments; that UNDERWOOD has had a very questionable background throughout his adult life including allegations of fraud in connection with war contracts during World War II. (S)

On July 29, 1957, PIERRE L. PARET, Chief of Police, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, advised that UNDERWOOD had been "evicted" from Haiti and that he allegedly returned to New York via the Dominican Republic by PAA Flight 218, on July 28, 1957.

On August 14, 1957, Mr. CECIL NEIGHBORS, Office of Naval Intelligence, Miami, advised that JAMES BARTON UNDERWOOD, had, following his return to the United States, gone from New York to Havana via Miami under the name ROGER BROWN; had arrived in Havana on August 4, 1957, and had registered at the hotel Nacionale as BARTON BAYO LENA and had checked out of that hotel on August 13, 1957.

On September 23, 1957, Mr. WALLACE ROUSE, Port Chester, New York, advised that WILLIAM WINGFIELD, who had been in contact with PRIO in New York City, told ROUSE that if the newly elected President of Haiti is the candidate which had been backed by PRIO that PRIO would have Haiti as a base from which to operate against BATISTA.

The September 24, 1957, issue of the "Miami Daily News" carried an article entitled "Violence Looms in Haiti As DUVALIER Claims Vote" by the Associated Press, dateline September 24, 1957, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. This article disclosed that Dr. FRANCOIS DUVALIER had rolled up a top-heavy lead in the Presidential election returns on September 24, 1957, and that a losing candidate had hinted at violence. Newspaper reports reflect that Haiti is presently under military rule and that DUVALIER has not yet been installed in Office.

With further regard to JAMES BARTON UNDERWOOD on October 3, 1957, Mr. JULES DUBOIS, Miami representative of the Chicago Tribune Press and a member of the Inter-American Press Association, advised that following UNDERWOOD's reported release from prison in Haiti, that he was in the hotel Nacionale in Havana, Cuba and at which time he observed UNDERWOOD at that hotel. UNDERWOOD acknowledged that he was registered

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there under the alias of BARTON BAYO LENA. Mr. DUBOIS said that UNDERWOOD told him that he had gone to Haiti with the two BAYOs for the purpose of delivering them to the Cuban authorities in Cuba for which he had been offered the sum of \$100,000.00 by the Cuban authorities. UNDERWOOD claimed that he had almost succeeded in carrying out this mission. Mr. DUBOIS said that he made inquiry of the desk clerk at the Nacionale Hotel and learned that UNDERWOOD's hotel room was being paid for by the Cuban Bureau of Investigations. Mr. DUBOIS also learned that Colonel ORLANDO PEDRO, Chief of the Bureau of Investigations, Cuban National Police, paid the expenses of UNDERWOOD during most of his stay in Cuba.

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VI. ALLEGED RECRUITING AND TRAINING

A. Concerning JOSE LUIS DIVINO MURILLO SANTIAGO

On June 7, 1957, T-2 reported that he had received information from two separate sources to the effect that CARLOS PRIO was again rounding up his men preparatory to some revolutionary plan, and that his men were being instructed to contact JOSE MURILLO at the Palms Hotel, Miami.

On June 24, 1957, JOSE LUIS DIVINO MURILLO SANTIAGO was interviewed by Special Agents NICK F. STAMES and GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. MURILLO said that he was born March 25, 1925, in Jebacoa, Manzanillo, Oriente Province, Cuba, and was admitted to the United States on September 9, 1955, for permanent residence. His Alien Registration Number is A10183784.

He denied that he had been engaged in any recruiting activities on behalf of CARLOS PRIO or anybody else. He acknowledged having met PRIO but claimed that he did not know him personally. He denied having recruited any of the expeditioners who left Miami on the "Corinthea."

MURILLO acknowledged having been in the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic, and said that his roommate, LUIS VOLTE, had also been in the same camp. MURILLO said that he is unemployed and was last employed as a bus boy at the Balmoral Hotel, Miami Beach, and was planning to go to California to visit his brother, B. MURILLO, 1025 W. 23rd Street, Los Angeles.

B. Concerning SERGIO EUPLIO HEREDIA Y CORRALES

In connection with a separate investigation, Miami Informant T-13 reported on July 19, 1957 that SERGIO HEREDIA, who claimed to be a former Cuban representative, residing at the Royalton Hotel, Miami, had sought the assistance of HARRY ROLLIN, Miami, in carrying on revolutionary activities for the following week in Holguin and Guantanamo, Cuba. HEREDIA disclosed that he had two brothers employed at the United States Navy Base, Guantanamo, Cuba, allegedly assisting

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revolutionary followers of CARLOS PRIO. T-13 said that HEREDIA had propositioned ROLLIN to go to Cuba to train the revolutionists in the use of firearms, but that ROLLIN had declined this offer.

On August 12, 1957, T-2 reported that two Americans, CHARLES BLASDEL and JULIO FUENTES had been recruited by HEREDIA for revolutionary activities in Cuba, and that BLASDEL and FUENTES had departed Miami after attending a meeting with CARLOS PRIO. Also present at the meeting were HEREDIA and HARRY ROLLIN. T-2 said that ROLLIN later proceeded to Cuba on August 9, 1957.

On August 13, 1957, T-5 advised that CHARLES WESLEY BLASDEL, JULIO FUENTES and HARRY ROLLIN had been arrested by the Cuban authorities in Cuba and were being involuntarily deported to Miami. T-5 said that BLASDEL and FUENTES, according to the Cuban police, were recruited in Miami by SERGIO HEREDIA to go to Cuba and proceed to Guantanamo for the purpose of training some 150 men in the use of firearms and grenades.

On August 13, 1957, T-2 expressed the opinion that HEREDIA had actually been operating a confidence scheme against PRIO, using BLASDEL, FUENTES and ROLLIN as window dressing.

BLASDEL, FUENTES and ROLLIN returned to Miami on August 14, 1957, and were interviewed by Special Agents LEMAN L. STAFFORD, JR. and GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR.

BLASDEL, who was then residing at 121 N. E. 5th Street, Miami, advised on August 14, 1957, that he met HEREDIA in Miami, and that HEREDIA questioned BLASDEL concerning his previous military experience as a United States paratrooper in the United States Army, and HEREDIA wanted to know if BLASDEL possessed knowledge of guerrilla warfare.

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HEREDIA then recruited BLASDEL to train a group of 156 Cubans located near Guantanamo, Cuba; later HEREDIA claimed he had over 200 men. He offered BLASDEL \$500.00 upon arrival at Guantanamo to train these men in the use of grenades, pistols, rifles, machine guns and submachine guns.

On August 6, 1957, immediately prior to departure, BLASDEL, FUENTES and ROLLIN and HEREDIA were driven to the home of MARISOL ALBA on Dillido Island, Miami Beach, Florida, where they were introduced to CARLOS PRIO. PRIO shook hands with those present and then remarked to BLASDEL, "it is a very nice thing that young Americans are fighting for independence and democracy." BLASDEL said that he told PRIO that he had military experience and instructions in the use of firearms. As the party got up to leave HEREDIA remarked to PRIO, "O. K. Mr. President," and then said goodbye.

Shortly thereafter BLASDEL and FUENTES departed for Cuba, having been furnished \$100.00 by HEREDIA with the understanding that they were to receive \$500.00 from a contact in Cuba. However, upon meeting this contact, PASTOR TARRERO, they learned that he knew nothing about HEREDIA's plans and they received no money from him.

BLASDEL said that FUENTES had no military experience and could not have trained any revolutionaries. BLASDEL frankly admitted that he and FUENTES had intended only to obtain the \$500.00 without performing any services in return. He said that he possessed no information of HEREDIA having received any money from PRIO, and that HEREDIA told him that he should take his orders solely from HEREDIA. BLASDEL said that as a result of this trip to Cuba he now realized that HEREDIA's proposition was a big hoax, apparently for the purpose of obtaining money from PRIO, and that it became obvious to him as a result of this trip that HEREDIA was not the head of any revolutionary group in Cuba, did not have any organization, and that HEREDIA had made false representations. The present whereabouts of BLASDEL is unknown.

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On August 14, 1957, JULIO FUENTES, 93 N. W. 31st Street, Miami, gave similar information but did not admit having met PRIO, although he acknowledged having gone to the home of MARISOL ALBA on Dillido Island. FUENTES claimed that he merely went on the trip to Cuba as an interpreter and escort for BLASDEL, and he claimed that they planned to leave Cuba immediately after receiving the \$500.00, which they had been offered by HEREDIA.

On August 14, 1957, JOSEPH EMMANUEL HARRY ROLLIN, then residing at the South American Hotel, Miami, now residing 5056 S. Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that HEREDIA first claimed, in about July, 1957, to have come to Miami for the purpose of getting \$6,000.00 from PRIO to obtain guns at the United States Navy Base, Guantanamo. ROLLIN admitted having met PRIO, along with HEREDIA, BLASDEL and FUENTES, at the home of "MARISOL," who said that PRIO remarked that he was glad to know that American boys were interested in freedom in Cuba, and that PRIO remarked to BLASDEL, "you don't speak Spanish but you speak enough to call BATISTA a SOB." ROLLIN stated on August 9, 1957, he went to Cuba carrying a letter for HEREDIA, but this letter was never delivered and ROLLIN was placed in jail with BLASDEL and FUENTES, who had been arrested by the Cuban authorities at Santiago, Cuba.

On August 18, 1957, SERGIO EUPLIO HEREDIA CORRALES, now reportedly living at the Palms Hotel, Miami, was interviewed by Special Agents STAFFORD and DAVIS, upon termination of an interview of him by Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, following his return to Miami from Jamaica on August 17, 1957.

HEREDIA admitted being a friend of CARLOS PRIO, but stated that he is affiliated with the Free Orthodox Party of Cuba. He denied having gone to Cuba in July, 1957 to obtain guns at the United States Navy Base. He admitted having met FUENTES, BLASDEL and ROLLIN, and said that he told them that he was the leader of a group of 300 or 400 in Santiago, Cuba, whereupon FUENTES advanced the idea that he and his two companions train this group.

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HEREDIA said that he offered to put them in touch with CARLOS PRIO. He said that he lent FUENTES and BLASDEL money for airline travel before they contacted PRIO; that he then arranged for an audience with PRIO for FUENTES, BLASDEL, ROLLIN and himself on August 6, at which time FUENTES, BLASDEL and ROLLIN expressed to PRIO their desire to fight for the downfall of BATISTA. HEREDIA said that PRIO then remarked to the effect that he was very glad that there were Americans interested in the noble cause of independence in Cuba and willing to fight for it. HEREDIA said that after BLASDEL, FUENTES and ROLLIN left the room he then talked privately with PRIO and told PRIO that the other three had no money for expenses and that he himself had obtained airline tickets for two of them but had nothing else to give them. HEREDIA said that PRIO then peeled off two \$100.00 bills from money in his pocket and said that this was to be used for the boys' expenses.

HEREDIA said that prior to the departure of FUENTES and ROLLIN that same day he gave them the name of PASTOR TARRERO, a PRIO chief in Santiago, as a person to contact, but he denied stating that TARRERO would pay them \$500.00.

On August 9, 1957, ROLLIN departed Miami on the same mission, according to HEREDIA, with money given him by HEREDIA from the same funds supplied by PRIO. On the same day HEREDIA departed for Jamaica with expectation of being prepared for a hop to Cuba.

On August 20, 1957, ROLLIN advised Special Agents STAFFORD and DAVIS that he, BLASDEL and FUENTES had contacted attorney GINO NEGRETTI on August 15, 1957, and that on August 19, 1957, NEGRETTI, in the presence of a Cuban named MARTINEZ, gave each of them \$20.00, advising them that PRIO was going to furnish each with money, and NEGRETTI instructed them to recontact him on August 20, 1957. ROLLIN said on August 20, 1957, MARTINEZ, in the absence of NEGRETTI, gave each of them \$180.00 and told BLASDEL to "stick around" as there would be more money. ROLLIN said that NEGRETTI described MARTINEZ as being a representative of CARLOS PRIO.

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It is to be noted that GINO NEGRETTI represents many of PRIO's followers in Miami and is known to be on very friendly terms with PRIO.

It is to be noted that MARISOL ALBA, 727 E. DiLido Drive, DiLido Island, Miami Beach, is the wife of DANIEL VAZQUEZ, who is a close friend of CARLOS PRIO, and whose name has been previously mentioned in this report.

On September 6, 1957, Immigration and Naturalization Service Investigator WILLIAM O. MORRIS took a sworn statement from MARISOL ALBA, whose full name is MARIA SOLEDAD ALBA Y VAZQUEZ. She admitted having been acquainted with PRIO as a personal friend for twenty years and said that PRIO frequently visits in her home. When questioned as to whether HEREDIA, BLASDEL, FUENTES and ROLLIN had been in her house during the first part of August, she replied that during the first weeks of August Dr. PRIO came to her house and there were some other persons mentioned present. She said that "Dr. NEGRETTI" introduced her to BLASDEL and FUENTES. When specifically questioned as to whether PRIO had met in her home FUENTES, ROLLIN (and VICHOT) at any time during the first weeks of August, 1957, she answered "I think that they were there during the time that Dr. PRIO came to my house to visit me and he said hello to them. It was a social party." She said that Dr. NEGRETTI was on the porch and PRIO was in the living room.

With regard to BICHOT, it is to be noted that HEREDIA, FUENTES and ROLLIN said that BICHOT accompanied them in the car to the home of MARISOL ALBA. HEREDIA advised that BICHOT is the personal chauffeur of PRIO and resides at 130 N. E. 23rd Street, Miami.

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~~SECRET~~C. Training Pamphlet

On June 11, 1957, Mr. E. DAVID ROSEN, Assistant United States Attorney, Miami, made temporarily available to Special Agent GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. for examination a pamphlet which he had obtained from a person whose identity he could not disclose. Mr. ROSEN described this person as being a Miami attorney who had merely loaned him this pamphlet. Mr. ROSEN said the pamphlet was apparently being used by Cuban revolutionaries in the Miami area. It is not known whether this pamphlet is being used by followers of CARLOS PRIO or by other Cubans.

An examination of this pamphlet reflects that it is entitled "A Soldier's ABC," and was published in Mexico in 1955. It purports to be a summary of military science. The author, unidentified, concludes his foreword with the statement "If the heroic youth who attacked the Moncada Barracks had had military experience, the Monstrous Crime which was committed with those who surrendered, would not have happened. For the lack of this elementary knowledge, their precious lives were lost at the sadistic hands of those who dishonored the noble uniform of our army forever, and other officers will know how to avenge the glory and the honor of that institution."

It is to be noted that the attack on the Moncada Barracks was led by FIDEL CASTRO, leader of the July 26 Movement and not by PRIO.

The Manual relates to Training, Combat, Rules of Discipline, Security Measures, Nomenclature of Weapons, Combat in the City, Combat Teams, Defense, Combat in the Field, and in general, Methods of Guerrilla warfare.

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~~SECRET~~VII. ARMS SEIZURES BY UNITED STATES CUSTOMS, MIAMIA. Seizure August 13, 1957 Involving ALFRED C. Z. GONZALEZ and GIL DE GIBAJA, Miami

The August 14, 1957 issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled "U. S. Agent Links Weapons And Cuban Rebel Aid Plans," by CECIL MANN, Herald Staff Writer. This article disclosed that a \$50,000.00 cache of arms was seized by United States Customs, Miami, on August 13, 1957, at the home of GIL DE GIBAJA, age 46, of 1050 N. E. 110th Street, Miami. The article disclosed that DE GIBAJA, a naturalized citizen, and his cousin, ALFRED C. Z. GONZALEZ GARCIA, age 47, former top ranking official in the regime of ex-Cuban President CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, were arrested and that both pleaded not guilty to charges of violating the Neutrality Act before United States Commissioner ROGER E. DAVIS. Their attorney was GINO NEGRETTI.

United States Customs Agent WILLIAM LANKFORD advised on August 13, 1957, that this seizure was based upon a tip from the Washington, D. C. office of United States Customs. He said the seizure included 8 or 10 anti-tank rifles and 300 or 400 carbines believed to be of Italian make. Both men arrested were released under bond. Mr. LANKFORD said that he possessed no information as of that date concerning other principals or the identity of the Cuban group for whom these guns were intended.

On August 13, 1957, T-2 advised that GONZALEZ is a member of the Autentico Party and is a PRIO man.

On August 23, 1957, Mr. JOSEPH THURMAN, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, advised that his office had received information from an informant to the effect that JOSE IRIARTE, a Cuban friend of CARLOS PRIO, who operates a travel agency at 368 Audubon Avenue, New York City, was in the car with GONZALEZ and DE GIBAJA just two blocks before police stopped their car and trailer.

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B. Seizure October 13, 1957 Involving DANIEL VAZQUEZ,
ADALBERTO ALVARADO And HUMBERTO ALVARADO

The October 14, 1957 issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled "Gun Cache for Cuba is Seized," by BOB HARDIN, Herald Staff Writer. This article disclosed that United States Customs Agents and Florida Highway Patrolmen arrested DANIEL VAZQUEZ, age 31, described as a long-time friend of ex-Cuban President CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS; ADALBERTO ALVARADO, age 46, of Cuba, and his brother, HUMBERTO, age 34, of 137 N. W. 34th Terrace, Miami, on October 13, 1957, on the Florida Turnpike near Pompano. The article disclosed that four anti-tank guns and 200 carbines bound for Cuban rebels were seized in possession of the above three individuals after they had been trailed 500 miles. The Cubans had two cars and a trailer loaded with guns and ammunitions. More than 20,000 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. The guns came from Alexandria, Virginia, according to United States Customs.

It is to be noted that DANIEL VAZQUEZ has been previously mentioned in this report.

On October 7, 1957, T-2 reported that RAY FORKER, of Savannah, Georgia, a retired Colonel of the United States Army, had been selling guns to Cubans representing CARLOS PRIO; that FORKER had been storing these guns in a warehouse in Savannah which FORKER used in connection with a pinball machine business; and that these guns were being transported by private cars to Miami.

T-2 said that RAY FORKER had sold the "Blue Chip" (mentioned in Section IV of this report) to PRIO for the sum of \$12,000.00 before this boat left for Mexico.

On October 16, 1957, Mr. WILLIAM LANKFORD, United States Customs, Miami, advised that the above-described arms seizure resulted from investigation at Savannah, Georgia, where retired Army Colonel FORKER had allegedly stored these guns, and that a fourth man, GUIDO BUSTAMANTE, was believed implicated in the transportation of these guns.

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VIII. THE UPRISING AT CIENFUEGOS, CUBA
SEPTEMBER 5, 1957

On September 4, 1957, T-9 advised having received information to the effect that a revolutionary attack against the BATISTA Government would take place on September 5, 1957. The attack, according to T-9, was to be led by Lieutenant MIGUEL PONS, of the Cuban Navy, and would commence at 6:45 a.m. when his ship "The Baire PE 203" would open fire on the Cuban Navy headquarters in Havana. Other ships involved in the coordinated attack were to be the "Baribe PE 201," "Siboney PE 205," "Jose Marti F 301" and the "Antonio Meceo F 302." The ships were to proceed to sea and conduct a token shelling of the Presidential Palace while en route. Once out of the harbor the ships would lay off the coast and fire on the Army headquarters at Camp Colombia. T-9 said that according to the source 58 Navy officers, 125 Army officers and 22 motorized police officers were involved in the conspiracy; that Air Force and the Naval Air Force were also involved. The Air Force was to take off from Camp Colombia and would thereafter be based at the Naval Air Station at Mariel.

According to the information received by T-9, this plan allegedly had the support of the College of Lawyers and Doctors and the Bankers Association. It was stated that ANTONIO VARONA heads the cooperating civilian groups, and that FELIPE PAZOS was to be installed as President of a provisional government and would remain in power for eighteen months while preparing for free and honest elections.

Lieutenant PONS, according to T-9's source, was to be chief of the combined military staff. Colonel RAMON BARQUIN was to be liberated and made chief of the Army. The plan also included the taking over of radio stations and the broadcasting of safe conduct instructions for President BATISTA.

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Miami newspaper reports on September 6, 1957 reflected that an uprising, involving elements of the Cuban Navy and Army, took place at Cienfuegos, Cuba, on September 5, 1957. The uprising was soon crushed by government troops which were dispatched to the scene of the uprising.

On September 6, 1957, Immigration and Naturalization Service Investigator JOSEPH THURMAN, Miami, reported having received information from JESUS ESTRADA, who claimed to have attended a meeting on September 5, 1957, between 12:20 p.m. and 12:30 p.m., with CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, and others, at the home of Colonel RAPHAEL IZQUIERDO, Aide to PRIO, at which time PRIO stated that the uprising at Cienfuegos, Cuba which had just been announced that day was under the direction of his people and that seven members of the Cuban Naval Training Detachment had joined his forces.

On September 6, 1957, T-2 advised that he had received information from official Cuban sources that the situation at Cienfuegos was under complete control of the BATISTA Government. T-2 said that the insurgents, many of whom were members of the FIDEL CASTRO July 26 Movement, dressed as Cuban Navy officers, had surprised the Navy garrison at Cienfuegos on September 5, 1957, and had succeeded in occupying some outer buildings.

T-2 said that he had received information from several sources which indicated that CARLOS PRIO was completely surprised by the uprising and had nothing whatsoever to do with it but may be attempting to claim credit.

The September 7, 1957 issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled "BATISTA Points to PRIO," by GEORGE SOUTHWORTH, Herald Assistant City Editor. This article, which was date lined Havana, reflected that President FULGENCIO BATISTA placed all the blame for the uprising on CARLOS PRIO.

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On October 3, 1957, Mr. JULES DU BOIS, Miami representative of the "Chicago Tribune Press" and member of the Inter-American Press Association, advised that on September 28, 1957, during a personal conversation with CARLOS PRIO, PRIO disclaimed any responsibility for the Cienfuegos uprising.

On September 27, 1957, Investigator WILLIAM O. MORRIS, Immigration and Naturalization Service, took a sworn statement from ARMANDO LORA Y HERNANDEZ, born September 25, 1922, Havana, Cuba, who stated that he had arrived in Miami on September 27, 1957, from Havana, via Pan American Airways. LORA stated that he had come to the United States because of political persecution; that he is a member of the Orthodox Party; that he has always been against BATISTA and had fought in the uprising at Cienfuegos on September 5, 1957. He said that he had about fifty men under his command with arms and about 150 without arms, and that "we had an agreement with the Naval Station to strike a blow against BATISTA." He said that they had anticipated that part of the Army would unite with them but that they did not unite with the Army, although some members of the National Police had united with them. He said that the overall plan included units from other Naval Stations in addition to that at Cienfuegos, and that he did not know why the other installations had not joined them in the revolution as planned. He said that about 150 or 200 men of FIDEL CASTRO's forces joined in the rebellion, and he said that his group was part of FIDEL CASTRO's organization.

When questioned as to who inspired and organized the rebellion, he stated that he did not know but that he thought it was inspired by the Navy. He said that CARLOS PRIO had absolutely nothing to do with the uprising, although there were Autentico Party sympathizers asking for help just like the rest of the people in Cienfuegos.

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LORA said he did not know PRIO; that he is not a friend of the Autenticos; and that he has participated politically against them because they are thieves and had robbed Cuba.

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IX. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS OF ALLEGED
EXPEDITIONS

On September 5, 1957, Immigration & Naturalization Service Investigator JOSEPH THURMAN, Miami, advised that JESUS ESTRADA, previously mentioned in this report, attended a meeting with CARLOS PRIO on September 3, 1957, at which time PRIO explained, according to ESTRADA, that he was now in the process of forming an expedition which would leave from Tampa, Florida; that he had some planes available and that PRIO considered Tampa to be a logical place for such an expedition because there are many Latins and not much surveillance in Tampa.

Report of Immigration & Naturalization Service Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN, dated January 13, 1957, Miami, in the PRIO case reflects that ESTRADA reported having attended a meeting with PRIO at the home of Colonel RAFAEL ISQUIERDO, at which time PRIO privately told ESTRADA that BATISTA's days are numbered and that he is planning a big expedition which would strike at three provinces at one time. This same report reflects that on September 10, 1957, ESTRADA reported having attended another meeting on September 9, 1957, at which time PRIO told ESTRADA to stand by for an expedition; that PAULA (JOSEPH PAULA, owner of PAULA's Restaurant, Miami,) was handling the recruitment for the expedition and was receiving \$25,000.00 for such services; that the contact man in Tampa was Doctor MUNOZ (not otherwise identified).

It is to be noted that no information has been received substantiating the above information reported by ESTRADA and circumstances indicate that PRIO may have intentionally planted this information with ESTRADA for the purpose of camouflaging other plans.

On August 23, 1957, Miami Informant T-2 reported that ORLANDO GARCIA VASQUEZ, an associate of CARLOS PRIO, who has been spending most of his time in Costa Rica, had reportedly departed Miami on August 23, 1957, for Costa Rica via Pan American Airways after allegedly negotiating an agreement between PRIO and EUFEMIO FERNANDEZ, former Cuban Police Official and Caribbean Legion Member, who resides in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he is a close friend of the secretary of JOSE FIGUERES, President of Costa Rica.

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T-2 expressed the belief that a major revolutionary attempt would be launched by PRIO by September 15, 1957, from Florida and from the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico with the possibility of Costa Rica being used as a third base of operations.

On September 13, 1957, T-9 reported that ORLANDO GARCIA VASQUEZ, when in Costa Rica, had stated that MARIO DELIO MASIP MASIQUE, a Cuban henchman of PRIO's, had arrived in San Jose from Miami on September 6, 1957. T-9 reported having received information that since his arrival MASIP had instructed Cuban exiles in San Jose to try to get to Miami as soon as possible to join PRIO in launching a new front against BATISTA, either from Florida or Mexico. T-9 said that ORLANDO GARCIA was planning to leave Costa Rica for Florida on September 13, 1957. (S)

T-9 said that upon his return from a trip to Miami on August 23, 1957, ORLANDO GARCIA brought back instructions from PRIO to dissolve any Cuban group that had any intention of invading Cuba. T-9 said that according to GARCIA, the fact that United States authorities had confiscated arms destined for Cuban rebels was the determining factor. (S)

On October 1, 1957, ORLANDO GARCIA VASQUEZ, 251 Southwest 12th Street, came to the Miami Office, reported that he had returned on September 29, 1957, via Pan American Airlines Flight 732 from Costa Rica via Pan American Airways and that there are only about 35 Cubans left in San Jose. He said that all of these men are hoping to come to the United States; that there are no organized activities in Costa Rica and that there is no cooperation between President JOSE FIGUERES of Costa Rica and PRIO. He also claimed there is no Cuban training camp in Costa Rica and that EUFEMIO FERNANDEZ is resting on his reputation and is not engaged in any revolutionary activities.

It is to be noted that ORLANDO GARCIA VASQUEZ was accompanied to the Miami Office by DANIEL VAZQUEZ, who has been previously mentioned in this report.

X. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS INVOLVING
ALLEGED PLANS BY PRIO TO USE
AIRPLANES

On June 11, 1957, T-2 reported having received information to the effect that CARLOS PRIO had two C-45

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planes at Marathon, Florida, and that T-2's Informant had been sent by PRIO to chauffeur a Cuban aviator named VERDAGUER to Marathon on May 29, 1957, for reasons unknown to T-2's Informant.

On June 26 and July 2, 3, and 10, 1957, SA CHARLES W. KELLY made observations at the Marathon Airport, Marathon, Florida, but no C-45 planes were observed. On July 10, 1957, Mr. HARRY SENNING, Manager, Orange State Oil Company, Bulk Plant, which is located adjacent to the Marathon Airport, advised SA KELLY that he is the unofficial manager of the airport. Mr. SENNING said that he had never seen any C-45 planes land on this field; although, in the past on several occasions planes of Cuban registry had made emergency landings.

On the same date, Mr. D. M. ANDREWS, Constable, District 3, Marathon, Florida, who is a pilot and who maintains an airplane at the Marathon Airport, advised that he has maintained a close watch on this airport for several years upon the request of another Federal Investigative Agency and that he has not seen any C-45 planes at that field. He said that the only Cuban pilot with whom he had become friendly was one "VERDAGUER" had had been a pilot for the Aero Inter-Americano Expresso which had made two emergency landings at the airport. He possessed no information indicating that VERDAGUER had engaged in any irregular activity on those occasions. It is to be noted that ROBERTO and GUILLERMO VERDAGUER, brothers, are Cuban pilots formerly employed by the Aero Inter-Americano Expresso Company, but who are now employed in Mexico. They are reportedly followers of PRIO.

On October 7, 1957, T-5 advised that RAFAEL CASTRO SAN ROMAN, a former Cuban Navy Officer, had been arrested October 2, 1957, by the Cuban authorities following his arrival on October 1, 1957, in Cuba from Miami. SAN ROMAN told T-5 that on about September 29, 1957, DANIEL VAZQUEZ, Miami Cuban pilot and friend of CARLOS PRIO, disclosed to SAN ROMAN that the Cuban Revolutionaries in Miami had five B-25 airplanes located at Tampa, Tallahassee, and New York City; that these planes were scheduled to be brought

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individually to Miami International Airport from whence they would depart on October 10, 1957, individually; that they would rendezvous over Marathon, Florida, and would then proceed to Cuba for the purpose of bombing Camp Colombia. According to SAN ROMAN, each of these planes were scheduled to load 10 one hundred pound bombs in Miami before departing on this mission. SAN ROMAN claimed that VAZQUEZ had proposed to sign up SAN ROMAN as a pilot for one of these planes along with ROBERTO and GUILLERMO VERDAGUER, brothers, and ANTONIO MICHEL YABOR JUSTI, all pilots. SAN ROMAN, according to T-5 claimed that he did not know if PRIO was involved.

T-5 said that MICHEL is now in jail in Cuba, but that DANIEL VAZQUEZ did not know about MICHEL's imprisonment. T-5 said that the VERDAGUER brothers were reportedly in Mexico.

On the same day, T-2 reported similar information along with the allegations that the above planes would arrive in Miami between October 8 and 10, 1957, and park near hangars of the L. B. Smith Aircraft Corporation, located at Miami International Airport. T-2 said that this company is presently overhauling B-25s for the Venezuelan Government and that it was apparently felt that if the above five described B-25s were parked in the vicinity of the L. B. Smith Company, that these planes would not attract notice.

T-2 said that MICHEL YABOR, immediately prior to his arrest by the Cuban authorities in Cuba had been planning to return to Miami on the "Veramar" which he said is the same boat that DANIEL VAZQUEZ returned to Miami on along with ex-Lieutenant CROSS and RAUL DIAZ ARGUELLES, all of whom had made a clandestine landing in Cuba in a twin engine beachcraft as previously reported under Section III of this report. T-2 said that the "Veramar" is presently being detained in Cuba; that the crew of the boat are in jail and that the "Veramar" is Cuban owned boat which flies the Honduran Flag.

On October 7 and 8, 1957, Mr. HERROL BELLAMY, Executive Vice-President and General Manager of the L. B. Smith Aircraft Company, advised that his company is presently overhauling nine B-25 planes for the Venezuelan Government. He said that only one of these planes is presently equipped

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and that it would be ready for flight by the end of this week and would be delivered to MIAD, at the Air Force Reserve Base, Miami International Airport, for storage there by the Venezuelan Government. He said that the second plane would not be ready for at least two weeks and that the other B-25s would not be ready for use until later dates. Mr. BELLAMY said that all of these B-25s are fenced in and are maintained under guard and that it would be relatively impossible for anyone to use these planes without his knowledge. Mr. BELLAMY said that he possessed no information indicating any planned use of these planes by Cuban Revolutionaries.

Mr. BELLAMY also reported that he had returned from a plane hunting trip to the west coast and that if there were any B-25s anywhere in Florida, he would most likely know about them. He said that he knew of no such planes; that B-25s are scarce, and that the few not in service of the United States Air Force have been converted to executive planes by large corporations.

On October 7, 1957, Mr. MARTIN E. HANSEN, Supervisor, Control Tower, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Miami International Airport; Mr. HENRY B. IBBETSON, Assistant Supervisor of Communications, CAA, and Mr. WILLIAM J. BARKER, Aviation Safety District, CAA, advised that they possessed no information concerning any B-25s in the Miami area which were not known to be in legitimate use. They offered to immediately notify the Miami Office in the event any B-25s arrived in Miami under questionable circumstances or whose ownership and operation could not be satisfactorily accounted for.

SA HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD at Tampa, Florida, contacted Mr. HOOIE of the United States Customs Service on October 8, 1957, and he contacted Mr. PHIL CRAWFORD of the Immigration & Naturalization Service on October 9 and 10, 1957, and on October 8, 1957, he contacted Mr. BRUNER, Chief of the CAA, Tampa, for information concerning the above B-25s with negative results.

On October 8, 1957, the Mobile Office advised that investigation at Tallahassee, Florida, reflected that the only regular airport having landing facilities in Leon County for B-25 planes is the Tallahassee Municipal Airport

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and that authorities at this airport stated that no B-25 plane is there now and no such plane has been there for at least two weeks. A physical inspection of two landing strips in rural areas outside Tallahassee failed to disclose any B-25 planes.

On October 10, 1957, the New York Office advised that the CAA, CAB, INS, United States Customs, and airports in the metropolitan area, New York, were alerted and that none could furnish any substantiating information concerning the above described B-25 planes.

On October 10, 1957, Mr. WILLIAM LANKFORD, United States Customs, advised that he had surveyed airplane landing fields in the Miami area for B-25s with negative results.

**XI. REPORTS CONCERNING EFFORTS TO
ACQUIRE BOATS FOR ALLEGED
REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSES**

On June 27, 1957, T-2 reported having received information from a source to the effect that CARLOS PRIO had acquired two boats, one being under repair in the Miami area, and that one of these boats was going to Costa Rica to pick up EUFEMIO FERNANDEZ and men under his command and would then proceed to an island off the coast of Mexico for more men and arms and would then proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba.

A. Re: "Oldot"

On June 26, 1957, Miami Informant T-14 advised that on June 21, 1957, Miami Yacht Broker CHARLES MILLS sent two men to see WILLIAM LANCASTER, owner and master of the "Oldot", a houseboat docked at Nuta's Boatyard, Miami River. Upon visiting the "Oldot", a 53 foot gas motored eight knots speed American registered houseboat, the two men expressed a desire to charter this boat for a trip of five or six days to the Southwest end of Andros Island, British West Indies, for the alleged purpose of surveying commercial lobster fishing prospects. It is to be noted that Andros Island is a rather isolated island of the Bahaman group and is a logical approach to Cuba. T-14 said that one of the men who inquired about the "Oldot" told WILLIAM LANCASTER that he did not want his name entered on any documents. This man, who will be referred to as number 1, stated that he desired to depart Miami on

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the following Monday and that it would be unnecessary for the boat's owner to have his steward on board, but that he did desire to take along a skiff with an outboard motor. Number 1 also expected LANCASTER to pilot the boat. T-14 said that on June 23, 1957, CHARLES MILLS expressed to LANCASTER his opinion that the two prospective lessors of this boat were implicated in Cuban political matters and planned to meet another boat on the high seas.

T-14, who had an opportunity to view both of the men who attempted to charter this boat, examined a photograph of JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO and stated that he felt reasonably certain that HERRERO is identical to the number 1 man whom he described as being about 45 years of age; 5 feet, 11; stocky build; swarthy complexion; black hair and mustache and spoke no English. He described this man as being a Cuban.

T-14 described the number 2 man as being about 45 years of age, slender build, dark hair, fair complexion, and who spoke good English.

T-14 said that LANCASTER expected to enter into a contract that same day with CHARLES MILLS, his broker, for the above two men to charter this boat at \$100.00 per day.

It is to be noted that JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO has been previously identified in this report as being one of the individuals implicated in the purchase of the "Corinthea".

On June 28, 1957, T-12 advised that the two Cubans interested in chartering the "Oldot" never returned to see LANCASTER. (S)

On June 30, 1957, HANS MILTON, employee of CHARLES MILLS, Boat Broker, Miami River, identified ENRIQUE CASADO as one of two Cubans who had come to him and who had been interested in chartering the "Oldot". Mr. MILTON was unable to identify JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO. He said that he sent two Cubans to Nuta's Boatyard so that they could personally examine the "Oldot". MILTON said that he knew CASADO as a Cuban businessman who had expressed a desire to survey the craw fishing possibilities in the vicinity of the Andros Island. He also knew CASADO to be pro-PRIO and anti-BATISTA.

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Previous investigation in this case has indicated that ENRIQUE CASADO is a Cuban businessman who is associated with CARLOS PRIO. He presently resides in Miami.

B. "Sergeant Day Turner"

On August 20, 1957, T-11 advised that FILABERTO MARTIN residing at the Gomez Hotel, Miami, is the owner of the "Sergeant Day Turner", which is docked in the Miami River and that MARTIN had been recruiting deck hands ostensibly for a trip to Columbia. T-11 said that it was rumored around the Gomez Hotel; however, that MARTIN was actually trying to round up some Revolutionaries for a trip to Cuba.

Report of Immigration & Naturalization Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN, dated August 30, 1957, Miami, in the PRIO case reflects that an anonymous report was received by that office that the "Sergeant Day Turner" was probably being outfitted for use in connection with the Cuban Revolutionaries. Investigator AL CANTA ascertained that this boat was sold by the Eastern Shipping Corporation, Miami, to FILABERTO MARTIN for the sum of \$5,000.00 and that the boat was docked at Jones' Boatyard in the Miami River. Mr. CANTA determined that this boat had no motors and that it was intended to be used to haul school desks from Miami to Cuba by being towed by another boat.

C. Re: "John I. Morrell"

On June 3, 1957, T-2 advised that he had received information from a source that a converted LCI vessel, located on the Miami River above the 17th Avenue Bridge was being worked on preparatory to transporting Cuban Revolutionaries and arms from Miami to Cuba for the purpose of engaging in Revolution against the Government of BATISTA. T-2 said that his source had identified this vessel as the "John I. Morrell".

On June 8, 1957, Miami Informant T-15 advised that the M/V Motor Vessel "John I. Morrell" was in the process of being sold by its owner JOHN G. MURPHY, 695 Beach Boulevard, Pascagoula, Mississippi, pursuant to United States Maritime Commission approval, dated April 11, 1957, Transfer Order Number MA 3567. T-15 said this vessel is registered under the

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Honduran Flag. The purchaser is ANTONIO SANPERE, a citizen of Argentina, doing business in Caracas, Venezuela, as a distributor of automobiles, refrigerators, etc. T-15 said the "John I. Morrell" is 159 feet long, 215 gross tonnage; that the ceiling price was \$36,000.00, and that it is a converted LCI. T-15 said the deal appeared to be legitimate and T-15 possessed no evidence that it was to be used for any revolutionary purposes.

On June 8, 1957, Mr. DuBOIS KNAPP, 3464 Oak Avenue, Coconut Grove, Miami, advised that he is the Chief Engineer of this boat and is employed by ANTONIO SANPERE of Caracas, Venezuela, who is a distributor of automobiles, refrigerators and other similar equipment in South America. Mr. KNAPP stated there was no reason whatsoever to believe that this vessel was to be used for any revolutionary purposes. He produced stationery of the SANPERE firm reflecting that it is known as Distribuidore SANPERE, C.A., telephone 412847, Caracas, Venezuela.

On August 20, 1957, United States Customs, Miami, advised that the name of this boat was changed from the "John I. Morrell" to the "Lillian" and that all indications point to the legitimate operation of this vessel by the new owner ANTONIO SANPERE.

D. Re: O/S "Edvina"

On September 5, 1957, T-16 advised that he had reason to suspect that the O/S "Edvina" was to be used by Cubans for revolutionary purposes. T-16 said that he was unable to furnish additional information.

On September 23, 1957, Mr. CURTIS A. RIGGS, United States Customs, Miami, advised that the O/S "Edvina" is a 52 foot wooden vessel which was registered in Miami on April 20, 1955, but which had apparently been dismantled in March, 1956, at which time the boat was owned by the Dietel Marine Salvage Company of Opa-Locka, Florida.

Mr. RIGGS said that on June 14, 1957, Mr. OSMOND V. BODDEN, 830 Northwest 34th Avenue (not necessarily owner) made application for a Maritime Order to sell this boat to JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO, an alien.

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It is to be recalled that JUAN HERRERO CAMEJO has been previously described in this report in connection with the "Corinthea".

Report of Immigration and Naturalization Investigator JOSEPH A. THURMAN, dated September 27, 1957, in the PRIO case reflects that the "Edvina", presently without motors, is berthed at Marathon, Florida. Mrs. ALICE BODDEN, daughter-in-law of OSMOND V. BODDEN, advised Investigator AL CANTA, Immigration & Naturalization Service, on September 24, 1957, that some Cuban had made a deposit on the "Edvina" to her father-in-law and that this Cuban had gone to Mexico shortly after the deposit was made; that he had now returned to Miami, but refused to pay dockage expenses for the vessel.

XII. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES - PRIO

A. Press Comment by PRIO 5/12/57.

The May 12, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried an article in the Spanish language entitled "Dr. PRIO SOCARRAS Comments on the Fall of General ROJAS PINILLA." This article quoted PRIO: "The fall of ROJAS PINILLA in Colombia must bring joy to men throughout the world who profess democratic ideals. One more dictator has disappeared from the political scene of America.....This lesson applies to dictators who, like BATISTA in Cuba, believe that they are strong because momentarily they count on the support of armed forces.....The resistance against the dictatorship of BATISTA is constantly growing in spite of the efforts of the Dictator to deceive the Cuban people and foreign public opinion with false gestures of democratic conciliation."

B. Cuban Politicians in Miami on the Week-end of May 17-20, 1957

The May 21, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried an article entitled "Cuban Politicians Display Unusual Activity This Week-end" by RENE VIERA, reading as follows:

"The week which has just ended was filled with events for the Cuban colony of this city. Without any exaggeration, we could say that the Cubans from the neighboring island have turned their eyes to what is going on in Miami.

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"Things began to happen last Monday, when a meeting organized by the members of the Revolutionary Directory and the July 26 Movement was held in Bay-front Park in memory of those who had died in Havana on March 13 and April 19. At that meeting, ex-President PRIO said that he was opposed to the holding of elections in Cuba, under the present circumstances. Coincidentally, it was announced in Havana that TONY VARONA would leave for Miami in order to confer with PRIO on the election possibilities, and that MARQUEZ STERLING would do the same thing, in order to take steps for the return of Dr. EMILIO OCHOA and to have him participate in the elections which have been convoked. MARQUEZ STERLING arrived in Miami Friday night and his arrival was the object of demonstrations of displeasure on the part of some unidentified persons. VARONA arrived Saturday morning. Others also arrived, among them ex-Senator HECTOR PAGES and journalist LUIS CONTE AGUERO.

"While VARONA was conferring with PRIO and MARQUEZ STERLING was speaking with OCHOA, the Revolutionary Directory invited the Cubans to a Requiem Mass, in memory of those who had died in the Palace and on Humboldt Street, which was celebrated Sunday in St. Patrick's Church, Miami Beach. In their turn, the members of the July 26 held two different meetings in the Lodge Building. The presence of PRIO at one of them and that of the sisters of FIDEL CASTRO at the other brought comments from the whole Cuban colony in this city. And to add still greater importance to the matter, Television Channel 4 exhibited in private to about two hundred Cubans, among them PRIO, himself, VARONA and a group of Cuban journalists, the movie filmed on the Sierra Maestra, in which is reported the activity of the guerrillas commanded by CASTRO. More than 300 persons stationed on North Miami Avenue uttered shouts of protest against some persons present, describing them as electionists, and against some Cuban newspapermen who came to report the event.

"For the time being, it seems that PRIO is in favor of abstaining and that VARONA seconds him in that position. Up to now, it is not known what position OCHOA will take. Apparently, the talks with MARQUEZ STERLING

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"are still going on. In the meantime, we have been told that the Orthodox leaders, Dr. HUMBERTO FIGUERAS and JOSE MANUEL GUTIERREZ, are also in Miami, and that they according to the assumption of informed sources, favor that OCHOA continue to abstain in the elections."

On May 22, 1957, T-2 said that while in Miami, ANTONIO VARONA told PRIO to forget about a revolution as BATISTA was going to hold elections, but PRIO answered "No, I will ride this revolutionary horse all the way through."

C. May 13, 1957, Speech by PRIO

The May 12, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried an advertisement in Spanish announcing that the "Revolutionary Directory" and "July 26 Movement" invited all Cubans to attend a meeting May 13, 1957, in Bayfront Park, Miami, during which time a floral offering would be deposited at the statue of JOSE MARTI, Cuban hero, in memory of the Cubans who died in Cuba on March 13, 1957, during the attack on the Presidential Palace, Havana.

The May 15, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried an article entitled "We Cannot Compromise with the Dictatorship, Says PRIO SOCARRAS," by RENE VIERA. PRIO stated, in part, according to this article, "We want the unity of all Cubans who are fighting to restore liberty to our oppressed fatherland; we want the unity of all the sectors engaged in this battle for the restoration of our Constitution, but we cannot ask for unity with those who basely go along with the Government of usurpation." Other speakers were OSVALDO GARCIA, master of ceremonies; Mr. SERRANO; student leader TEISTOCLES FUENTES; ALBERT MORA BECERRA, son of the Cuban Legislator, MENELAO MORA who died during the March 13th attack on the Presidential Palace; and JOSE BRAULIO ALEMAN, who spoke in the name of the Revolutionary Directors.

D. PRIO's Speech at July 26 Club Meeting on 5/18/57.

On May 21, 1957, Miami Informant T-17 advised that he was in attendance at a meeting held May 18, 1957,

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at the I.O.O.F. Hall, Miami, sponsored by the July 26 Club of Miami, presided over by JACINTO VAZQUEZ, President. T-17 said that among the speakers was CARLOS PRIO who stated "I want you to know that being President entails many responsibilities and many mistakes are made, since many times the ambition is very great. I remember when we were fighting MACHADO and we were young. We were fighting in the streets and we did what we were told. I know that revolutions cost much bloodshed, and I no longer feel that I have the strength to go and fight in the streets. It is necessary to let the youth go ahead. I do not aspire to anything. And I repeat to you that you can count on my help for whatever you want. Unfortunately, here and in Cuba, there are those who are traitors and who turn their backs to reality. BATISTA is going, and so are his clique and the traitors. There must be liberty and democracy in Cuba. I leave everything to youth and hope that at the given moment they will know how to act wisely."

E. The May 30 Statement of PRIO Appearing in 5/30/57
Issue of "Diario Las Americas"

The May 30, 1957, issue of the Spanish language newspaper "Diario Las Americas", Miami, carried an article entitled "Ex-President PRIO Expresses His Opinion on Recent Events", reading as follows:

Miami, Florida, May 29 (UP)-"Through good fortune for the cause of liberty, Cuba will soon see itself free of BATISTA," declared CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, the Cuban President who was deposed by BATISTA in 1952.

PRIO made a statement to the press because of the events which are taking place in his fatherland. "As he has done on every similar occasion in the past, BATISTA is blaming me for the most recent incident in the long fight of Cuba against his bloody dictatorship: the landing of an expeditionary force on the northern coast of the Island."

After stating that if one believed this statement, one would suppose that he, PRIO SOCARRAS, must be "tremendously popular in Cuba, since every time something happens, he credits me with having directed or inspired every bit of discontent or rebellion against his hated regime". The ex-President said that the truth is that BATISTA is faced with the opposition of a whole people, six million resolved persons "in open rebellion against his tyranny throughout the Island, and who will surely overthrow his brutal regime in the near future."

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He likewise rejects the label of Communist which the Cuban Government applies to its adversaries and claims that in reality the one who was elected in an alliance with the Communist Party "under the emblem of the hammer and the sickle was FULGENCIO BATISTA" in the elections of 1940.

F. Meeting and Parade, Bayfront Park, Miami, 5/31/57
Which Developed Into a Near Riot

On May 31, 1957, the "Miami Daily News" carried an article entitled "100 Anti-BATISTA Marchers in Clash with Miami Police" which reflected that more than 100 anti-BATISTA revolutionaries and their friends clashed with Miami Police that day when they attempted to march on the Cuban consulate in the Pan American Bank Building after having first assembled in front of the bust of Cuban patriot JOSE MARTI in Bayfront Park, Miami, around 9:00 AM. According to this article, the demonstrators flashed signs saying "Down with BATISTA", "Stop the bloodshed", and "Cuba, the Hungary of America". The article disclosed that CESAR FONSECA, one of the spokesmen for the group said that the demonstrators did not intend to march on the Cuban consulate, which is some five blocks from the bust of MARTI, but that arrival of the police caused the demonstrators to make a dash for the consulate. Two police officers Lieutenant JAMES FORD and Sergeant JOHN QUINN were knocked down and beaten by the demonstrators.

The following individuals were booked by the Miami Police for their part in the demonstration, according to the Miami Police Department.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
JUAN MORALES Y MEJIA	142 N. E. 6th St.
ARTURO P. MUNOZ	736 N. W. 1st St.
GUSTAVO FUERTE	829 S. W. 2nd St.
CELSO L. PIMIENTA	218 N. W. 15th Ave.
HECTOR M. CORNILLLOT	459 S. W. 3rd St.
FLORENCIO PERNAS	826 N. E. 2nd Ave.
GUILLERMO GONZALEZ	218 N. W. 15th Ave.
PASCASIO LINERA Y LOPEZ	250 S. W. 12th St.
HUMBERTO P. NUNEZ	916 S. W. 1st Ave.
OSCAR RAMIREZ	1713 N.W. 3rd St.

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PEDRO RODRIGUEZ	419 Espanola Way, MB
ENRIQUE CASADO	970 S. W. 7th St.
GRACILLA FONSECA	111 S. W. 21st Rd.
MARIA FERNANDEZ	161 N.E. 26th St.
ROSARIO CABRERA	1644 S.W. 4th St.
AMPARO PEREZ ARTERO	223 N.E. 2nd Ave.
MARIA T. DESOLER	1528 N.W. 3rd St.
TERESA IGLESIAS	111 S.W. 21st Rd.
HILDA C. NEGRETTI	1730 N.W. 7th St.
JOSEFINA RODRIGUEZ ARGULO	174 S.W. 11th St.
EVA GUTIERREZ	459 S.W. 3rd St.
JOAQUIN FERRER	218 N.W. 15th Ave.
ALEJONDIO G. LOPEZ	218 N.W. 15th Ave.
GILBERTO FERNANDEZ	161 N.E. 26th St.
OSWALDO RUIZ	150 N.E. 8th St.
FRANCISCO ANTONIO ALVAREZ	218 N.W. 15th Ave.
JESUS MENDEZ	150 N.E. 8th St.
JOSE M. MOLFON	169 S.W. 11th St.
ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ SUAREZ	174 S.W. 11th St.
RAUL VENTA	115 S.W. 4th Ave.
ALBERTO BLANCO	1019 S.W. 24th Rd.
RAUL LAZARO	2792 S.W. 32nd Ave.
MARIO MASIP	261 S.W. 12th St.
PEDRO L. CHAVIANO REYES	121 N.E. 5th St.
CESAR FONSECA	111 S.W. 21st Rd.
RUDOLFO E. PARRA	916 S.W. 3rd Ave.
ROBERTO PEREZ ANTELO	223 N.E. 1st Ave.
JOSE R. FLORES	121 N.E. 5th St.
SERGIO T. CASTELLO	115 S.W. 4th Ave.
ALFONSO H. MENDEZ FERNANDEZ	954 S.W. 2nd St.
ANGEL AMANDO FALCO	347 S.W. 6th St.
JACINTO A. VAZQUEZ	1443 N.E. Miami Pl.
ANGEL P. BANCOS	1327 S.W. 4th St.
ANDRES FALCON	347 S.W. 6th St.
JULIO A. GOMEZ MEDAN	218 N.W. 15th Ave.
BERNARDO PARADELA	1555 N.W. 115th St.
GABINO RODRIGUEZ	2700 S.W. 13th St.
ENRIQUE PAZOS	218 N.W. 15th Ave.
MARIO J. IGLESIAS	11 S.W. 21st Rd.
RICARDO CABRERA	1644 S.W. 4th St.
ANGEL ALFREDO FONTANILLS	178 Elm St., Newark?, N.J.
YVONNE FERNANDEZ	161 N.E. 26th St.

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It is to be noted that CESAR FONSECA, who served as spokesman, according to the "Miami Daily News" article, is a close friend of CARLOS PRIO. Also among those arrested by the police are several who were in the Cuban camp in the Dominican Republic. JACINTO A. VAZQUEZ and a number of others are members of the July 26 Club of Miami, which sponsored the meeting on May 18, 1957, before which PRIO spoke. Other individuals such as MARIO MASIP, ENRIQUE CASADO and PEDRO L. CHAVIANO REYES have been previously reported in this investigation as being associated with PRIO.

Those arrested were booked on charges of disorderly conduct by unlawful assembly and some were also charged with resisting arrest and assault on police officers. Subsequent newspaper articles reflected that only several of the above group were fined and the charges against the others were dropped.

On May 31, 1957, T-2 advised that he had received information that PRIO had given instructions for as many of his men as possible and their wives to gather at the statue of JOSE MARTI and to march with Cuban and American flags to the Pan American Building in order to stage a demonstration there. The Cuban consulate is housed in this building. T-2 said that in view of this information he had personally notified the Miami Police Department, who had police officers waiting in front of the Pan American Building before the demonstrators arrived there.

G. Open Letter By PRIO to BATISTA in June, 1957

The June 11, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" set forth an open letter by PRIO to BATISTA in an article entitled "PRIO Would Accept Even a Military Junta if BATISTA Would Resign". This letter reads in part as follows:

"For the first time since the treason of March 10, I write to you, impelled only by a sense of duty, for the purpose of indicating to you how necessary it is to find a solution which will solve the chaotic problem of Cuba.

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"There is a formula for immediately re-establishing peace in Cuba. It is not very complicated. It consists, merely of having you leave. That alone would stop the heavy flow of blood which is terrorizing the country.

"All the time you had has run out, and all the doors for conciliation have already been closed. There will never be peace so long as you remain in power. There is only enough time left for you to leave. I do not ask you to leave. I simply say to you: you are a father, too, and it is the children of parents who are dying. It is the fathers and the mothers and brothers and husbands and sons who are crying in the silence of the Cuban nights. May these words, uttered thus, reach the innermost recesses of your conscience!

"Go away, BATISTA. You are the obstacle. We are all ready to accept even a Military Junta, composed of the very men who are today under your command. Men like CANTILLO, DIAZ TAMAYO, ROBAINA, RODRIGUEZ AVILA, FERNANDEZ REY, DUENAS, DRIGGS GUERRA, LEON SANZ, COMESANAS, HERNANDO HERNANDEZ, or like so many others who appear by your side, will be welcome to substitute for you and to exhibit some inclination to serve their country. It will be enough for them to understand that the most important thing is Cuba and the most noble mission at this time is to re-establish peace in our country. A junta which will respect the constitution in all its parts and will convoke general elections in as brief a time as possible.

"I, who am a father, and who have my eyes and my heart in Cuba, say these things to you without any political ambition. The only thing I desire is the happiness of Cuba and the happiness of its children. In order to get them, in order to have them become a reality, I promise to the court of public opinion which is listening to us, to renounce every political aspiration. My mission will be fulfilled the day you leave the government, whoever the substitutes may be. I know that on that day, happiness will return to my people, and it will be possible for me to retire behind the curtain of silence with the satisfaction of having fulfilled my duty.

"You still have time to do something noble. Go away, BATISTA.

"Dr. CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS"

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H. WTVJ Television Broadcast 6/12/57 "Miami - Gateway to Revolution".

The June 12, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" announced that a broadcast would be made that evening over Miami Television Station WTVJ on the program of Mr. RALPH RENICK, news reporter, and that among the well known personalities on the program would be ex-President of Cuba, Doctor CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS who would appear directly from his penthouse in the Hotel Vendome and that other participants would be JOAQUIN FERRER, who lost two sons on the expedition of the "Corinthea"; Mrs. EVA GUTIERREZ, whose husband, CLETO COLLADO, died on the same expedition; President FULGENCIO BATISTA of Cuba; Consul General of Cuba EDUARDO HERNANDEZ and others.

SA GEORGE E. DAVIS, JR. witnessed and heard the above described program which included a statement by President BATISTA of Cuba to the effect that it was evident that CARLOS PRIO and FIDEL CASTRO were working together and that terrorists activities in Cuba were being ordered and financed by PRIO while enjoying the safety of the United States.

Consul General EDUARDO HERNANDEZ of Miami stated that PRIO had been admitted into the United States on the condition of refraining from taking part in political activities; that PRIO has violated this agreement and has violated other Federal laws. He stated that the Cuban people do not want war and that the Cuban Revolutionaries represent a very small percentage of the Cuban people.

CARLOS PRIO, appearing with members of his family, stated that 6 million Cubans believe that the only mad man in Cuba is BATISTA. PRIO pointed out that he is the last constitutional President of Cuba and that hence it is only natural for the Cuban people to look to PRIO for guidance. PRIO stated that he has entered into no partnership with FIDEL CASTRO and has given FIDEL CASTRO no material support. He stated that he admires FIDEL CASTRO and that FIDEL CASTRO has his moral support.

PRIO announced that he has no personal ambition to become President of Cuba. He pointed out that he had

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just written an open letter to BATISTA requesting him to step out of power and that if BATISTA consents to go that he, PRIO, will retire. He said that if BATISTA was overthrown tomorrow that he would try to unite Cubans in order to heal their wounds.

He said that BATISTA was elected by Communists in one election in Cuba. He alleged that as long as BATISTA remains in power; that the stronger the Communists will become. He concluded by stating that something has to give soon in Cuba.

Announcer RALPH RENICK concluded his program by stating "Miami is the gateway to revolution today in Cuba".

I. Speech by PRIO at Flagler Theatre Meeting, 6/23/57.

The June 20, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried an announcement advising that on June 23, 1957, at the Flagler Theatre in Miami a meeting for revolutionary unity would be held by representatives of the July 26 Movement, Triple A, Revolutionary Directory, Autentico Organization, and the Civic Front of Martian Women who were fighting for the restoration in Cuba of a regime of liberty and law.

The above meeting was attended by Miami Informant T-18, who reported on June 24, 1957, that approximately 850 persons, all of whom appeared to be Cubans, attended this meeting. T-18 said that the main speech and the final one was given by CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS. PRIO announced that his one desire was to get BATISTA out of the Cuban Government. He said that many young Cubans are contacting him wishing to donate their lives to the cause against BATISTA. PRIO announced that he would support any man desiring to fight in Cuba. He claimed that he has no desire to be President of Cuba and only wished to see Cuba restored to peace. He expressed hope that the United States Government would stop sending arms and ammunition to BATISTA and the peoples revolution would succeed and that if BATISTA does not go willingly that they would have to put him out. This meeting was also attended by Miami Informant T-17 who reported on June 25, 1957, that approximately 700 persons attended. T-17 said that PRIO, who made the

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principal speech, stated that he wanted to discuss the unity of all Cubans. He announced that he accepts the unity which had been presented and proposed by the Revolutionary Directory and that he wanted the leaders of all the anti-BATISTA groups to do the same in order that they might discuss the best formula. PRIO disclaimed any personal ambition to office. He stated that he had not refused his cooperation to the Cubans who had knocked at his door asking for help in fighting depotism and he claimed that if the heroic deeds of the Moncada, the Sierra Maestra, the Goicuria, and the President's Palace had taken place simultaneously BATISTA would have been expelled from the Government. He lamented that revolutions take many lives and that more bloodshed would be spilled unless BATISTA leaves Cuba. He claimed that public opinion in America is with those fighting against Cuba. He said that the Cuban Revolutionists do not ask for intervention by the American Government, but ask only that no more arms be sent to Cuba for BATISTA. He urged all Cubans to unite to defeat BATISTA.

The June 25, 1957, issue of the "Dairio Las Americas" carried an article concerning this same meeting entitled "No one Can Make Excuses for Opposing Revolutionary Unity Declared Ex-President CARLOS PRIO at the Meeting in Flagler Theatre". This article quoted PRIO in part as stating "I accept in principle the motion for unity presented by the Revolutionary Directory and I want the leaders of all the groups to meet in order to discuss the best formula. I have never haggled over my sympathy and collaboration with the Cubans who have knocked at my door asking to help fight depotism."

J. Statement in the Press by PRIO 7/27/57 against BATISTA

The June 26, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried an article entitled "PRIO Has Made Mockery of his Oath before a United States Court, BATISTA Says". This article was date lined Havana, June 25, 1957, and quoted President BATISTA of Cuba as stating "It is astonishing the manner in which PRIO has made a mockery of the oath he took before a Federal Court under which he promised and swore that he would not conspire. He is doing that openly today and a Miami newspaper affirms that; although mention has not been made about who will be the leader of that plotting movement, due to the form in which PRIO expressed himself he results to be logically the one selected."

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The June 27, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried an article entitled "BATISTA Is Trying to Make the Rules for the United States - PRIO". This article set forth PRIO's answer to BATISTA's allegation. PRIO claimed that BATISTA is not satisfied with being dictator of Cuba but claimed that he is also trying to extend his dictatorship to the United States. He alleged that BATISTA is trying to usurp the authority of the North American Officials who have the duty of determining whether or not PRIO had violated his asylum by the speech which he had made at the Flagler Theatre. He claimed that BATISTA is preparing in Cuba an atmosphere of animosity toward the United States, and that BATISTA and his spokesmen have systematically been accusing the opposition of trying to get the mediation of Washington in Cuban affairs.

**XIII. EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE UNITY AMONG
ANTI-BATISTA CUBAN POLITICAL
PARTIES**

On October 2, 1957, Miami Informant T-5 reported having received information in Cuba to the effect that a series of conferences are being held in Miami between CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, exiled former President of Cuba, and the leaders of other anti-BATISTA political groups, for the purpose of achieving unity among Cuban revolutionary forces. T-5 said that within a week, according to his sources, these Cuban political leaders plan to issue a manifesto proclaiming an agreement to establish a responsible government in Cuba to guarantee property, lives, and investments; and that they would then present this manifesto to the United States State Department in Washington, D.C.

T-5 said that these Cuban political leaders were reportedly working with JULES DU BOIS, of the International American Press Association (IAPA).

T-5 said that among those reportedly attending these conferences with PRIO are MANUEL BISBE, a leader of the Orthodox Party; ANTONIO VARONA, leader of PRIO's Autentico Party; ROBERTO AGRAMONTE, who was a Presidential candidate of the Orthodox Party in 1952, at which time elections were not held; FELIPE PAZOS, a well known Cuban bank official who had recently been in the Sierra Maestra Mountains with FIDEL CASTRO, leader of the July 26 Movement; LINCOLN RODON, a former member of the Cuban Congress; and ROBERTO GARCIA.

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IBANEZ and MANUEL PRENDES VARELA, whose identities were unknown to T-5. T-5 said that FELIPE PAZOS was due to arrive in Miami from Mexico on October 2, 1957.

On October 3, 1957, Mr. JULES DU BOIS, Miami representative of the "Chicago Tribune Press," and who is also chairman of the Freedom of the Press Committee of the IAPA, furnished the following information:

On Saturday, September 28, 1957, having learned that TONY VARONA, head of the Autentico Party of Cuba, had just arrived in Miami, after having been allowed to leave Cuba following his arrest there several days previously by the BATISTA Government, Mr. DU BOIS went to the Columbus Hotel where he met VARONA as he was conferring with MANUEL BISBE, President of the Orthodox Party faction, of which ROBERTO AGRAMONTE and RAUL CHIBAS are members. VARONA was telling BISBE of the need for unity among the political parties opposed to BATISTA.

On Monday, September 30, 1957, ROBERTO AGRAMONTE came to see Mr. DU BOIS, stating that he wanted to thank him for a recent newspaper article written by Mr. DU BOIS which mentioned AGRAMONTE and CHIBAS. Mr. DU BOIS said that he then invited AGRAMONTE to have lunch with him and suggested that they invite VARONA to join them. They then proceeded to the Columbus Hotel where they found VARONA in the lobby talking with CARLOS PRIO. PRIO referred to the National Broadcasting Company television program of Sunday, September 29, 1957, consisting of a televised interview of FULGENCIO BATISTA by MARTIN AGRONSKY. PRIO said that he planned to ask the National Broadcasting Company for equal time on a broadcast since BATISTA had attacked him personally on Sunday's program. PRIO said that he did not believe that he would be violating his parole with the Immigration and Naturalization Service as he had told the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he would make no public statements unless personally attacked.

PRIO also remarked that he had just recently been in New York City and Washington, D.C., and that many people had questioned him about political unity.

Mr. DU BOIS said that after this discussion he then took VARONA and AGRAMONTE to lunch at the McAllister Hotel. VARONA told AGRAMONTE the story of his arrest and his interrogation by the Cuban police.

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VARONA then told AGRAMONTE that he felt there was a great need for the issuance of a declaration of unity by the anti-BATISTA political authorities and he disclosed that he had already talked to BISBE concerning this problem. AGRAMONTE did not make any commitments. VARONA also mentioned that he had talked to EMILIO OCHOA, and later, on October 3, 1957, VARONA told Mr. DU BOIS that OCHOA was ready to accept unity. OCHOA is the leader of one faction of the Orthodox Party and presently resides in the Miami area.

Mr. DU BOIS said that on Wednesday, October 2, 1957, BISBE, LINCOLN RODON, and another Cuban whose identity he did not know, came to his office along with Professor SALVADOR MASSIP, who had been Dean of Philosophy and Letters at the University of Havana, and had just fled Cuba following efforts by the Cuban police to apprehend him. Mr. DU BOIS said that RODON asked him if it would be permissible for the anti-BATISTA political parties to have a committee representing them in a lobbying capacity attend the IAPA conference in Washington, D.C., which opens October 16, 1957. Mr. DU BOIS said that he told them they were free to do whatever they wanted but that his advice was "no". Mr. DU BOIS said that he explained that representatives of the Cuban press will be in attendance at the conference and that press representatives are certainly well informed concerning all of the problems of their respective countries. Mr. DU BOIS said that RODON and his companions said that they hoped to obtain a declaration of unity and were awaiting the arrival in Miami of Dr. FELIPE PAZOS from Mexico to confer with them and the other political leaders concerning this declaration of unity. They explained they hoped to have meetings individually and collectively on this subject. When asked by Mr. DU BOIS if they actually expected to achieve unity, one of the party laughed.

Mr. DU BOIS said that FELIPE PAZOS is coming to Miami as a direct representative of FIDEL CASTRO, and that PAZOS has been in the Sierra Maestra Mountains with FIDEL CASTRO, ROBERTO AGRAMONTE and RAUL CHIBAS.

Mr. DU BOIS said that the arrival in Miami of TONY VARONA has given an impetus to unity talks. He said that VARONA is considering going to New York City for the purpose of talking to United States Ambassador to Cuba, the Honorable EARL SMITH.

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Mr. DU BOIS said that VARONA and his associates plan to draw up some sort of a written document stipulating that they have achieved unity, if such is accomplished. Mr. DU BOIS said that they will undoubtedly publicize any such document.

Mr. DU BOIS said that he asked VARONA if they plan to request intervention by the United States Government and VARONA replied in the negative. However, VARONA did say that if sugar cane fields were set afire in Cuba; that under no circumstances would he and his associates be able to control the situation; and that he felt the United States Government would be interested.

On October 5, 1957, Mr. DU BOIS advised that he had attended luncheon that afternoon at the Lighthouse Inn with PRIO, VARONA, RODON, PAZOS, a man named PRENDES and another named MASSIP, the latter being a member of the Orthodox Party. Mr. DU BOIS said that this was strictly a social function in his own honor, but that those Cubans attending indicated that they were working on a statement of principle to insure that chaos would not ensue in Cuba after BATISTA is put out of power. Mr. DU BOIS said that PRIO did not appear to have any part in the drawing up of this proposed statement of principle.

He said that PAZOS, while representing the July 26 Movement, indicated that he had received no instructions from FIDEL CASTRO, but would sign the statement of principle if he could do so in keeping with the principles of FIDEL CASTRO.

Mr. DU BOIS said that he received the impression that unity has not yet been achieved between the parties represented at this meeting, that is the Autentico Party, Orthodox Party, and the July 26 Movement. He received the impression that AGRAMONTE and BISBE, representing the Orthodox Party, did not want EMILIO OCHOA, who represents one faction of the Orthodox Party, in on the matter. Mr. DUBOIS said that VARONA of the Autentico Party remarked that he could not understand why no one from the Revolutionary Directory was represented at this meeting.

With regard to FELIPE PAZOS, T-17 reported on October 14, 1957, that he attended a unity meeting of the

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July 26 Movement in Miami on October 10, 1957; that PAZOS was the principal speaker and that it was the consensus of opinion to many present that PAZOS would be the next President of Cuba.

XIV. AGGRAVATED INCIDENTS IN MIAMI

A. A Meeting and Parade, Bayfront Park, Miami, 5/31/57
Which Developed into a Near Riot

Refer to Sub Section F of Section XII above.

B. Assault on Doctor ROLANDO POZO, Miami Beach

On August 29, 1957, Lieutenant JERRY KEDRIERSKY, Miami Beach Police Department, advised that during the early morning of that same day his Department had received a complaint reported by the owner of the New Yorker Hotel, Miami Beach, based upon an assault which had made at about 12:05 AM upon Doctor ROLANDO POZO, a guest who occupied Room 504 of that hotel. Lieutenant KEDRIERSKY said that Doctor POZO is the son of the present mayor of the City of Havana, Cuba, and he is the chief of the municipal hospitals in Cuba.

Lieutenant KEDRIERSKY said that according to Doctor POZO, immediately after returning to his room at 12:05 AM, he was attacked and beaten by 3 assailants who were in the room awaiting his arrival. The attackers took \$150.00 in money from his person. Doctor POZO in his complaint alleged that the attackers were Cubans, that they told him that they were Cuban rebels and that this was the reason for the attack. The Police Report reflects that officials of the New Yorker Hotel told the investigators that they had found Cuban Revolutionary Handbills in the elevator and about the hotel.

The above incident received considerable publicity in Miami newspapers.

C. Burglary of Office Used By Cuban Consul General, Miami

On September 26, 1957, Mr. EDUARDO HERNANDEZ, Cuban Consul General, Miami, advised that sometime between 6:00 PM September 25 and 9:00 AM September 26, 1957, a gray steel filing cabinet had been removed from an office which he frequently uses for

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business purposes located at 533 Southwest 8th Street, Miami. Mr. HERNANDEZ stated that the burglars also removed various business papers and other documents from a desk which he uses in the same office. He said that no attempt was made by the burglars to remove any property having tangible value, such as typewriters and other office equipment. Mr. HERNANDEZ suspected that the individuals responsible for this burglary were anti-BATISTA exiles residing in the Miami area. He said that entry had been made by prying open a rear door to the building.

Mr. HERNANDEZ said that this office is also occupied by the Alma Corporation, the Commonwealth Homes Corporation, and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. He said that he was formerly assistant secretary to the Alma Corporation and still occupies the same position in a dormant capacity. Mr. HERNANDEZ said that he had immediately reported the above incident to the Miami Police Department.

D. Threats against EDUARDO J. RODRIGUEZ, Cuban Citizen,
Associated in Non-Official Capacity with Cuban Consul General

On August 31, 1957, Mr. EDUARDO J. RODRIGUEZ, a Cuban citizen, advised that he is employed by the Alma Corporation at 833 Southwest 8th Street, Miami and is associated in a non-official capacity with Cuban Consul General EDUARDO HERNANDEZ who frequently uses the same office. Mr. RODRIGUEZ said that he had just received a telephone call by a man speaking English threatening to kill him and demanding money. Mr. RODRIGUEZ said that this was apparently a local telephone call and that no names were furnished. He said that the party did not ask for his name and consequently he felt that perhaps the call was intended for HERNANDEZ. Mr. RODRIGUEZ said that he is not involved in Cuban Politics and knew of no reason why anyone should threaten his life. Mr. RODRIGUEZ said that the voice sounded as if it had been playing on a recording. It was suggested that he immediately notify the Miami Police Department.

On October 7, 1957, Mr. EDUARDO HERNANDEZ advised that on the proceeding Wednesday an unidentified Spanish speaking man telephoned EDUARDO J. RODRIGUEZ at his home and spoke to RODRIGUEZ' wife, stating "If you don't want to become a widow, get your husband to leave town." On

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the next day a Spanish speaking man called RODRIGUEZ at his home and stated "You have 48 hours to leave". On Friday, the next day, man called RODRIGUEZ again at his home and spoke to a female employee, CARMEN RODRIGUEZ, no relation, and stated "Tell Mr. RODRIGUEZ he has only 24 hours left."

Mr. HERNANDEZ said that he had immediately notified the Dade County Sheriff's Office at the outset of the above calls and that they had assigned a man to guard RODRIGUEZ during the period where it appeared that an attempt might be made to kill him.

On October 7, 1957, Mr. HERNANDEZ furnished a mimeographed printed leaflet, in Spanish, which he said is being distributed around Miami. This pamphlet denounced BATISTA and alleged that EDUARDO J. RODRIGUEZ is a member of BATISTA's Intelligence Service doing business at 533 Southwest 8th Street, Miami. The leaflet alleged RODRIGUEZ was working under HERNANDEZ and that they were persecuting the Cuban exiles in Miami. It also accused RODRIGUEZ of having been the informer about the landing of the "Corinthea" in Cuba which resulted in the "mass murders" of a number of the expeditioners. This leaflet denounced EDUARDO J. RODRIGUEZ as being the number one public enemy of the Cubans in Miami. The leaflet was written over the name "Revolutionary Unity, Miami, and was dated September 24, 1957, Miami.

On October 7, 1957, Mr. HERNANDEZ stated that EDUARDO J. RODRIGUEZ is not in any way connected with the Cuban Government; that he is strictly a civilian employee of the real estate corporation located 533 Southwest 8th Street and that RODRIGUEZ fears for his life because of the above described attacks and threats against him.

XV. PRIO AND FIDEL CASTRO

The May 21, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" carried an article entitled "Cuban Politicians Display Unusual Activity This Weekend". This article reported that several meetings had recently been held in Miami and that the presence of PRIO at one of them and the presence of the sisters, EMMA and LIDIA, of FIDEL CASTRO at the other meeting brought comments from the whole Cuban Colony in Miami. T-2 reported on May 31, 1957, that the sisters of

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FIDEL CASTRO studiously avoided PRIO while they were in Miami, indicating that they were not in sympathy with PRIO.

The June 10, 1957, issue of the "Miami Daily News" carried an article entitled "Revolutionaries Here Dis-United By Feuds" by staff writer JACK W. ROBERTS. This article disclosed that there was a feud between the Cuban exiles backing CASTRO's revolutionary movement and CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS and it pointed out that during the preceeding week when the CASTRO sisters staged a rally at the Flagler Theatre in downtown Miami a CASTRO supporter got upon the stage and denounced all past regimes in Cuba which naturally included that of PRIO; that when he started his tirade, the PRIO supporters got up and walked out of the meeting.

On May 22, 1957, T-2 stated that he had received information from a close associate of CARLOS PRIO; that PRIO, while outwardly claiming admiration of FIDEL CASTRO, was inwardly plotting his destruction. T-2 said that according to his source, PRIO planned to draw FIDEL CASTRO out of the Sierra Maestra Mountains so that FIDEL CASTRO could be eliminated by the Cuban Government and that in order to achieve this aim, PRIO was planning to send help to FIDEL to encourage FIDEL to come out into the open. T-2 said that according to his source, PRIO resents the fact that FIDEL CASTRO has captured the imagination of the Cuban people and has become the number one hero of the anti-BATISTA population and that PRIO believes that if FIDEL is killed that he will then become the number one man.

On August 27, 1957, T-11 advised that a Miami attorney who represents some Cubans and who is acquainted with PRIO had disclosed that PRIO desires to serve out the remainder of his term, this being approximately six months, but that if elections were held in Cuba he would have no such opportunity. T-11 said that according to his source, PRIO is especially concerned about FIDEL CASTRO's growing popularity and that PRIO had gone to EMIL OCHOA, head of one faction of the Orthodox Party, and had asked OCHOA to raise a Revolutionary force in Cuba to work with the PRIO people, but OCHOA had replied that his best chance, politically speaking, was through a regular political campaign. T-11 said that his source said that PRIO then indicated that he would like to find someone to assassinate FIDEL CASTRO thinking that this would be blamed on BATISTA and that PRIO would then have the opportunity to become the number one man in Cuba again.

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XVI. PRIO and AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO

It is to be recalled that previous investigation had disclosed that a AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO heads the Triple A, this being an underground anti-BATISTA organization; and that SANCHEZ was formerly closely associated with PRIO and formerly served as Minister of Education in PRIO's cabinet.

On June 23, 1957, Engineer FELIX MARTINEZ spoke at the unity meeting which was held at the Flagler Theatre, purporting to be representing the Triple A. As a result of this meeting, there appeared in the July 6, 1957, issue of the "Diario Las Americas" an article entitled "I Cannot Accept Any Connection with PRIO, Declares SANCHEZ ARANGO". In this article AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO, Secretary General of the Triple A, stated in part "The National Democratic front - Triple A - cannot accept ties of any sort with Doctor PRIO SOCARRAS since his attitude in 1955 and his trip to Cuba where he deliberately sowed anarchy by destroying the framework of the Revolutionary Movement."...."It is not our purpose to start a collateral fight now against Doctor PRIO because all our energy is consumed by the task of freeing the Cuban people from the monstrous dictatorship of FULGENCIO BATISTA. But, for no reason can we consent to being used as a tool for the swindling maneuver which Doctor PRIO is carrying on to serve as a curtain of smoke for the wicked farce which he has set up with which he can deceive for those who are very unwary."

"Diario Las Americas" article disclosed the SANCHEZ' letter had been delivered to that newspaper by FRANCISCO CAYROL GARRIDO, representing SANCHEZ ARANGO. The letter was dated Mexico, June 30, 1957.

The July 12, 1957, issue of the "Miami Herald" reflected that FRANCISCO CAYROL, International Courier for SANCHEZ ARANGO had been beaten up in Miami on the previous Thursday by three unidentified Spanish speaking men; that CAYROL did not report the incident to the police. The article stated that PRIO was not available for comment.

XVII. REPORTS OF ALLEGED PLANS TO COMMIT SABOTAGE IN CUBA

On August 23, 1957, T-2 reported having received information from an Informant who claimed that he had attended a meeting with CARLOS PRIO and others on the night of

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August 22, 1957, at which time PRIO allegedly gave instructions to HUMBERTO MURSULI y RODRIGUEZ and another Cuban named MEDINA, both leaders of Cuban sugar mill workers to commit acts of sabotage in Cuban sugar mills, the primary targets being the Amazonas and San Francisco Mills, both American owned in Las Villas Province of Cuba, for the purpose of arousing the United States against BATISTA.

On September 10, 1957, T-9 reported having received information from Cuban exiles in Mexico who are followers of CARLOS PRIO, that a wave of sabotage would sweep over the entire land of Cuba after September 15, 1957; that the main objectives would be industries and enterprises in which a great deal of American money is invested; namely, sugar cane fields, freight cars, telephone installations, and gasoline stations. These enterprises would be sabotaged in an attempt to force the United States Government to oust BATISTA from Cuba. (S)

XVIII. REPORT RE RADIO

On September 5, 1957, T-9 advised having received information from a source that CARLOS MARISTANY HERNANDEZ, Cuban exiled follower of CARLOS PRIO, told a group of Cuban exiles that Cuban Revolutionaries have a powerful radio which operates on a frequency of 7750 kilocycles and which is hidden in Miami, Florida. MARISTANY said that the radio is operated or is set up by a person named MARGOLLES, (probably FERNANDO MARGOLLES, formerly reported). (S)

On September 16, 1957, Mr. ARTHUR GILBERT, Federal Communications Commission, Miami, advised that he knew of no such radio transmitter operating at the present time, but that he would immediately attempt to establish whether or not such broadcasts were being made.

XIX. FINANCES

On October 16, 1957, Miami Informant T-19 advised that the account of CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS at the North Shore Bank, Miami Beach has had a balance of only \$40.00 since September 23, 1957; that there has been no appreciable nor significant activity on his account since April, 1957; and that PRIO has apparently transferred his banking to another institution unknown to T-19.

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