

Mr. PREYER. The Chair will recognize Mr. Blakey. You are excused at this time, Mr. McWillie.

Mr. McWILLIE. Congressman, am I free to go back home?

Mr. PREYER. You are free to go, Mr. McWillie. Thank you.

Mr. McWILLIE. I'm sorry I could not hear you any better than I did.

**NARRATION BY G. ROBERT BLAKEY, CHIEF COUNSEL AND
STAFF DIRECTOR**

Mr. BLAKEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Obviously there is not much to be learned from Mr. McWillie's testimony, but we do know certain things. First, McWillie was an associate of Jack Ruby. Second, McWillie may have been associated with Santos Trafficante, that is, at least if Trafficante had an entrance in gambling casinos in Havana, though the extent and nature of that relationship is as yet unclear and, third, there may be a possibility, just a possibility of an association or at least one meeting between Jack Ruby and Santos Trafficante himself. So who is Santos Trafficante? What is his background? Who are or were his associates? This was obviously some thing that the committee could not avoid getting into and, of course, it did, as these hearings are designed to illustrate.

But before deciding whether or not to hear from Mr. Trafficante himself, it may be useful to hear the testimony of two other men who may have been associated with Santos Trafficante. The first must be summarized for the record, since he was an American intelligence agent assigned to operations in Florida in the early 1960's and he cannot publicly appear, otherwise his identity would be revealed. On September 25, 1978, a sworn statement was given to the committee by a retired official of the CIA.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask that it be entered into the record at this point as JFK exhibit F-600.

Mr. PREYER. Without objection, it is ordered into the record at this point as JFK exhibit F-600.

[JFK exhibit F-600 was received into the record and follows:]

JFK EXHIBIT F-600

KENNEDY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Name _____ Date 9-25-78 Time _____
Address _____ Place _____

Interview:

McDonald: The date is September 25 and I'm present in a room at the Central Intelligence Agency at Langley, Virginia. Present in the room with me is a former official of the CIA and Committee staff member Patricia Orr. The former official of the CIA has just been administered an oath for the information that he is about to relate to the Committee. The following will be a sworn statement by this former CIA official. We are not using the course of this sworn statement because of the sensitivity of the subject matter and a agency policy that his name not be revealed at this time.

Sir, what is your present occupation?

"X": I'm a retired government employee. I am doing some part-time real estate work and I'm also a security consultant for a private firm.

McDonald: Have you ever been employed by the FBI?

Interviewer Signature James McDonald

Typed Signature James McDonald

Date transcribed 9-26-78

By: bx Form #4-A

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"X": Yes.

McDonald: In what capacity and during what years?

"X": I was a Special Agent, employed during the period of 1947 to 1951.

McDonald: Have you been employed by the CIA?

"X": Yes.

McDonald: During what years?

"X": 1951 through 1973.

McDonald: And you retired from the CIA in 1973?

"X": Yes.

McDonald: What was the nature of your duties while employed at the CIA and if you would, please explain to the Committee by starting with the position you held and if you would give us your title and the years of service in that position and briefly describe what your duties entailed?

"X": Well, that's going to be rather difficult for me to do it unless I have something that I can refer to.

McDonald: All right.

"X": I was originally employed by the CIA as an investigator. I subsequently held various positions in the Office of Security, starting with the position as Desk Chief of Operational Support, eventually I became, that became a branch and I became

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the Branch Chief. I served as an Assistant Special Agent in Charge of one of the field offices, domestic field offices, and then became Chief of the Operational Support Division at headquarters. In 1962 I was transferred to the Far East, where I became the Chief Regional Security Officer for the entire Far East, and upon returning to headquarters I assumed the title of Deputy Director for Physical, Technical and Overseas Security. I had retired in June of 1973.

McDonald: Directing your attention to the years 1960 through '62, you were Chief of the Operational Support Division, Office of Security at that time?

"X": Yes.

McDonald: Where were you stationed during those years?

"X": At headquarters.

McDonald: And who was your superior during those years?

"X": My superior was "Y."

McDonald: And what was his position?

"X": He was the Deputy Director for Investigations and Operational Support.

McDonald: During that time, did you report to or work for Colonel Sheffield Edwards?

"X": Colonel Edwards was the Director of Security and

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through--let me put it this way--my ordinary chain of command was through "Y."

McDonald: And did he report to Colonel Edwards?

"X": Yes.

McDonald: Directing your attention to 1960, did there come a time when you in your official capacity at the CIA became involved in an operation to assassinate Premier Fidel Castro?

"X": Yes.

McDonald: Did this operation involve the cooperation and participation of individuals not connected with the CIA?

"X": Yes.

McDonald: Who were these individuals?

"X": Well, Robert Maheu, who was a private investigator, was approached by the Agency to recruit somebody to handle the assignment. He in turn talked with one John Roselli, who he knew to be a person who had connections with people that probably could handle such an assignment.

McDonald: Did you personally know Robert Maheu?

"X": Yes, I knew him.

McDonald: How did you know him?

"X": He was originally recruited in 1954 by the Office of Security to perform certain operational support

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activities.

McDonald: And what official at the Agency brought Maheu and Roselli into the project?

"X": Colonel Sheffield Edwards.

McDonald: Were there any other CIA personnel at the time involved in this operation?

"X": Richard Bissel.

McDonald: And what was his position?

"X": At that time, he was Deputy Director of Plans.

McDonald: And who else?

"X": And there was a Colonel J. C. King, who was Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division, who I understood was involved.

McDonald: Okay. When Edwards first advised you of this project, how did he put it to you? How did he explain what the Agency was about to get itself into?

"X": Well, he suggested that he felt that it was in the national interest, at least he was advised by some higher official, that it was in the national interest that Mr. Castro be liquidated.

McDonald: And when you say "liquidated," what do you mean?

"X": Well, I assume that was to be put out of the picture.

McDonald: Which means killing him, assassinating him?

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"X": I, I gathered that.

McDonald: Okay. And did Colonel Edwards speak to you regarding Maheu bringing in individuals with contacts in the gambling world?

"X": No, he didn't specify the gambling world. He just knew that Mr. Maheu was actively engaged in some businesses in Las Vegas and assumed that he knew people who might be of the type that could handle this assignment.

McDonald: Okay. Who did Maheu bring into this project, what individuals?

"X": Only one, at that time. It was a John Roselli.

McDonald: Did you know who John Roselli was at that time?

"X": Mr. Maheu identified him as a individual who had the ice concessions in Las Vegas and who was a rather knowledgeable person in the groups that were in gambling interests, international I suppose.

McDonald: Did you personally meet with Roselli?

"X": Yes, I met Roselli through Mr. Maheu.

McDonald: Where did you meet him the first time?

"X": As best I can recall, it was at the Plaza Hotel in New York City in about September of 1960.

McDonald: Were any specifics discussed as to how the plan was to be carried out?

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"X": Yes.

McDonald: And what was said?

"X": Well, Mr. Maheu indicated to Roselli that he represented an international group of clients who had heavy vested interests in Cuba and they were quite upset about the confiscation of their interests by Castro and they were very much interested in doing something that they felt would be of interest to the United States as well as themselves in terms of liquidating Mr. Castro.

McDonald: And who was present during this conversation, you're talking about the one in the Plaza Hotel in New York?

"X": Maheu, Roselli and myself.

McDonald: All right. Did there come a time when other individuals were brought into this project?

"X": At this point in time--no.

McDonald: When in fact did other individuals become involved in the operation?

"X": Well, uh--after Mr. Roselli rather reluctantly agreed to participate in this type of operation, he brought in other individuals who I knew only by pseudonym--Sam Gold and a "Joe," one "Joe."

McDonald: When these individuals were identified using those names, had you met them personally?

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"X": No.

McDonald: When did you first learn their true identities, the identities of "Sam Gold" and "Joe"?

"X": It was, and this I have to just play by ear, because the time frame was a little vague, but it probably was several months after the operation got underway, and I was staying at one hotel in Miami Beach and Mr. Maheu was staying in another hotel. And one Sunday morning he called me and asked if I had read the paper. Now, I think there were two newspapers in Miami at the time--I can't tell you which one it was. But in any event, he said there was something of interest and if I hadn't gotten the paper would I go down and purchase one and come back and call him, which I did. And in the Sunday Supplemental, which as I recall was something like the Parade that we have in the local paper here, there was an article identifying the leaders of the Mafia, and in that article there were pictures of Sam Gold, who was identified as Momo Giancana and Joe who was identified as Santo Trafficante. And Mr. Maheu claimed that this was the first time that he was aware who we were actually dealing with.

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McDonald: And in what year was this? What year are we referring to?

"X": Uh, this--it's very difficult for me to say whether it spilled into 1961 or whether it was 1960. But I have a faint recollection and I'm not sure of this that it was, the article was something about Bobby Kennedy's ten most wanted individuals. And now on that point I can't say for sure whether he would have been the Attorney General or, it seems to me before he became the Attorney General he had some dealings with a committee on looking into organized crime. Now the time I'm very vague on--I don't really know.

McDonald: When did this operation begin? In other words, when did you first meet with Roselli?

"X": Well, that would have been September of 1960.

McDonald: Okay. And how much after that meeting with Roselli in New York did you learn the true identities of Sam Gold and Joe?

"X": Well, that's the thing that I can't pin-point. I'm sorry, I just don't know. It could have been two months after the operation or it could have been several months. And I've thought about it but I just can't pin-point it.

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McDonald: Is it possible that it could have been as much as six months later?

"X": It could have been. I don't know.

McDonald: All right. What did you do upon learning that the individuals involved in this operation were in fact organized crime leaders?

"X": I contacted Colonel Edwards and told him what we had discovered or at least as far as I was concerned it was the first indication I had who we were dealing with, and apprised him of the identities.

McDonald: And what did he say to you? What instructions did he give you, if any?

"X": Well, he just said, well, this is probably what we could have expected, I suppose. And I don't want to be quoting because I don't recall really what he said but he apparently did not feel that we should alter our approach to the assignment.

McDonald: Did he give any further instructions? Did he give you any additional instructions upon learning of the individuals' identity who were involved in this operation?

"X": No. As I recall, we just proceeded.

McDonald: Now, Mr.--Sir, we've been speaking of the effort

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to assassinate Premier Castro. Did this project involve two phases?

"X": If you call it two phases--there was a uh--after the Bay of Pigs, I think the decision was to forget about the whole thing, and there was a lull. And then it was reactivated later on when they decided to turn Mr. Roselli over to another individual.

McDonald: Were you involved in what we can term Phase II, after the Bay of Pigs?

"X": Very generally, as I recall it, and again I'm calling upon my memory here. And I'm not sure-- I remember we--meeting one of the members of the Cuban Junta, an individual by the name of "D." Now whether that was before the Bay of Pigs or after the Bay of Pigs, I'm at a total loss to tell you. That I think was part of the second phase.

McDonald: Directing your attention then to what we will call Phase I, you were most actively involved in that phase. Is that correct?

"X": Yes, yes.

McDonald: What was your role?

"X": Basically I was sort of, if you want to call it

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for lack of anything else, a babysitter for Johnny Roselli, because at that time Mr. Maheu was actively engaged in an almost fulltime activity with the Howard Hughes organization, and it was taking more and more of his time. And because of the lull between any activity on the project he was not able to spend any excessive time in Miami. Most of his time had to be spent out on the West Coast or in Vegas. So, I was enlisted by Colonel Edwards to stay with Roselli when he was--while there were lulls in between, while he was in Miami. Just a babysitter so to speak.

McDonald: Could you also describe your role as that of being a liaison between the agency, the CIA and the individuals involved in the operation?

"X": Only with Roselli.

McDonald: In your capacity as liaison, would all reports or information given to the CIA come through you?

"X": Yes.

McDonald: Would you please tell us what method of assassination was decided upon during the phase of the project, Phase I as we've described, when you were actively involved?

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"X": Well, I think several things were considered. But it ended up with a thought perhaps, the best method would be the use of some sort of a lethal pill.

McDonald: And how was this assassination going to be carried out?

"X": Well, the plan was that the courier was to-- well, first of all, I think, in backing up, they were to recruit somebody who would be in a position to administer the pill to the principal. And initially they were thinking in terms of a cook or somebody who had access to Castro's meals. And I guess the plan was to have him place the pills in his food.

McDonald: All right. Did you ever meet Santo Trafficante during the period of this operation?

"X": Uh, I am told I did.

McDonald: Would you please elaborate?

"X": Yes. One time, one afternoon Roselli and I were just wiling away the time. We were staying at a motel in Miami Beach and he suggested we go downtown to--not downtown Miami Beach--to just look around at the sights. And we went down to a shopping mall and he suggested that we stop by a haber-

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dashery store and for some reason or other he took a dislike to my shirt that I was wearing and he suggested that he'd buy me a real fancy shirt which I wasn't particularly keen on--his choice of it--but to humor him I went along. We went in and he bought a very fancy silk shirt for me. And while we were in there it became obvious that he knew quite a few of the employees and it ended up by our going to the back of the store where, instead of it being a stockroom as I envisioned it would be--it was rather a rather lavish lay-out which looked like a club of some sort. And there were several individuals there and he introduced me to those people. They were just a sea of faces as far as I was concerned. The names were thrown out, first names which I didn't get or meant nothing to me. And then after we left the store, when we were walking away, he said remember the fellow that was sitting at such-and-such a location in the back room, he says that's "Joe," he's our courier. I wasn't really focusing on this individual because they were just a lot of faces as far as I was concerned. But there I guess I did meet Trafficante, because I found out later that he was "Joe," and that's

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my extent of my ever meeting "Joe."

McDonald: When you met him in the store, was this prior to your reading the article in the Sunday Supplement?

"X": Yes.

McDonald: What was Trafficante's role in the operation?

"X": Well, as I understood it, he was a courier that was running back and forth from Miami to Havana and he was representing the casino interests in Cuba.

McDonald: And what do you mean by "courier"?

"X": Well, he apparently--they, Castro had closed down the casinos and they were--I guess the people that owned them were back here in the States and he was running back and forth trying to determine what their status was and whether they were going to be reopened and whether they were going to be taken over by the Government?

"X": But he did have access to several people in the Cuban Government, at least that was the understanding I got.

McDonald: And was it to be his role to transmit the poison pill to Cuba?

"X": Yes.

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McDonald: Sir, in 1967 the Inspector General's Office of the CIA prepared a report dealing with the CIA/Mafia plots to assassinate Castro. In this report, the Agency states that Trafficante was the person who contacted and procured "Q," a Cuban official and "K", a Cuban exile leader as two persons who could serve as potential assassins or accomplices to the assassination plot. Is this consistent with your conception of Trafficante's role?

"X": I recall both of these individuals and I met one. I met "K" but it was my understanding that they were possible--they were people that could probably take care of the assignment, but I don't know whether that was Trafficante's recommendation or it was a recommendation made by Sam. That was not clear to me at all.

McDonald: All right.
Well, if the Inspector General's Report--and as I say, I'm quoting from it or reading, paraphrasing from it--you would have been the person in a position to transmit information to the Agency at that time, such information that is now contained in that report. Is that not correct?

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"X": I was the only conduit actually from Roselli through Maheu to the Agency.

McDonald: Okay, so if the report--the '67 Inspector General's Report states that it was Trafficante who was the person who was supposed to contact "Q" and "K" then, would that fact be true?

"X": If I understand the way it was running that would be true because Trafficante was the individual who was in touch with the Cubans in Havana.

McDonald: Sir, the '67 Inspector General's Report also states that Trafficante, after receiving the poison pills to be used in the assassination, passed these on the Cuban contacts in an attempt to kill Castro. Is this also consistent with your conception of Trafficante's role in the assassination plots?

"X": Yes.

McDonald: Thank you very much.

Mr. BLAKEY. With your permission, I would like to summarize it.
Mr. PREYER. Mr. Blakey is recognized.

Mr. BLAKEY. The former official stated that in September 1960, when he was Chief of Operational Support Division, Office of Security, he was approached by his superior, Colonel Sheffield Edwards and was told of an operation to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. He was told by Edwards that Robert Maheu, then a private investigator, had been approached by the CIA to assist in the operation. Maheu, in turn, recruited one John Roselli. Subsequently, Roselli brought two other individuals into the operation. These individuals were known to the officials as Sam Gold and Joe.

According to this official, he subsequently learned the true identities of these men. Sam Gold was alleged Mafia leader Sam Giancana and Joe was another alleged Mafia chief man, Santos Trafficante. The official stated that he was the CIA liaison with these two men. It was to be Trafficante's role to serve as a courier. Trafficante was to arrange to get poisoned pills into Cuba which were to be put in Castro's food. Trafficante's participation also included the procuring of a Cuban Government official and a Cuban exiled leader as two persons who could serve as the actual assassins. The official stated that Trafficante did, in fact, pass the poison pills on to his Cuban contacts in an effort to carry out the plot.

This official also stated that when he learned the true identities of Giancana and Trafficante, he reported this fact to Colonel Edwards who, nevertheless, allowed the project to proceed.

Mr. Chairman, the evidence you have just heard, in particular that part that identifies Santos Trafficante, is corroborated in a 1967 report of the Inspector General of the CIA. Part of that report, which the committee has secured for public distribution, indicates:

The man Maheu [deletion] knew as Sam Gold appeared as Salvatore (Sam) Giancana, a Chicago-based gangster. Joe Pecora, who was never identified either to Maheu or [deletion] in any other way, turned out to be Trafficante, the Cosa Nova chief man in Cuba.

As to Santos Trafficante's role, as well as that of the late Giancana, it is described in a section designated as "Comment." It reads:

Giancana was flatly opposed to the use of firearms. He said that no one could be recruited to do the job because the chance of survival and escape would be negligible. Giancana stated a preference for a lethal pill that could be put in Castro's food or drink. Trafficante, Joe Pecora, was in touch with a disaffected Cuban official with access to Castro and presumably of a sort that would enable him to surreptitiously poison Castro.

Mr. Chairman, the evidence we have just heard indicates that Santos Trafficante apparently participated in plots to assassinate Fidel Castro. He was, in short, willing to kill the head of state.

In this connection, it may be well to note one possible reason for Santos Trafficante's participation in these plots. The reason was offered to the committee by the Cuban Government. In its trip to Havana, the Cuban Government made available to the committee a report dealing on Mafia activities in Cuba. Mr. Chairman, I would ask that that report be entered into the record as JFK exhibit F-653 and the translation as JFK exhibit F-654.

Mr. PREYER. Without objection, they will be entered into the record at this point.

[JFK exhibit F-653 was entered in the record and with a notation follows:

[Pages 11-18 of JFK exhibit F-653 were photostatic copies of documents originally generated in response to requests to the Cuban Government from the Warren Commission in 1964. Due to their extremely poor reproductive quality, legible copies could not be reproduced here. Page 19, a copy of Jack Ruby's tourist card, is reproduced elsewhere in these hearings as JFK exhibit F-583 and F-584.

[Page 11 is a copy of Oswald's Cuban visa application, and is reproduced elsewhere in these hearings as JFK exhibit F-408.

[Page 12 is a copy of a letter from Juan Nilo Otero and can be found in the Warren Commission Report as C.E. 2564.

[Page 13 is a copy of a certificate signed by the then Secretary of State, Dean Rusk.

[Page 14 is a letter to the Secretary of State from the Warren Commission requesting information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico in September and early October 1963. It also requests cooperation by the Cuban Government in furnishing copies of documents relating to Lee Harvey Oswald's visit.

[Pages 15-18 are letters from the Swiss Embassy in response to State Department correspondence regarding Oswald.]

JFK Exhibit F-653

ASPECTOS QUE CONTEMPLA EL CUESTIONARIO ENTREGADO
POR EL COMITÉ SELECTO SOBRE ASESINATOS DE LA CAMA
RA DE REPRESENTANTES DE ESTADOS UNIDOS.

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ASPECTOS QUE CONTEMPLA EL CUESTIONARIO ENTREGADO
POR EL COMITÉ SELECTO SOBRE ASESINATOS DE LA CAMA
RA DE REPRESENTANTES DE ESTADOS UNIDOS.

En este informe aparecen varios de los aspectos contemplados en el cuestionario entregado por ese Comité, contestados en forma - de temas.

**I. - SUPUESTA VISITA DE OSWALD A LA EMBAJADA DE LA
UNION SOVIETICA EN CIUDAD MEXICO .-**

En relación a este tema, consideramos que el Comité debe- dirigirse al Gobierno Soviético.

En cuanto a lo que nos compete, podemos señalar que el - propio día 27 de setiembre, al solicitar Oswald la visa de - tránsito para continuar viaje a la Unión Soviética, el Consu- lado Cubano en México se puso en contacto telefónico con la Embajada de la Unión Soviética, la que respondió que ellos para otorgar visas de entrada a su país, tenían que esperar la autorización del MINREX en Moscú, lo cual tardaría al- rededor de cuatro meses.

II. - MAFIA .-

La información que se posee relacionada al papel de la Ma- fia norteamericana en los planes de atentado contra los li- deres de la Revolución Cubana y otras actividades contrarre- volucionarias, está dada, en las revelaciones que al respec- to ofreció el Comité del Senado en su informe sobre los - Complots de Asesinatos contra dirigentes de otros países.

La Mafia inició sus actividades en Cuba durante los años 20, - aprovechando la corrupción existente entre los gobernantes de turno.

Durante los años 40 extendió sus mecanismos de control, aunque de forma encubierta, a los Sindicatos de trabajadores de distintos sectores, lo que le permitiría en un futuro manejar de cierta forma todo lo que se relacionara con sus intereses. Estos se ven fortalecidos con el golpe del 10 de marzo, momento en que la Mafia comienza a asentar sus capitales en negocios de bienes raíces, construcciones de hoteles de lujo, - casinos y centros de atracción turística, para así fomentar - el turismo para su explotación.

Con referencia a la administración y operación de negocios - de la Mafia durante el año 1958, la misma poseía el control de los Casinos de juego, que radicaban en los hoteles de lujo y - cabarets.

La dirección de la Mafia, la representaba Santos Trafficante, quien era el delegado del juego, mientras que los administradores de estos Casinos eran en su mayoría cubanos o figuras- extranjeras vinculadas a la Mafia.

Las salas de juego las dirigían los jefes asignados por la Mafia, que velaban por la organización y el funcionamiento de - las mesas de juego.

La Mafia obtuvo grandes beneficios por utilidades del juego, - citándose como ejemplo que el Casino del Hotel Riviera, en - un año, obtuvo una ganancia neta de un millón cuatrocientos - mil dólares.

Los negocios de la Mafia no sólo correspondían al juego sino además amparaban el control del tráfico de narcóticos, joyas, divisas, trata de blancas y las exhibiciones de películas pornográficas.

Al triunfo de la Revolución en 1959 se cierran todas las salas

de juego, siendo reabiertas luego posteriormente por considerar el Gobierno Revolucionario, que a pesar de que el juego de azar constituía una verdadera lacra social, el cierre repentino de estos Casinos y Cabarets significaba el desplazamiento de cientos de trabajadores. Se dispone entonces la regulación del funcionamiento de las salas de juego a través de un Decreto emitido el 4 de marzo de 1959, en que se autoriza por mediación del INAV (Instituto Nacional de Ahorro y Viviendas) la apertura de tales centros.

El Decreto entre otros requisitos establecía que :

- Los Casinos serían operados exclusivamente por personas de probada solvencia moral y los extranjeros requerían, además, la previa aprobación por escrito de la Embajada correspondiente.

El 28 de setiembre de 1961 son cerrados de manera definitiva las salas de juego que aún permanecían abiertas.

III.- ORGANIZACIONES Y ACTIVIDADES ANTI-CUBANAS .-

La organización contrarrevolucionaria que desde un inicio se destacó por propagar las supuestas actividades de Oswald en favor de Cuba fue el DRE (Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil), la cual publicó una edición especial de su órgano de prensa denominado "TRINCHERA" al día siguiente del asesinato de Kennedy.

En el mismo se divulgaba ampliamente todo lo relacionado con Oswald, indicando una vinculación de Cuba con los hechos. Muchos de los elementos sostenidos en esa publicación, entran en contradicción con lo planteado en las investigaciones posteriores, sobre todo en las ubicaciones de lugares y fechas en que supuestamente estuvo Oswald, lo que establece la falsedad de algunas informaciones difundidas.

Cuatro días después del asesinato, un norteamericano partidario de los contrarrevolucionarios cubanos declaraba en su programa de la radioemisora de Miami WQAM haber entrevistado a varios de estos elementos, uno de los cuales le había manifestado que tenía la información de que Oswald había estado en Cuba entre setiembre y octubre de 1963 (fecha en que Oswald se encontraba en México haciendo gestiones para viajar a Cuba).

También se observan las supuestas "revoluciones" de Frank Sturgis y otros contrarrevolucionarios cubanos acusando a Cuba de la muerte de Kennedy, las cuales han sido difundidas ampliamente por diversos rotativos de la prensa norteamericana.

La organización contrarrevolucionaria "La Cruz" fue una de las tantas auspiciadas por la C. I. A. como fachada para la ejecución de los planes contra Cuba.

Una de sus acciones consistió en la infiltración por la zona de Punta Hicacos, Matanzas a mediados de 1960, de los apátridas Mario Tauler Sague y Armando Cubría Ramos, quienes habiendo recibido entrenamiento de la C. I. A. cumplían la misión de atentar contra la vida del Comandante en Jefe y realizar distintas actividades de sabotaje.

Para ejecutarlo le fueron entregados detonadores, explosivos, ametralladoras, pistolas, así como proclamas de la organización contrarrevolucionaria "La Cruz".

Otra de las organizaciones contrarrevolucionarias, Resistencia Cívica Anticomunista (RCA), era la agrupación de las denominadas: Ejército de Liberación Nacional (E. L. N.), Movimiento de Recuperación Revolucionaria (M. R. R.), Agrupación Montecristo y otras; siendo dirigida desde el exterior por el contrarrevolucionario y agente C. I. A. Nino Díaz.

Uno de los complots fraguado por la RCA fue el que debía

tener lugar el 7 de abril de 1963 en el Stadium Latinoamericano, donde participarían 16 hombres armados de pistolas y granadas de fragmentación.

Dentro del grupo se encontraban Enrique Rodríguez Valdés, Ricardo López Cabrera, Onorio Torres Pardo y Jorge Carlos Espinosa Escarles, quienes vestirían con uniformes de oficiales del Ejército Rebelde y cuyo propósito era asesinar al Comandante en Jefe.

Unos meses después se elabora otro plan, esta vez contra la vida del Ministro de las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias, Raúl Castro Ruz, con motivo de la celebración del 26 de Julio. El principal coordinador de esta acción lo era Ibrahim Machín Hernández quien cumplía instrucciones del agente C. I. A. Nino Díaz.

Algunas de las personas empleadas por la C. I. A. en las acciones de atentados y planes contra Cuba fueron :

Nino Díaz :

Ex-Capitán del Ejército Rebelde. Participó en la conspiración fraguada por el traidor Huber Matos.

Mantuvo contactos en la Base Naval de Quantánamo donde entrenó mercenarios y desde donde orientó la realización de distintos planes contra Cuba.

En Miami al servicio de la C. I. A. se ha vinculado a través del Movimiento de Recuperación Revolucionaria a elementos como Artime, Tony Varona, Díaz Lanz y Miró Cardona.

Samuel Carballo Moreno :

Fue detenido en marzo de 1963 cuando la operación contra la organización contrarrevolucionaria Resistencia Cívica Anti-

comunista encontrándosele documentación falsa a nombre de Serafín Burgos Sablón. Perteneció a la Mariua de Cuenca antes de 1959.

Emilio Adolfo Rivero Caro :

Agente de la C. I. A. infiltrado en el territorio nacional junto con un grupo. Trafa documentación falsa a nombre de Carlos Ramírez Valdés.

Este Agente utilizaba el seudónimo de Brand para sus actividades con la C. I. A.

Adolfo Mendoza :

Agente de la C. I. A. que utilizaba el seudónimo de Raúl para sus actividades enemigas. Se infiltró en el territorio nacional junto con el también Rivero Caro, antes mencionado.

Jorge García Rubio :

Agente de la C. I. A. con el seudónimo de Tony. Se infiltró como radista de un Team de Infiltración de la C. I. A.

Este grupo (Rivero Caro, Mendoza y García Rubio) traía la tarea de reorganizar las organizaciones contrarrevolucionarias después del fracaso de Girón y realizar un atentado al General de Ejército Raúl Castro combinado con una autoagresión a la Base Naval Norteamericana de la Bahía de Cuantánamo.

Pierre Owen Díaz de Ure :

El nombre correcto es Pierre Quang Díez de Ure; Agente -

de la C. I. A., uno de los principales involucrados en la organización del plan de atentado al Comandante en Jefe, preparado para el 28 de setiembre de 1963 Aniversario de los Comités de Defensa de la Revolución (C.D.R.). Este plan consistía en dinamitar las conductoras del alcantarillado que pasaba por debajo de la tribuna.

Pierre Ouang, ciudadano francés, fue reclutado por la C. I. A. en 1961, actuando como informante del Agente Francisco Blanco de los Cueros.

IV. - SUPUESTO CONTACTO DE OSWALD CON ESTUDIANTES CUBANOS EN MINSK. -

Hasta el momento no se ha ubicado ningún ciudadano cubano de los que cursaron estudios en Minsk que haya tenido contacto con Lee H. Oswald en esa ciudad.

Consideramos que esta información, al igual que otras reflejadas por Priscilla Johnson Mc. Millan, en su libro "La Formación de un asesinato", son falsas, respondiendo las mismas a un interés sensacionalista en medio de la campaña desatada para vincular a Cuba con Oswald.

V. - ACTIVIDADES DE E. HOWARD HUNT EN MEXICO. -

No se posee información sobre las actividades desarrolladas por Howard Hunt durante el año 1963.

VI. - SEQUESTROS DE AVIONES. -

El día de mayo de 1961, Antulio Ramírez Ortiz, ciudadano norteamericano de origen portorriqueño fue el primer sujeto -

que llegó a La Habana secuestrando un avión, cumpliendo así instrucciones de la C. I. A., manteniendo en Cuba una actitud conflictiva y diversionista.

Fue procesado judicialmente por salida ilegal del país y sancionado a dos años de privación de libertad. En 1975 abandonó nuestro país, a partir de las gestiones realizadas por la Embajada Suiza con el MINREX de Cuba en relación a este elemento.

El 24 de julio de 1961 un avión Electra de la Eastern Airline con 33 pasajeros, en ruta Tampa a Miami, fue desviado de su ruta hacia Cuba por un viajero que solicitó a la prensa no revelara su identidad por temor a las represalias que tomarían en los Estados Unidos contra su familia. Agregó a los periódicos que tomó esta actitud ante las reiteradas negativas de los funcionarios norteamericanos de permitirle realizar el viaje.

El 9 de agosto de 1961, Albert Charles Cadon, súbdito francés secuestró un DC-8 de la Pan American en ruta de Houston a Guatemala. El avión fue devuelto y el secuestrador extraditado a México a solicitud del Gobierno de ese país, siendo condenado a 7 años de encarcelamiento por robo con violencia y amenazas.

VII.- AGENCIAS DE INTELIGENCIA .-

Desde mucho antes de la derrota de la invasión de Playa Girón e incluso casi coincidentemente con el triunfo de la Revolución, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos comenzó a actuar contra Cuba en primer lugar a través de sus Agencias de Inteligencia, en particular la C. I. A.

Después de la derrota de Girón, según el informe del Senado de Estados Unidos, se inicia la llamada Operación "MONGOO

SE" que de acuerdo con dicho informe, concluye en noviembre de 1962, después de la Crisis de Octubre y que consistió en - "la utilización de exiliados cubanos y disidentes en Cuba", para derrocar al Gobierno.

Lo cierto es que aún después del período de vigencia de la citada Operación, la actividad contra Cuba de las Agencias de Inteligencia de Estados Unidos no cesó.

Para tener una idea de la intensidad de estas actividades hasta decir que entre 1962 y 1963 se produjeron más de 80 infiltraciones por las costas cubanas, con los objetivos de introducir armas y explosivos, realizar sabotaje, infiltrar o exfiltrar Agentes, reclutar colaboradores, abastecer Redes de la C.I.A. , - etc. de las que más de 50 son posteriores a noviembre de 1962; y que por otra parte, el trabajo de los Agentes infiltrados o reclutados antes y durante "MONGOOSE" no se concluyó al cierre de dicha Operación, sino continuó hasta ser liquidado por los Organos de Seguridad cubanos.

Anexo se adjuntan distintos documentos relativos a :

- . Visita de Oswald al Consulado Cubano en México (planilla de solicitud de visa y respuesta del MINREX).*
- . Correspondencia enviada a La Habana por la Comisión Warren en 1964, que demuestra la cooperación del Gobierno de Cuba con la investigación que esta Comisión llevaba a cabo.*
- . Tarjetas de identidad llenadas en el aeropuerto de La Habana por un individuo que dio el nombre de Jack Ruby, que visitó nuestro país en dos oportunidades en 1959.*
- . Breve resumen de actividades directas de la C.I.A. entre los años 1962 y 1963, acompañado por una pequeña muestra gráfica de las mismas.*

Appendix

CONSEJADO DE CUBA, MEXICO, D.F.

Solicitud de visa No.: 779

Fecha: 25 de octubre de 2023.

Nombre: Leo Llanos GARCIA

Ciudadano no naturalizado .

Fecha y lugar de nacimiento: Octubre
1920 - New Orleans, U.S.A.

Passport No. 2-04526

Reviewed by Harmonic: 10/27/2012 10:30 AM. C24444, ID: 111

Ocupación (expresando energía para la que trabaja) Pequeño Comerciante

Espanoles anteriores en Cuba ---

Motivos de las estancias anteriores ---

Familiares e personas conocidos residentes en Cuba

19 JUL 1967

Has sido invitado desde Cuba? (Si:) (No:)

Con que objeto? —

Cual es el motivo del viaje propuesto? El viaje es para un fin

[illegible]

... mismo 2 ~~...~~ ...

Director: R. Cubat

Lee H. Swain
(firma del interesado)

(firma del interesado)

PARA USO DE LA MISIÓN

[illegible]

Ray, W. H.

SECRETARÍA
DE HACIENDA Y FISCALÍA

14897

La Habana, 15 de octubre de 1933

"ARO DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN"

Estimado compañero:

Gracias a usted, en relación con la solicitud de visa de tránsito del ciudadano norteamericano LEE HARVEY GOWAN, que para acceder a su solicitud debe comunicarnos por cable con respuesta pagada cuando tenga la visa de la Embajada de la USA autorizada.

Con saludos revolucionarios de "PATRIA O MUERTE", me refiero de usted,

Fraternalmente,

Juan Nilo Guiso
Juan Nilo Guiso,
Director

Al comp. Alfredo Mirabal Díaz
Comandante de Cuba en México, D.F.

No. _____

Department of State

13



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I, _____, of _____, do hereby certify that

The foregoing being correct, I, _____

Secretary of State, have hereunto caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed by the _____, Collection Officer of the said Department, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Secretary of State

By _____

Authentication Officer, Department of State

(Traducción hecha por la Embajada)

Suma

Al Secretario de Estado le ha sido pedido por el Chief Justice Warren, en su calidad de Presidente de la Comisión Presidencial referente al asesinato del Presidente Kennedy, de solicitar del Gobierno de Cuba cualquier información que el Gobierno de Cuba tenga en su posesión en relación con las visitas, a fines de septiembre y principios de octubre de 1963, al Consulado Cubano en Ciudad México, de Lee Harvey Oswald, presunto asesino del desaparecido Presidente (el texto de la carta del Chief Justice al Secretario de Estado se encuentra anexo a esta letra)..

Al transmitir esta solicitud al Gobierno de Cuba, el Departamento de Estado no tiene intención alguna de infringir la soberanía del Gobierno de Cuba y reconoce plenamente que la toma de medidas en relación con esta solicitud es una decisión que se encuentra dentro del pleno y libre ejercicio de los poderes soberanos del Gobierno de Cuba. El Departamento de Estado desea expresar la esperanza, no obstante, de que en vista del interés suscitado en el mundo entero por el asesinato del desaparecido Presidente, el Gobierno de Cuba podrá acceder a la solicitud.

AMBASSADE DE SUISSE

Lausanne, 17 de Septiembre de 1954

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de referirme a la Nota número 107 de serie II-Brinda, cuyo texto se la envío de Viena. También a la carta de Vuestro Excelencia de fecha 9 de junio de 1954 relativa al caso Los Hautes-Cavalés.

Con respecto a lo que ha ocurrido en Suiza Nacional por el hecho acaecido en la recepción de la Embajada Mexicana, tengo el gusto de expresar una vez más por la presente—de parte del Departamento de Estado en Washington—cualquier apoyo al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América en lo concerniente a la recuperación del Gobierno de la República de Cuba al consentir en suministrar informaciones y documentos referentes al asunto Cavalés, que permitirán completar los archivos de un caso que de importancia un interés mundial.

Atte. el -

Excelentísimo Señor

Doctor Raúl Roca García

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

E. A. M. A. R. S.

En el momento de la salida de la ciudad, se le supo-
nía que se dirigía al teatro de la zona del Salier-
ro Norte, cercano a la zona del 29 de mayo del pro-
pósito de la carta de autorización del Gobierno
cubano del 9 de junio y los dos documentos que el
señor jefe de la zona del 29 de mayo entregó al
señor jefe de la zona del 29 de mayo, al
27 de junio de 1961.

Después de haberse reunido, señor Minis-
tro, con el señor jefe de la zona del 29 de mayo
y el señor jefe de la zona del 29 de mayo, se le supo-
nía que se dirigía al teatro de la zona del Salier-
ro Norte, cercano a la zona del 29 de mayo del pro-
pósito de la carta de autorización del Gobierno
cubano del 9 de junio y los dos documentos que el
señor jefe de la zona del 29 de mayo entregó al
señor jefe de la zona del 29 de mayo, al
27 de junio de 1961.

Intervención
Delegación de Asesoría de Guayaquil, 27 de junio de 1961.

AMBASSADE DE SUISSE

La Habana, 20 de octubre de 1964

Señor Ministro:

Con gozo al honor de referirme a su carta de fecha 4 de junio de 1964 por la cual Vuestra Excelencia me ha sido respetuosa la nota de esta Embajada número 133 (24 de mayo de 1964), concerniente al caso Lee Harvey OSWALD.

La petición del Departamento de Estado Norteamericano, de la parte americana sobre, en el carácter de representante de los intereses de los Estados Unidos de América en la República de Cuba, en los ejemplares del Informe de la Comisión Warren, intitulada: "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" que se ha publicado en Washington.

Le estaría sumamente agradecido si Vuestra Excelencia tuviera a bien hacer llegar uno de estos ejemplares al Excelentísimo señor Primer Ministro, Comandante Fidel Castro para su información y a quien seguramente interesarán su lectura, dada la importancia y ayuda prestadas durante las investigaciones que dieron origen al Reporte en cuestión.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad para reiterar a Vuestra Excelencia el testimonio de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

Arthur Kommer

Encargado de Negocios, n.i. de Suiza

Excelentísimo Señor

Doctor Raúl Roa García

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

La Habana

TARJETA DE IDENTIDAD				
Nombre y Apellidos Name		Manifest Hasta Page		Línea Line
Sexo Sex		Fecha de Nacimiento Date of Birth		
Etnia Race		Profesión Occupation		
Número y Descripción del Documento Number and Description of Travel Document				
Fecha de Emisión Date of Issue		Fecha de Caducidad Date of Expiry		Fecha de Emisión No. Date of Issue Number
Dirección Permanente Permanent Address		Empresa Transportadora Carrier		Vuelo No. Flight No.
				Fecha de Llegada Date of Arrival
Firma del Pasajero Passenger's Signature				
Firma del Pasajero Passenger's Signature				

TARJETA DE IDENTIDAD/CUBA				
Nombres y Apellidos Name		Manifest Hasta Page		Línea Line
Nacionalidad Nationality		País de Nacimiento Country of Birth		
Edad Age	Sexo Sex	Etnia Civil Marital Status	Ocupación Occupation	
Número y Descripción del Documento o Documento Number and Description of Passport or Travel Document				
Expedido En Issued at		Fecha Date		Vigencia En Valid at
Punto de Embarque Point of Embarkation		Empresa Transportadora Carrier		Vuelo No. Flight No.
Dirección Permanente Permanent Address				Fecha de Llegada Date of Arrival
Dirección durante la estancia en el país Address during stay in Cuba				
Tarjeta Tourist		Transiente Transient		Residente Resident
				Immigrant
Firma del Pasajero de Embarque Passenger's Signature				
Firma del Pasajero Passenger's Signature				

ALGUNAS DE LAS ACCIONES DIRECTAS DE LA C. I. A. CONTRA CUBA OCURRIDAS ENTRE LOS AÑOS 1962 Y 1963.

- Entre 1961 y 1964 funciona la Red dirigida por Ramón Grau Alsina, reclutado por la C. I. A. en 1961.

Grau Alsina recibió orientación de formar una red subversiva y de espionaje, dándole como medio de comunicación, entre otros, una planta automática AT-3.

Entre algunas de sus misiones, esta red preparó un atentado al Comandante en Jefe, cumpliendo además otras tareas como búsqueda de información de todo tipo y en especial militar.

- La C. I. A. recluta en Venezuela al contrarrevolucionario Esteban Márquez Novo, entrenándolo en Estados Unidos y siendo introducido ilegalmente en Cuba en marzo de 1962 por la provincia de Pinar del Río.

Márquez Novo recibió orientaciones de crear una amplia red con misiones subversivas y de espionaje, para apoyar una posible invasión al país. En este sentido la C. I. A. realizó más de 30 Operaciones marítimas; infiltrando y exfiltrando Agentes para entrenamiento en el exterior e introduciendo gran cantidad de armas y explosivos para cumplir sus misiones.

Paralelamente a esto, realizan actividad de espionaje, principalmente militar.

En 1963, sin abandonar la búsqueda de información militar, se orienta por la C. I. A. la búsqueda de información económica, enviándose datos técnicos de equipos soviéticos y movimiento de especialistas de países socialistas.

Esta red tenía además varios Agentes entrenados en Estados

Unidos que impartían instrucciones en Cuba a grupos de miembros de la red.

Operaban en la zona de Pinar del Río, La Habana e Isla de Pinos hasta su liquidación definitiva en 1964.

El ciudadano norteamericano Larry Lunt, residente en Pinar del Río y previamente reclutado por la C.I.A. en 1961, conoce alrededor de mayo del 62 a Félix Lima Blanco, a quien recluta posteriormente. La información solicitada a Lima Blanco entonces, fue de tipo militar.

Algún tiempo después Larry Lunt le entrega como medio de comunicación papel carbón y lo adiestra en el uso de éste. Posteriormente Lima Blanco recibe de la C.I.A. un radio-receptor RT-48-A y otros medios.

En el lugar conocido por Carahatas, Las Villas, se infiltran - en octubre de 1962 Tomás Gilberto Fernández Solas, Nilo Fernández y Roberto Fuentes.

Fernández Solas, quien salió del país ilegalmente, fue reclutado por la C.I.A., pasando un curso intensivo en el manejo de armas y explosivos.

Por orientaciones de la C.I.A. se infiltró en el país en esta fecha con el objetivo de hacer contacto con un cabecilla de bandidos, y crear una red de espionaje.

El 19 de octubre de 1962 se infiltran por Pinar del Río, dos teams C.I.A. al frente de los cuales venían los Agentes Miguel Angel Orozco Crespo y Reynaldo García Martínez.

Estos teams de infiltración fueron transportados hasta nuestras costas por los buques "Vilorio" y "Cuties" habiendo partido de las costas de Estados Unidos.

La misión orientada por la C.I.A. a ambos grupos era realizar sabotaje en las Minas de Matahambre en Santa Lucía,

Planu del Río, para lo que trafan gran cantidad de armas y explosivos.

El grupo liderado por Orozco Crespo debía enterrar las armas y explosivos en lugares cercanos a la costa. El otro grupo dirigido por García Martínez, debía sabotear el cable que transporta el mineral desde la mina hasta Santa Lucía, lo que provocaría dejar 400 obreros atrapados dentro de la mina.

El reclutamiento de Orozco Crespo por parte de la C. I. A. fue efectuado por Manuel Artime en mayo de 1950. De sus declaraciones se conoce de sus relaciones personales con "Bob Wall" Jefe del Grupo de Misiones Especiales y las actividades de la C. I. A. en Miami en esa fecha, así como con distintos Oficiales C. I. A. que brindaron instrucción u ocupaban cargos dentro de la Agencia.

En diciembre de 1952 la C. I. A. reclutó por correspondencia a Mariano L. Pinto Rodríguez, elemento de la burguesía villalpandina.

Posteriormente la C. I. A. le envía a Pinto Rodríguez medios de comunicación y este recibe la misión de organizar una red a la que la C. I. A. encomienda el suministro a las bandas de alzados, la búsqueda de información militar y el sabotaje a objetivos económicos.

A fines de 1963 la C. I. A. comienza a solicitar también información económica en general y en especial de la industria azucarera.

En diciembre de 1962 se infiltran los Agentes C. I. A. Pedro Camarón y Manuel del Valle Caral, por Oriente.

Las misiones encomendadas por la C. I. A. eran las de organizar grupos de bandidos en Baracoa y Guantánamo, además de seleccionar lugares en las costas para producir desembarcos

y zonas para suministro de armas y explosivos.

Por Boca de Camarioca, Varadero, Matanzas, en abril de 1963 pretenden infiltrarse los Agentes C. I. A. Silvano Martínez Romero, Antonio Bustillo, Roberto Parson, y Oscar Díaz, dirigiendo este último de la infiltración. Esta acción es frustrada por la Marina de Guerra Revolucionaria.

En mayo de 1963 en el lugar conocido por "Subida de la Peña" en San Antonio, Pinar del Río y después de recibir entrenamiento en el exterior, se infiltran los Agentes C. I. A. Alberto del Busto Hernández, José A. Colmenares y Hatuey Infante, acompañados de un team de infiltración. Estos Agentes realizan el viaje en el buque madre REX, pasando posteriormente a una lancha tipo V-30.

La misión encomendada por la C. I. A. a este grupo era la creación de una red que dirigía Del Busto y que debía abarcar desde San Antonio hasta Santa Lucía, en Pinar del Río.

Por el estero de Carraguao, Los Palacios, Pinar del Río el 29 de mayo de 1963 se infiltran después de recibir entrenamiento, Luis García Sigles Menocal, Rolando Fernández, y Arsenio Rodríguez San Román. Este team partió de Estados Unidos en el buque madre REX.

Entre las misiones encomendadas por la C. I. A. el team tenía la de sustituir al Radista de una red de nueva creación, que se crea a partir de entonces García Sigles, ocupar cargos el resto del team dentro de la dirección de la red e introducir en ésta armas y equipos.

En junio de 1963 por el lugar conocido por Punta Fraile, en San Antonio, Pinar del Río, se produce la infiltración de los Agentes Clemente Inclán Werner y Genaro del Busto Infante.

La misión encomendada por la C. I. A. a estos Agentes era hacer llegar medicinas, ropas y víveres a una red recién creada.

En la zona de Cayo Blanco, Cárdenas, Matanzas, se produce el 10 de junio de 1963 la infiltración del team compuesto por Manuel Quiiza Docal, Jorge Ruffin Lustre, Evangelio Ruffin Lustre, Fernando Lermo Hernández, Juan Espinosa González, Ricardo Carlos Navarrete, Roberto de Jesús Rodríguez Triana, Jorge Rodríguez Triana, Eddy Crispín Mors Ruiz y Ramón Cuevas - Cando, quienes partieron de la Florida en un buque madre, pasando posteriormente a una lancha. Este grupo traía la misión de la C.I.A. de dinamitar y volar la Destilería Arrechavala, para lo que contaban con abundante material de demolición, armas, equipos de hombre rata y un entronamiento especial sobre este tipo de acciones.

Por Cayo Empallizada, Las Villas, el 15 de junio de 1963 se infiltran los Agentes C.I.A. Rolando Mateu Paz, Manuel Marrero Castillo y Francisco Marrero Castillo.

La misión encomendada por la C.I.A. a este grupo fue la de reclutar a dos individuos, uno en La Habana y otro en Isabela de Sagua.

Por la zona conocida como Esasenada de Voliente, Matanzas, se infiltran en junio de 1963 los Agentes C.I.A., Sebastián Tápanes Enríquez, Casimiro Otero y Gervasio Rivero los que fueron conducidos por el buque madre Tiburón.

La misión C.I.A. que venían a cumplir era la de infiltrar al Agente Sebastián Tápanes Enríquez.

El 22 de julio de 1963 por la zona de Cayo Verde, Las Villas - se infiltran nuevamente los Agentes C.I.A. Rolando Mateu Paz, Manuel Marrero Castillo y Francisco Marrero Castillo, quienes previamente fueron entrenados para introducir espías y materiales subversivos en el país.

La misión C.I.A. encomendada en este caso fue la de crear una red de espionaje en la zona, que debía en principio obtener información sobre equipos y bases militares.

Desde la Bahía de Casilda en Las Villas, el 13 de agosto de 1963 una embarcación pirata del Grupo Comandos Mambises de la C.I.A. atacó los tanques-depósitos de la Empresa Cay Solidaria del Petróleo de esa localidad.

Los atacantes desembarcaron y emplearon un cañón, un mortero y dos obuses, armas éstas, entre otras, con las que realizaron el ataque.

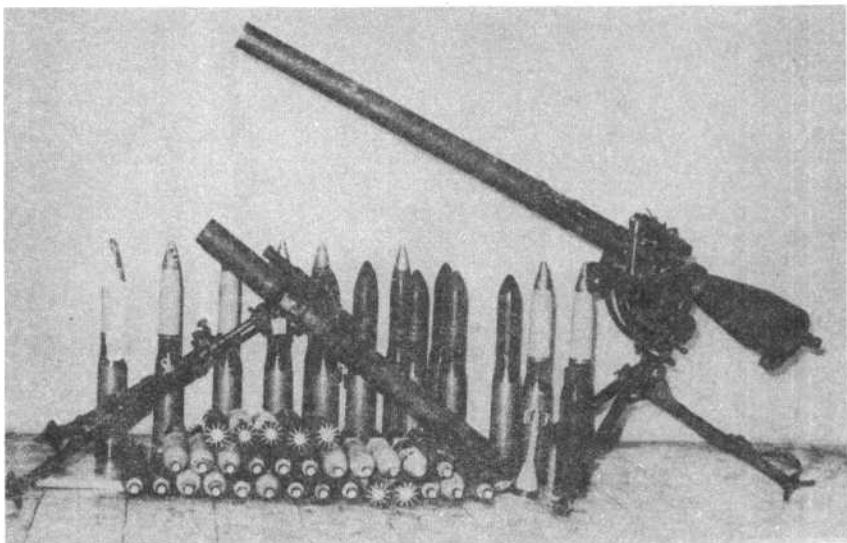
Fue incendiado un carro tanque y lograron impactos en varias casas de vivienda de la zona.

El 2 de septiembre de 1963 en el lugar conocido por Cayo Guin, en Baracoa, Oriente, fue atacada y destruida totalmente la industria maderera de esa localidad, por el Grupo Comandos Mambises al servicio de la C.I.A. En total, dicha industria sufrió 15 explosiones, y fueron ocupadas en el lugar, tres mochilas con explosivos y armas de varios tipos.

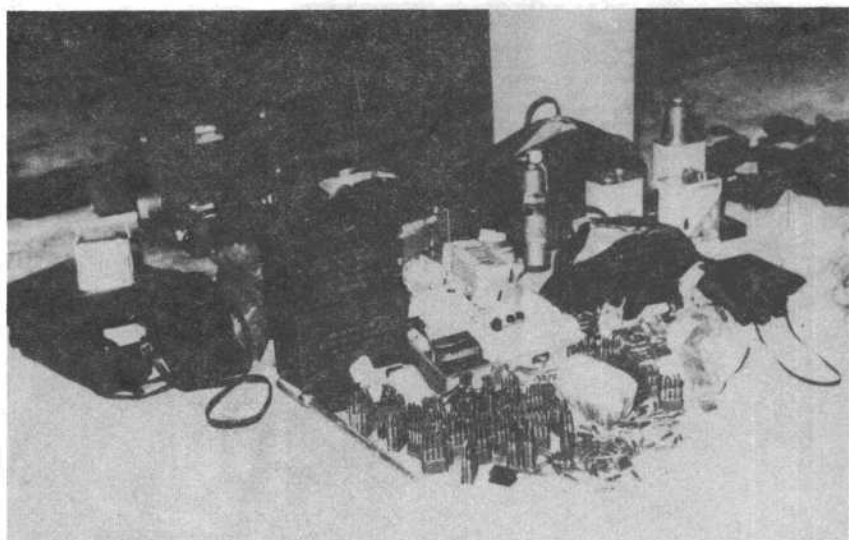
El 22 de octubre de 1963 en el lugar conocido por La Bóveda, cerca del Cabo San Antonio, Pinar del Río, se produce una nueva infiltración de los Agentes C.I.A. Clemente Inclán - Wernan, Alberto del Busto Hernández, Luis Montero Carrasga y Roberto Lizama Rodríguez.

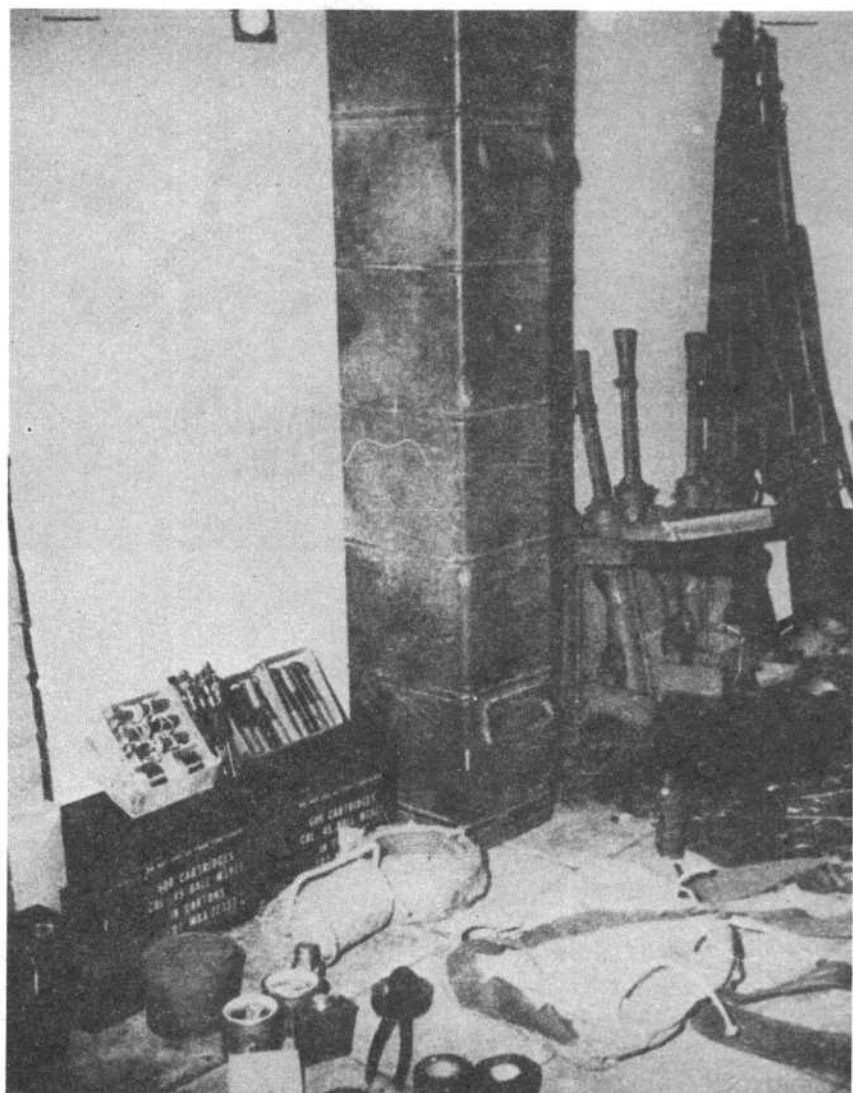
Esta acción fue frustrada por la acción de los Organos de la Seguridad de Cuba.

A continuación aparece una muestra gráfica de las armas, explosivos, medios de comunicación y otros equipos utilizados por la C.I.A. en las actividades señaladas y que han sido ocupados por las autoridades cubanas.

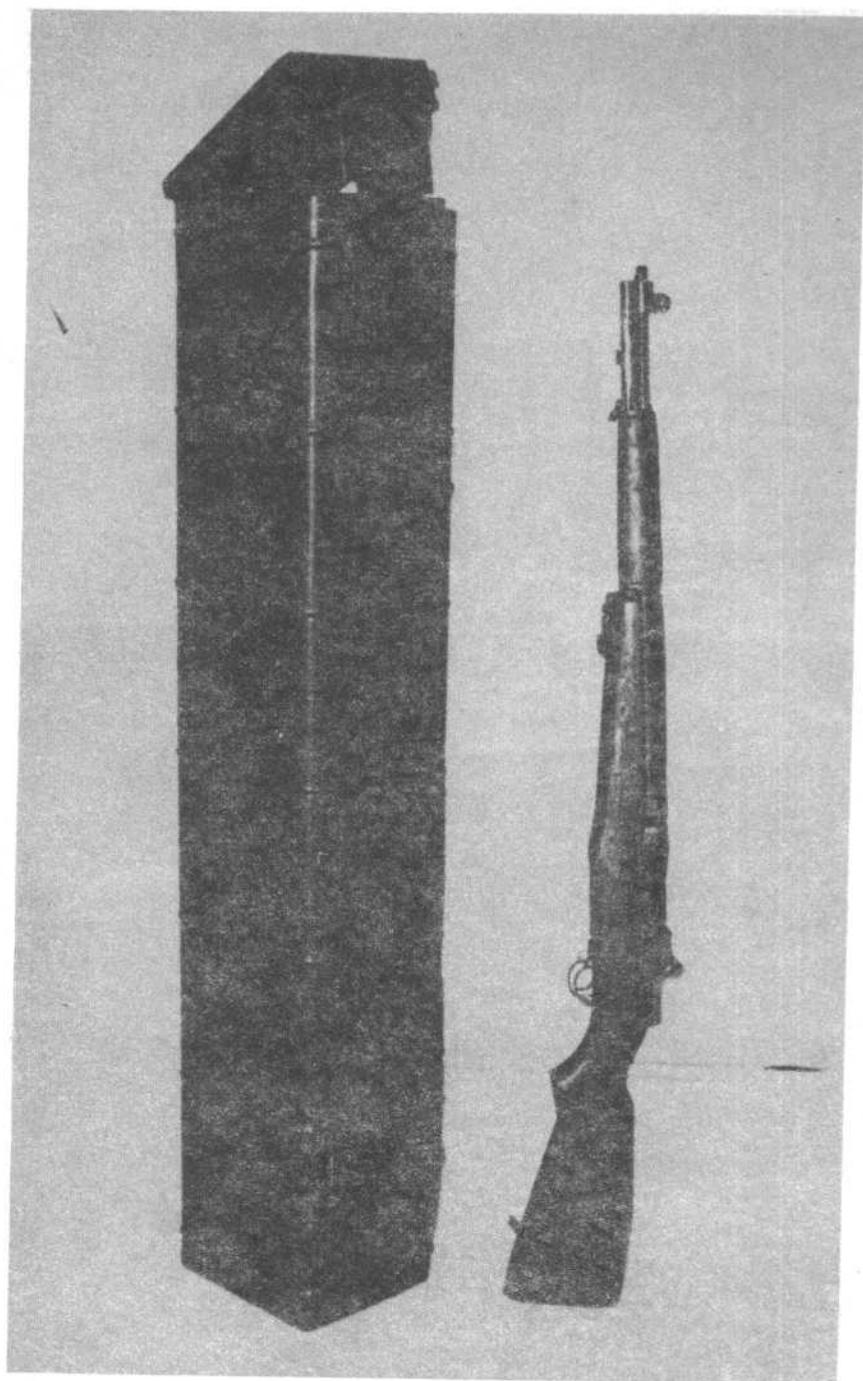


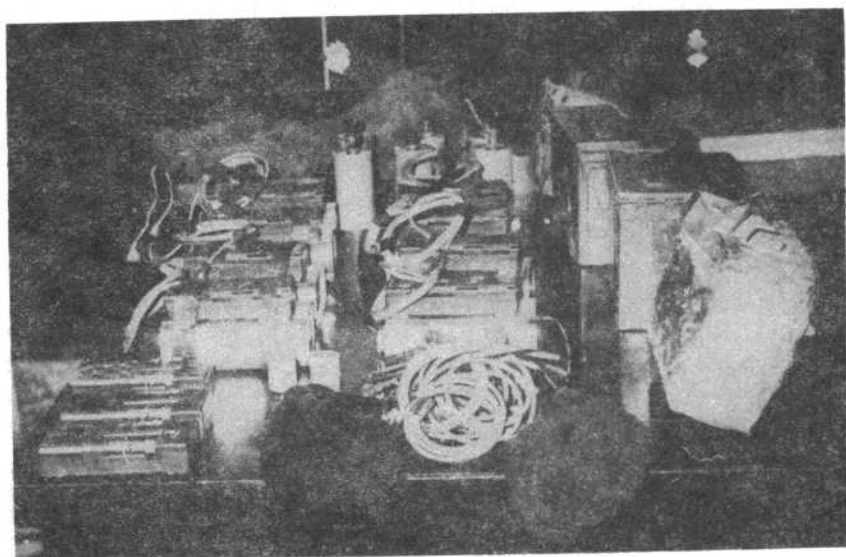
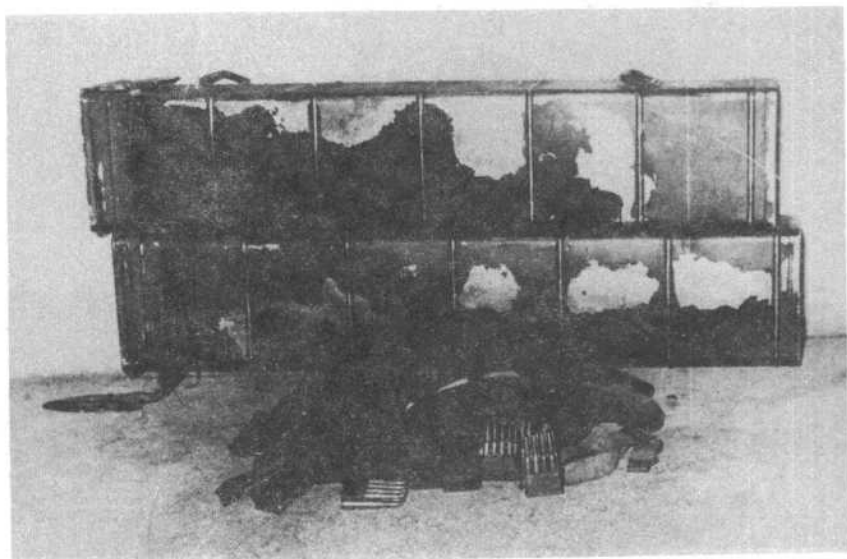


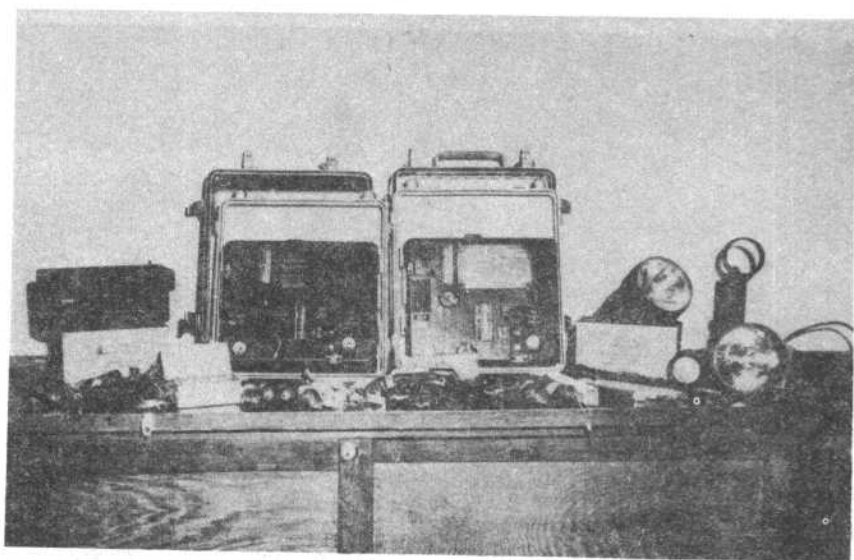














JFK EXHIBIT F-654

ASPECTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE PRESENTED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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ASPECTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE PRESENTED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
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Several aspects of the questionnaire presented by the Committee are answered in this report by topic.

I. ALLEGED VISIT BY OSWALD TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY

On this matter, we believe that the Committee should direct itself to the Soviet Government.

As far as we are concerned, we can point out that, when Oswald asked for a transit visa on September 27 in order to continue his trip to the Soviet Union, the Cuban Consulate in Mexico called the Soviet Embassy, and was told that authorization to grant entry visas to its country had to come from the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Moscow, which would take around four months.

II. MAFIA

Information on the role of the US Mafia in plans to assassinate leaders of the Cuban Revolution and other counterrevolutionary activities is found in the revelations on this subject made by the Senate Committee in its report on assassination plots against leaders of other countries.

The Mafia began its activities in Cuba during the '20s, taking advantage of the corruption of the successive governments of that period.

During the '40s, it extended its control mechanisms in a covert way to the trade unions of various sectors, which later allowed it a certain amount of control over everything related to its interests. These interests were strengthened with the March 10 coup, which is when the Mafia began to invest its capital in real estate companies and the building of luxury hotels, casinos and other tourist facilities, in order to push and exploit tourism.

The Mafia's business administration and operations in 1958 involved control of gambling casinos in luxury hotels and cabarets.

Santos Trafficante, the gambling delegate, represented the Mafia leadership, and most of the administrators of the casinos were Cubans or foreign figures linked to the Mafia.

The gambling salons were directed by Mafia-appointed chiefs in charge of the organization and operation of the gambling tables.

The Mafia made great profits from gambling. For example, the casino in the Hotel Riviera made a net profit of \$1.4 million in one year.

The Mafia's interests were not limited to gambling, however. It also controlled the traffic in drugs, jewels, the currency exchange, white slavery and pornographic film shows.

When the Revolution triumphed in 1959, all the gambling salons were closed. Later on, they were reopened because the Revolutionary Government considered that, even though games of chance constituted a social defect, the sudden closing of those casinos and cabarets would mean the loss of work for

hundreds of workers. Therefore, a decree was passed on March 4, 1959, regulating the functioning of the gambling salons and authorizing them to reopen under the jurisdiction of the National Institute of Savings and Housing (INAV).

Among other things, the decree established that

- the casinos would be operated exclusively by persons of proved moral character and that foreigners would also need prior approval in writing from their embassies.

On September 28, 1961, those gambling salons that still remained open at that time were closed definitively.

III. ANTI-CUBAN ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The counterrevolutionary organization that immediately made a big to-do out of publicizing Oswald's alleged activities on behalf of Cuba was the Student Revolutionary Directorate (DRE), which put out a special edition of its publication Trinchera the day after Kennedy's assassination.

It gave extensive coverage to everything related to Oswald, indicating that Cuba was linked to the events. Many of the assertions set forth in the publication contradicted what was stated in later investigations, especially data on the places where Oswald was and date on which he was supposed to have been there, which shows the falsity of some of the information it spread.

Four days after the assassination, a US supporter of the Cuban counterrevolutionaries announced during his radio program on Miami WQAM that he had interviewed several of them and that one of them had said he had information that Oswald had been in Cuba in September and October, 1963 (when, in fact, Oswald was in Mexico, trying to travel to Cuba).

The alleged "revelations" of Frank Sturgis and other Cuban counterrevolutionaries accusing Cuba of being responsible for Kennedy's death are also in evidence, accusations which were given ample coverage in several US papers.

The counterrevolutionary organization La Cruz was one of the many sponsored by the CIA as a front to carry out its plans against Cuba.

One of its actions consisted in infiltrating counterrevolutionaries Mario Tauler Sague and Armando Cubrfa Ramos in the area of Punta Hicacos, Matanzas, in mid-1960. They had been trained by the CIA and were on a mission to try to kill the Commander in Chief and carry out various other acts of sabotage.

To help them in this task, they were provided with detonators, explosives, machine guns, pistols and proclamations of the counter-revolutionary organization La Cruz.

Another of the counterrevolutionary organizations, the Anti-Communist Civic Resistance (RCA), was a grouping of the self-styled Army of National Liberation (ELN), the Movement of Revolutionary Recovery (MRR), the Montecristo Group and others. It was directed from abroad by Nino Díaz, a counterrevolutionary and CIA agent.

One of the plots worked out by the RCA was scheduled to take place on April 7, 1963, in the Latin-American Stadium, with the participation of 16 men armed with pistols and fragmentation grenades.

The group included Enrique Rodríguez Valdés, Ricardo López Cabrera, Onorio Torres Perdomo and Jorge Carlos Espinosa Escarles, who were to be dressed in official Rebel Army uniforms and who were to assassinate the Commander in Chief.

A few months later, another plan was elaborated, this time directed against Raúl Castro Ruz, Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the celebration of the 26th of July. The main coordinator of this action was Ibrahim Machin Hernández, who took his instructions from CIA agent Nino Díaz.

Some of the people employed by the CIA in the assassination actions and other plans against Cuba were

Nino Díaz

A former captain in the Rebel Army, he participated in the conspiracy hatched by traitor Huber Matos.

He maintained contacts in the Naval Base of Guantánamo, where he trained mercenaries and directed various plans against Cuba.

In Miami, in the service of the CIA, he had gotten in touch with such elements as Artime, Tony Varona, Díaz Lanz and Miró Cardona through the Movement of Revolutionary Recovery.

Samuel Carballo Moreno

He was arrested in March, 1963, in the operation carried out against the counterrevolutionary organization Anti-Communist Civic Resistance. He had been using false documents in the name of Serafín Burgas Sablón. He had been in the Navy prior to 1959.

Emilio Adolfo Rivero Caro

A CIA agent who was part of a group infiltrated into the country, he had false documents made out in the name of Carlos Ramírez Valdés.

This agent used the pseudonym of Brand for his CIA activities.

Adolfo Mendoza

A CIA agent who used the pseudonym of Raúl for his enemy activities, he was infiltrated into the country with Rivero Caro, mentioned above.

Jorge García Rubio

A CIA agent who used the pseudonym Tony, he was infiltrated as radio operator of the CIA infiltration team.

This group (Rivero Caro, Mendoza and García Rubio) had the task of reorganizing the counterrevolutionary organizations after the failure at Girón and of trying to kill General of the Army Raúl Castro, while staging a fake attack which the US Naval Base in Guantánamo Bay was to make on itself.

Pierre Owen Díaz de Ure

His real name was Pierre Quang Diez de Ure. He was one of the main CIA agents involved in organizing the attempted assassination of the Commander in Chief prepared for September 28, 1963, an anniversary of the founding of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDRs). The plan consisted in dynamiting the sewage pipes under the tribune.

Pierre Ouang, a French citizen, was recruited by the CIA in 1961. He served as informer for agent Francisco Blanco de los Cuetos.

IV. OSWALD'S ALLEGED CONTACT WITH CUBAN STUDENTS IN MINSK

Thus far, none of the Cuban students who have studied in Minsk have been found to have had any contact with Lee H. Oswald in that city.

We believe that this information, just like other statements included by Priscilla Johnson McMillan in her book The Making of a Murder, is false, responding to sensationalist interests in the midst of the campaign launched to link Cuba with Oswald.

V. ACTIVITIES OF E. HOWARD HUNT IN MEXICO

We have no information about Howard Hunt's activities in 1963.

VI. HIJACKING OF PLANES

Antulio Ramírez Ortiz, a US citizen of Puerto Rican origin, was the first person to hijack a plane to Havana, arriving on May 1, 1961. He came under CIA orders and maintained a conflictive and diversionist attitude during his stay in Cuba.

He was tried for illegal departure from the country and sentenced to two years in jail. He left our country in 1975, after the Swiss Embassy had intervened with the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs on his behalf.

On July 24, 1961, an Eastern Airlines Electra plane with 33 passengers aboard, en route from Tampa to Miami, was diverted to Cuba by a passenger who asked the press not to reveal his identity for fear of reprisals against his family in the United States. He told the journalists that he had taken this step because of repeated refusals on the part of US officials to allow him to make the trip.

On August 9, 1961, Albert Charles Cadon, a French citizen, hijacked a Pan American Airlines DC-8 en route from Houston to Guatemala. The plane was returned and the hijacker extradited to Mexico at the request of the Government of that country. There he was sentenced to seven years in prison for robbery accompanied by violence and threats.

VII. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

The US Government began to act against Cuba through its intelligence agencies, particularly the CIA, long before the defeat of the Playa Girón invasion — in fact, almost at the same time as the triumph of the Revolution.

After the Girón defeat came Operation MONGOOSE, which ended in November, 1962, according to a US Senate report, and consisted of "the use of Cuban exiles and dissidents in Cuba" to overthrow the Government.

The fact is that, even after that operation had supposedly ended, the activities of US intelligence agencies against Cuba continued.

Some idea of the intensity of these activities can be gleaned from the fact that there were more than 80 infiltrations along Cuban coasts between 1962 and 1963 in an effort to bring in weapons and ammunition, carry out sabotage, infiltrate or exfiltrate agents, recruit collaborators, supply CIA networks, etc., and that over 50 of these occurred after November, 1962. Nor did the work of the agents infiltrated or recruited before and during MONGOOSE cease at the end of that operation; rather, it continued until it was eliminated by Cuban security organizations.

The Appendix includes various documents relating to

- . Oswald's visit to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico (Application for visa and the reply from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- . Correspondence sent to Havana by the Warren Commission in 1964, which shows the Cuban Government's cooperation with the investigation that Commission was making.
- . Identity cards filled out at the Havana airport by an individual purporting to be Jack Ruby, who visited our country twice in 1959.
- . A brief summary of direct CIA activities in 1962 and 1963, accompanied by graphic evidence of these activities.

...7

Mr. BLAKEY. With your permission, I would like to read part of pages 2 and 3.

The Mafia began its activities in Cuba in the 1920s taking advantage of the existing corruption among successive leaders of Cuba. During the 1940's, they extended their mechanisms of control, though covert, to the workers unions in different sections of Cuba which would allow them in future to control everything related to their entrants. These were strengthened with the blow of March 10.

Mr. Chairman, the reference to March 10 is a reference to the date that then Senator Batista overthrew the lawful government of Cuba at that time.

Continuing the quote:

A time when the Mafia began to build its capital through legitimate businesses in structuring luxury hotels, casinos, and tourist attractions to exploit tourism. With reference to the administration and operation of the Mafia in 1958, the same possessed the control of gambling casinos which existed in the luxury hotels and cabarets.

The don of the Mafia was Santos Trafficante who was in charge of all gambling while the administrators of these casinos were primarily Cubans or foreigners linked to the Mafia. The gambling halls were under the direction of chiefs assigned by the Mafia who made sure all of it functioned properly at the gaming tables. The Mafia obtained great profits through these gambling casinos. We can cite as an example the casino of the Hotel Riviera which in 1 year obtained a net profit of \$1,400,000. The business of the Mafia not only consisted of gambling but also extended to control of the drug traffic, jewelry, foreign currency, matters of prostitution and pornographic movies.

Upon the triumph of the revolution in 1959, all gambling halls were closed.

We see, Mr. Chairman, that through McWillie, if not others, Trafficante may have had an association, at this point an association only with Jack Ruby. How close or to what effect is as yet undetermined. Now it can be fairly asked, could Santos Trafficante also have been involved in plots against President Kennedy? The committee's next witness is Jose Aleman. Mr. Aleman is the son of a former minister of education in the Cuban Government in the late 1950's. He was actively opposed to the Batista regime. In the early 1960's, he was supporting efforts to overthrow Castro. In a context of mutual business entrants, Mr. Aleman and Mr. Trafficante met at least once, perhaps on several occasions, prior to November 1963. It would be appropriate at this time, Mr. Chairman, to call Mr. Aleman.

TESTIMONY OF JOSE ALEMAN

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Blakey, do I understand that Mr. Aleman also wishes to invoke rule 6?

Mr. BLAKEY. No, Mr. Chairman, he has changed his mind and he will permit both cameras and other recording devices to be operated.

Mr. PREYER. At this time the committee calls Mr. Aleman.

Mr. Aleman, do you solemnly swear the evidence you are about to give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ALEMAN. I do.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Cornwell for the questioning.

Mr. CORNWELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Aleman, where were you born?

Mr. ALEMAN. In Havana.