

Agency Information

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Document Information

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FROM :
TO :

TITLE : ANTONIO GUILLERMO ROGRIGUEZ JONES.

DATE : 09/12/1978
PAGES : 161

SUBJECTS :
CASTRO, FIDEL.
CONSPIRACY THEORY, CUBAN PLOT.
USSS, STAFF.
THREAT, KENNEDY, JOHN.
USSS, METHODOLOGY.
JONES, ANTONIO GUILLERMO RODRIGUEZ.

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NO. _____

DATE 11-8-78

Document I.D. INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE

INDEX

COPY TO

Secret Service Docs

Robert Blakey

Jones Antonio Guillerm

Gary Cornwell

Rodriguez

Kenneth Klein

Cuban Plot to

Charlie Mathews

Assass. JHC

Jim Wolf

Dick Billings

Jackie Hess

Cliff Fenton

Mike Ewing

Team #1

Team #2

Team #3

~~Team #4~~

Team #5

Notify

Special Instructions:

Form #2

memorandum

DATE: September 12, 1978

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: IRS Edelman - PRB

SUBJECT: Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez Jones CO-2-33,115/00004
(previously known as Cuban Plot to Assassinate JFK CO-2-32,682)

TO: File

On this date, copies of all Secret Service documents from the subject file were provided to the House Select Committee on Assassinations per the request of Mr. Belford Lawson, member of the committee. Request entailed approximately 66 USSS documents.

013021

I acknowledge receipt of the documents:

Belford Lawson
Belford Lawson

Sept. 12, 1978
Date

N.B. On 3/27/79, Staff Counsel Belford N. Lawson put a note up of this file (013021) into this folder.

BVJ
3-27-79

cc: CO-2-34030
Legal Counsel



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

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977-241-530/3474

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.8
5010-112

F-4/4

1-16-602.111

CO-2-~~244~~
30332

PKS

April 14, 1961

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Re: President and Mrs. Kennedy's visit to the Pan American Union Building on April 14, 1961, where he will address the Special Meeting of the Council of the Organization of American States.

Mr. J. E. Baughman
Chief, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

This report is submitted in reference to the above captioned subject and supplements Protective Survey Report dated April 12, 1961.

The President and Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, departed the White House at 10:51 am this date and motored to the Pan American Union Building, arriving at 10:53 am.

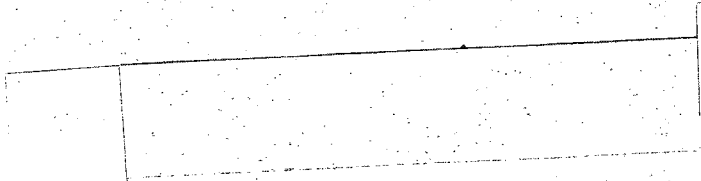
The program proceeded as outlined in the Protective Survey Report.

President and Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, departed the Pan American Union Building at 11:27 am and motored to the White House, arriving at 11:29 am.

Information received from Mr. Henry C. Reed, State Department, on the afternoon of April 13, 1961, disclosed that the Cuban Delegation to this Meeting would attend. Previous information from the Pan American Union officials said they declined the invitation and would not attend the Meeting.

Mr. Reed stated that the Cuban Ambassador to the Organization of American States was Carlos M. Lechuza; the alternate representative was Quintin Pino Machado; and the adviser was Jose Meleon Carrera. Mr. Reed further stated that both Machado and Meleon were characters of ill repute, both reported to be carrying firearms, and were to be considered dangerous.

Photographs of Machado and Meleon were obtained from the FBI, and were reproduced by PKS and distributed to all personnel participating in the security arrangements. These photographs will be turned over to PKS for future reference.



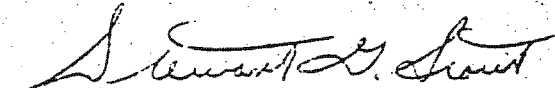
Comprehensive
Chronological Sequence Page No
CCS - 2.

At 8:30 am this date, Mr. Reed called and stated that the Brazilian Ambassador to this Meeting informed him that after paying a visit to the Cuban Ambassador's residence last evening disclosed that it was the plan of Ambassador Lechuga to go to New York City this date, allowing his alternate representative, Machado, to occupy his place with the 21 Ambassadors seated on the stage with the President.

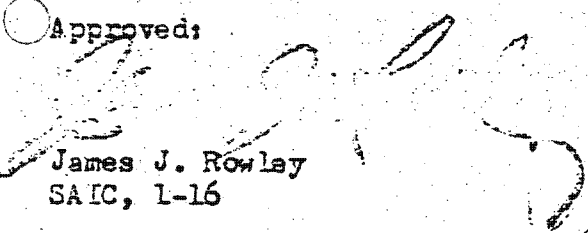
ASAIC Campion, SAs Griffith and Parker of this Service and 3 detectives of the Metropolitan Police Department were posted at the entrance to the Pan American Union Building with representatives of the Pan American Union who could identify these subjects in the event they would attend this Meeting.

Neither the Cuban Ambassador nor the two subjects, Machado or Moleon, appeared at this Meeting.

Resulting from the above information, SAs Hill, Chaney and Burke, as well as the 3 Metropolitan Detectives were also added to the security. SA Hill was posted on the balcony near the elevator on the second floor. SA Chaney replaced SA Parker on Post #9. SA Burke replaced SA Griffith on Post #11.


Stewart G. Stout
ATSAIC, 1-16

Approved:


James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: SAIC Washington (2)

SGS:wb

CCS-2
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Memorandum

TO : PRS - Files

DATE: November 23, 1962

FROM : SA Charlie Taylor - WFO

SUBJECT: Cuban Plot to Assassinate President Kennedy

At 9:00 p.m. on November 21, 1962, I picked up an original letter from a Mr. Antonio Rodriguez, driver for the Venezuelan Delegation to the International American Defense Board, 2335 Ashmead Place N. W. Washington, D. C.

Working with me in this case for the Federal Bureau of Investigation are SA L. B. McDonald and Joseph Scullay who may call you regarding this letter or other material relating to this case.

The investigation has disclosed that the letter was mis-sent by the Post Office Department and we are presently trying to find out if there is an Antonio Rodriguez here in Washington that was the intended recipient of this letter.

The letter was addressed to Antonio Rodriguez 9246 7 N.W.; 11432 St. Washington, D. C. postmarked Havana, Cuba, November 14, 1962. As translated by SA McDonald, FBI, letter reads as follows:

Comrad Rodreguez

In accordance with the planning and insistent attitude of Kennedy to invade Cuba carry out the criminal attempt against this person in the terms made. I won't give you more instructions because it is not necessary, all that you have to know you already know, and for its own security and effectiveness of the planning, I comply thus with superior orders. I have not had means of communicating this with you by any other safer means, for that reason I did it in this letter. In the United States they are not in the habit of opening letters for that reason I trust everything will go well. A good communist has to run these risks. We have to count on our own energies because the USSR (Russia) is not adopting with Cuba a solid position. These are things of a high level that a good communist of action can't discuss nor doubt. If he does it that way it will be for the good of all communists that are in the world. Cuba is not all. Enough has already been done by Cuba.

The news that I will send you if I am able (will be) by a far safer method. Answer me soon. I am embracing you.

Pepe

The FBI has advised that a number of possible associations of Antonio Rodriguez will be forthcoming and these should be cross reference to the file.

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Remite: *Jose M. Mendez,*
5^o Ave. # 2611,
Reparto Miraflores,
Mayaguez, Habana,
CUBA.

CON LA UES
A RECIBIR CA...

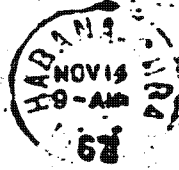
VIA AIR MAIL

CORREO AEREO



Sr. Bernard Morales,
Apartado # 1624,
Miami 1,
Florida, U.S.A.

CCS - 4



Antonio Rodriguez,
4247 N.W. 11th St,
Washington,
U.S. 21-

Cable 2335. Ishmead PL-MW

VIA AEREA

932

VIA AIR-MAIL

CCS-5

La Habana, N.º 13 de 1962

Compañero Rodriguez:

De acuerdo con lo planeado y ante la obstinada actitud de Kennedy de invadir a Cuba, realiza el atentado a supersona en los términos concebidos. No te doy más datos porque no es necesario, pues todo lo que tienes que saber ya lo sabes, y por la propia seguridad y efectividad de la cuestión. Cumpla así, órdenes superiores.

No he tenido medios de comunicarte esto por otra vía más segura, motivo por el cual he tenido que hacerlo por carta. En los E.U. no suelen abrir las cartas, así que confío todo salga bien. Un buen comunista tiene que correr estos riesgos. Tenemos que contar con nuestras propias energías, ya que la U.R.S.S. no está adaptada con Cuba una sólida posición. Estas son cuestiones de alto nivel, que un buen comunista debe discutir ni dudar. Si lo hace así será por el bien de todos los comunistas que hay en el mundo. Cuba no lo es todo; bastante ya ha hecho por ella.

Las próximas noticias te las enviaré, si puedo, por un conducto más seguro. Dame respuesta rápida.

Te abraza,

Pepe

CCS-6

Habana, Noviembre 27 de 1962

Sr. Bernardo Morales,
Apartado 624,
Miami 1,
Florida, U.S.A.

Estimado Bernard:

Hoy Carlos me dio tu nuevo Apartado de correo. Esta información se la dio a él tu amiga Miriam. Hace días estaba ansioso de escribirte, al igual que lo he hecho a varios amigos tuyos y míos dándole las instrucciones que a continuación ^{te envío} ¡Ojalá! te lleguen a tiempo!

Ahora, al grano: Ya impartí a "tus amigos" de Miami y Passaic, así como a los de Washington, las instrucciones precisas para el atentado que le estamos planeando a Kennedy, en Washington, o si falla éste, cuando visite Brasil. Al imperialismo hay que herirlo en su propio corazón, de muerte. Si logramos matar al Presidente Kennedy, sería un éxito super extraordinario para Fidel y para el movimiento de liberación comunista. Nosotros, los cubanos, somos los que estamos marcando el paso en el comunismo mundial. ¡Estamos consolidando a 90 millas de los E.U. un régimen marxista-leninista! Entrevístate con ellos.

Tenemos que contar con nuestras propias fuerzas, pues Rusia no lo puede hacer todo; ¡bastante hace ya! Créeme, si logramos esto, paralizaríamos al Imperialismo totalmente. Respetarían más a Fidel Castro y a su gobierno. La táctica a seguir en el futuro es de constante agitación en toda la América para atomizar al capitalismo norteamericano. Es errínea la idea que hay de que hay que estar quieto por el momento. Al Imperialismo, monca, por muy difícil que esté la situación, se le puede tener miedo. Tú no viste que gracias a los sabotajes de Venezuela paralizamos el mes pasado la invasión de Cuba, cuando el bloqueó? Igualmente paralizaríamos totalmente los planes fu-

los de los E.U. si logramos matar a Kennedy. Seguro que así

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nosotros
por largo tiempo. A ese efecto ponte en contacto con tus amigos para que te de las instrucciones que han recibido por los conductos adecuados.

Tu táctica deberá seguir mostrando como hasta ahora, anticomunista, y más específicamente como anticastri-
ta. Hasta ahora has hecho muy bien el papel, y has logrado despis-
tar totalmente al F.B.I. ¡Eres todo un artista! A propósito, ¿ya es-
tas hablando por radio, en contra de Fidel? ¡Que tisa me va
a dar oírte! ¡Con nosotros no puede el F.B.I. ¡Imbéciles,
¡tetas!

Me he decidido a enviarte esta por correo, pues tu citación "como anticomunista" seguro no está chequea-
da por el F.B.I. Además, no quiero abusar del otro conducto. Las
instrucciones específicas y detalladas del plan, si se envían
por el conducto conocido por ti. Contéstame por igual conducto.
Fidel está ansioso de saber como van los planes.

Te abraza,

Pepe.

P.D. ¿Cómo sigue tu esposa? Salúdamele con todo afecto, así
como a tu hermano.

CCS-8

U. S. Secret Service

CHIEF

SAIC Whitaker - New York

November 28, 1962

SAIC Geiglein - Washington

Plot to Assassinate the President

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

This will confirm my telephone conversation with you on November 27, at which time I acquainted you with the background of this case and identified to you as a suspect Antonio Rodriguez y Jones (Cuban National; male; age 19; 5-6; 170; black kinky hair; brown skin; resides Granite State Apartments, apartment 203, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.). I informed you that the suspect is a son of Antonio Rodriguez y Eschazabal, former Cuban Ambassador to Pakistan, who is a self-avowed defector to the West and who presently resides in Washington, D.C., probably at 1638 R Street, N.W.

I informed you that on October 28, when young Rodriguez left employment at the Georgetown Inn in the District of Columbia, he professed to the company's auditor his pro-Castro attitude and stated that he was leaving this employment to go to New York to join Castro's "Army."

It was requested that you seek, through any reliable informants, to learn whether there has been any rumor of plotting such as our investigation indicates but that for the present you keep concealed from outsiders our interest in these persons. You were informed that both of these persons are currently in Washington, D.C., and that our principal interest in communicating with you by telephone was to alert you to the investigation in progress.

Since the telephone call, surveillance disclosed that on November 28, at about 11:05 A.M., four male persons were observed arriving at and entering what we believe to be the residence location of the elder Rodriguez at 1638 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. These visitors, who are colored, were well dressed and were observed to alight from a late-model Buick LeSabre, 4-door sedan, bearing New York license plates 6Q5419. It is requested that you initiate investigation to determine registration information on this plate number and advise us.

For your information, and not to be exhibited at this time outside the Service, there are enclosed three photographs: #1 of father and son Rodriguez; #2 closeup shot of a group not

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SS-1-15-269

SECRET

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otherwise identified; and #3 of a group not otherwise identified,
taken from a distance beyond that of group photo #2.

A detailed report will follow.

Harry W. Geiglein

Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Chief ✓
Miami

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

NOV 11 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

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SS-1-15-269

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U. S. Secret Service *J.R.*

SAIC Marshall - Miami

November 28, 1962

SAIC Geiglein - Washington

[Handwritten signature]

Plot to Assassinate the President

This will confirm my telephone call to you of November 27, at which time I acquainted you with the background of this case and identified to you as a suspect Antonio Rodriguez y Jones (Cuban National; male; age 19; 5-6; 170; black kinky hair; brown skin; resides Granite State Apartments, apartment 203, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.). I informed you that the suspect is a son of Antonio Rodriguez y Eschazabal, former Cuban Ambassador to Pakistan, who is a self-avowed defector to the West and who presently resides in Washington, D.C., probably at 1638 R Street, N.W.

You were requested to initiate some inquiry through reliable informants in your district, by indirect and discreet means, in an effort to learn something of the reputations of either of these persons. It was mentioned to you that the former ambassador professes to have a wide acquaintanceship with Cubans and Haitians in this country at Miami, and it was requested that the nature of your inquiry be such that nothing get back to him of our interest.

Also, you stated that you have received no information to suggest any such plotting as our investigation indicates.

For your information and not for display at this time outside the Service, there are enclosed three photographs: #1 of father and son; #2 closeup of a group not otherwise identified; and #3 of a group, not otherwise identified, taken from a distance greater than the #2 group shot.

A detailed report will follow.

[Handwritten signature: Harry W. Geiglein]

Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Chief ✓
New York

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LOGGED AND
ASSIGNED NO. SS-ID-F-539
PRIOR TO DESTRUCTION IT SHOULD
RETURNED TO THE CONTROL CLERK.
CCS-11 /

SS-1-15-268

1-15

Liberty Loan Bldg., Rm 521
401 - 14th Street, S. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

November 28, 1962

Mr. C.C. Garner
Post Office Inspector in Charge
Box 1820
Washington 13, D. C.

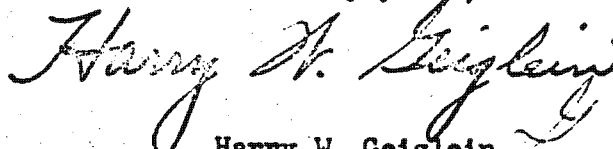
Dear Mr. Garner:

This is to confirm the telephone conversation this date between Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr., and Post Office Inspector Joseph A. Verant, requesting a mail cover on Antonio Rodriguez Jones and Yvonne Jones, who reside at Granite State Apartments, Apartment 203, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Please have such cover continued for a period of two weeks with daily reports by phone to this office. (WOrth 4-5165)

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,



Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

BCC: Chief

CCS-12

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EIA:erc

U. S. Secret Service

SAIC Geiglein - WFO

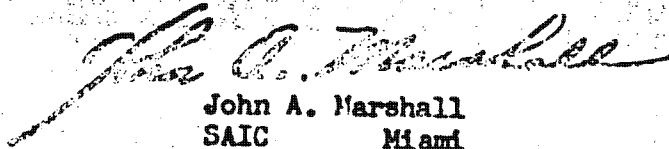
Nov. 30, 1962

SAIC Marshall - Miami

CO-2-32,682

Plot to Assassinate the President

This will confirm long distance telephone call on November 30, 1962 from SA Aragon, Miami, to SA Frank G. Stoner of your office relating to the subject matter.



John A. Marshall
SAIC Miami

cc: Chief
PRS

CCS-13

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Liberty Loan Bldg., Room 521
401 - 14th Street, S. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

November 30, 1962

Mr. C. C. Garner
Postal Inspector in Charge
Box 1820
Washington 13, D. C.

Dear Mr. Garner:

This will confirm telephone conversation this date between Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr., and Postal Inspector Joseph A. Verant, requesting a mail cover on Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal, Enrique Pedro Rodriguez, and Edith Rodriguez Jones, all of 1638 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Please have such cover continued for a period of one month, with daily reports by phone to this office (WO 4-5165).

Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Harry W. Geiglein
Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

bcc: Chief ✓

CCS-14

SECRET

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

VIA AIR MAIL REGISTERED

Washington

ORIGIN Field Office

OFFICE Miami, Florida

FILE NO. CC-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Miami, Florida	PERIOD COVERED November 27-30, 1962	Person Identified: Name : Antonio Rodriguez y Jones Address: 1638 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Ernest I. Aragon		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Discreet inquiries of reliable sources of information in Miami has failed to reveal any information relating to the subject.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to long distance telephone call of November 27, 1962 from Special Agent in Charge Harry W. Geiglein, Washington Field Office, to Special Agent in Charge John A. Marshall, Miami, Fla., requesting discreet investigation in this case.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Through the period November 27 - 30, 1962, discreet inquiries were made of all reliable sources of information in the Miami area relative to the subject matter. During contacts with these known reliable sources of information, the subject matter was not discussed nor the subject of this investigation. No information of interest was developed during these inquiries, although the nature of the inquiries was extremely removed from the subject matter.

For the information of the Washington Field Office, the following sources of information in Washington, D. C., have been accredited by reliable sources in Miami and may be depended upon to assist in this investigation in Washington, D. C.: Ernesto Aragon y Godoy, Hotel LaSalle, 1028 Connecticut Ave., Apt. 622, Washington, D. C., telephone (Direct) 296-3324. The hotel LaSalle telephone number is 296-5550.

The above-named subject also maintains an office in New York City at 30 East 42nd St., Room 1024, N. Y. 17, N. Y., telephone number CX 7-3106 and CX 7-3329. His residence address in New York City is 233 East 89th St., Apt. 9-I, N. Y. telephone number BU 7-4356.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LOGGED
F-538

DISTRIBUTION Chief FRS WFC N. Y. Miami LIA:erc	COPIES Orig. 1 cc 2 cc 2 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Ernest I. Aragon</i> SPECIAL AGENT Ernest I. Aragon	ASSIGNED NO. CC-10 DATE SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE CONTROL CLEAK. 11-30-62
		APPROVED <i>John A. Marshall</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE John A. Marshall	DATE 19 11-30-62

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

The above-named subject is an attorney, highly respected and well-known among the Cubans in exile. He also acts as interpreter for Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. His Immigration and Naturalization file is reported by this Service in Miami, Fla., to be in either N. Y. City or Washington, D. C. Ernesto Aragon y Godoy is a white, Cuban male, about 45 years of age.

An additional source of information in Washington, D. C., was furnished by local reliable sources. His name is Antonio Gonzalez Mora y Ferrer. His Immigration and Naturalization number is A12413578. He entered at Miami, Fla., on July 1, 1960 and his Immigration and Naturalization file was forwarded to Washington, D. C., on November 24, 1961. He was born on April 25, 1924 in Cuba and is currently residing at 5300 Westbard Ave., Apt. 22, Washington, D. C. He maintains an office at the Interamerican Bank, 808 - 17th Street, Room 882, Washington, D. C. This man is reported by reliable Miami sources as a former Fidel Castro adherent but is now anti-Castro through conviction. He is reported to be a very reliable person and knows all or most of the Cubans in Washington, D. C., and can be relied upon to give accurate information.

Further reference is made to long distance telephone call on November 30, 1962 from Special Agent in Charge Geiglein, Washington Field Office, to Special Agent Aragon, Miami, Fla., requesting the results of inquiries in this area and also advising of long distance telephone calls made from Washington, D. C. telephone number 332-6277 listed to Enrique Rodriguez, brother of Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, 163 R Street, N. W., as follows:

- On October 15, 1962 to Franklin 1-9394, Miami, Fla.
- On October 17, 1962 to Franklin 1-9221, Miami, Fla.
- On October 23, 1962 to Franklin 1-9221, Miami, Fla.
- On October 25, 1962 to Franklin 1-9221, Miami, Fla.

On this same date inquiry was made of a confidential source in Miami and it was learned that telephone number Franklin 1-9394 is a pay station listed to the Rice Hotel, 301 North Miami Ave., Miami, Fla., and that telephone number Franklin 1-9221 is also a pay station listed under the name of Julio Garceran, 222 N. E. 17th Terrace, Miami, Fla.

It is noted that the address of Julio Garceran, 222 N. E. 17th Ter., Miami, Fla., is in the vicinity of the address of Informant 3-11-23.

Informant 3-11-23 was contacted relative to Julio Garceran and Informant reports that Julio Garceran is well-known. His full name is Julio Garceran de Vall and he is 50 years of age. Informant 3-11-23

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states that Garceran is a former magistrate and professor in Cuba; that Garceran now claims to be the head of the Constitutional Government of Cuba in Exile and has laid his own plans to take over the presidency of Cuba after the overthrow of Castro. Informant states that Garceran is not recognized by legitimate and responsible Cuban organizations in Miami and that he does not have a large following. Informant states that Garceran's ideals are considered "fantasy."

The information relating to the lists of the telephone numbers was relayed to Special Agent Frank G. Stoner, Washington Field Office, Washington, D. C., November 30, 1962 via long distance telephone call, together with the information pertaining to Julio Garceran.

(C) DISPOSITION:

Continued investigation in this case is held in abeyance pending further instructions from the controlling office:

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRET

S-1-15-270

F-415

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Washington, D. C. FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Pending	Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President - Antonio Rodriguez y Jones
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Washington, D.C.	Nov. 21-30, 1962	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC H. W. Geiglein; Special Agents J. Grimes, R. Kyanko, N. Hall, P. Faison, and C. Taylor		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

A letter in Spanish, postmarked Havana, Cuba, November 14, 1962, and improperly addressed, involving a plot to assassinate the President, was intercepted by this Service. Subsequent investigation disclosed Antonio Rodriguez y Jones as the most logical intended recipient of the letter and the person designated to carry out this plot. Investigation continuing to establish the identity of the co-conspirators of this plot. Collateral investigation requested of various offices as indicated.

For purposes of clarity, this report will be divided into the following sections: (a) Introduction; (b) General Inquiries; (c) Surveillance; and (d) Conclusion.

(a) INTRODUCTION:

There follows a chronology of the development of this case

Wednesday, November 21

4:50 P.M.

Informant 1-15-45 telephoned the Washington Field Office advising ASAIC Dahlquist of the existence of a paper which indicated a plot to assassinate the President by certain Cuban revolutionary factions. This information was immediately relayed to the reporting special agent for appropriate investigation.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LOGGED AND ASSIGNED NO. SS 10-53 PRIOR TO DESTRUCTION. IT SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE CONTROL CLERK.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		<i>Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</i> SPECIAL AGENT C. E. Taylor, Jr.	11/30/62
Chief	Orig.	APPROVED	DATE
Miami	2 cc		
Baltimore	2 cc	<i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	11/30/62
Newark	1 cc		
New York	2 cc	CCS-18	44
WH Detail	1 cc		
Washington	2 cc		

Secret

CO-2-32,682

Page 2

6:30 P.M.

At the home of 1-15-45, it was learned that at approximately 10:15 A.M. that day a telephone call was received from Informant 1-15-47 who related that a chauffeur employed for the Venezuelan Delegation of the Inter-American Defense Board had seen a letter which involved a plot to assassinate President Kennedy. Fearing that the Chief of the Delegation, Colonel Hugo Trego, was involved in the plot, the incident was reported to 1-15-47 requesting advice in the matter and what action should be taken to advise the proper United States officials.

After 1-15-47 made appropriate inquiries with U. S. officials, he checked back with the chauffeur to insure that the letter would be given to the U. S. Secret Service for investigation. This chauffeur, Antonio Rodriguez y Gil, stated that the letter was received in the morning mail at approximately 8:00 A.M. that day, and that since contacting 1-15-47 he had made inquiries among members of the Venezuelan Delegation and had decided to turn the letter over to an official of the Delegation for possible referral to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

7:30 P.M.

Through the Washington City Directory it was ascertained that Antonio Rodriguez y Gil resided at 2335 Ashmead Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., Telephone No. Hobart 2-9170. Rodriguez was called and arrangements were made for an interview later that evening.

It was ascertained from 1-15-45 that Antonio Rodriguez Gil's supervisor, Colonel Hugo Trego, had been under investigation for sometime in connection with certain reported associations with Communist groups in Venezuela; also, the possibility existed that Trego had been involved in attempts to obtain a change in the present status of the Venezuelan government. It is for these reasons that 1-15-45 advised that Trego could not be trusted.

9:00 P.M.

At the office of the Venezuelan Delegation to the Inter-American Defense Board, 2335 Ashmead Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., Colonel Hugo Trego, Chief of the Delegation, advised he had this letter in his possession. Col. Trego also advised he had notified the FBI and the Metropolitan Police Department to make certain the proper investigative organizations in the United States were apprised of the existence of this letter. He stated that the

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letter was received at the Venezuelan Delegation at 12:00 Noon that day and was opened by Col. Trego at 7:00 P.M. (this differs from the information received from Antonio Rodriguez Gil in that he reported the letter was received at 8:00 A.M. and was opened shortly after being received in the morning mail).

During the course of the evening and interrogation of Col. Trego, Antonio Rodriguez, et al, the following were present: Lt. Jacob Breckman and Sgt. Robert Gray (Detective) of No. 13 Precinct; Special Agents L. B. McDonald and Joseph Sculley of the FBI; and Jose Valado, translator, Venezuelan Delegation.

During the evening, the letter was translated by Col. Trego, in cooperation with Jose Valado and Special Agent McDonald of the FBI. Subsequently, on November 26, 1962, the letter was shown to SA Victor J. Gonzalez of this Service and following is the translation which SA Gonzalez furnished:

"Comrad Rodreguez,

"In accord with the planning and obstinant attitude of Kennedy to invade Cuba carry out the attempt on his life in the terms conceived. I am not giving you more data because it is not necessary since all that you have to know you know, and for its own security and effectiveness of the planning I comply thus with superior orders.

"I have had no other way of communicating this to you by any other safer means, for that reason I had to do it by letter. In the U. States they are not in habit of opening the letters for that reason I trust everything will go well. A good communist has to run these risks. We have to count on our own energieys because USSR has not adopted a solid position with Cuba. These are high level questions that a good communist (card carrying) should not question.

"If he does it in that way it will be for the good of all communist that are in the world. Cuba is not all. Enough already has been done by Cuba.

"I will send you the next news if I am able by a far safer method. Give me a prompt answer. I am embracing you. - Pepe"

The envelope, written in English, was postmarked Havana, Cuba, 9:00 A.M., November 14, 1962, and bore the address 9246 7 N.W. and 11432 St., Washington, USA. The letter, written in Spanish, is dated Havana, Cuba, November 13, 1962.

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During the course of the interrogation of Antonio Rodriguez Gil and members of the Venezuelan Delegation by the reporting special agent and representatives of the FBI and Metropolitan Police Department, efforts were made to determine if any address existed in Washington, D.C., which would in any way tie in with the address on the envelope of this letter. It appeared strange, indeed, that a conspirator involved in a plot to take the life of the President would not know how to contact a co-conspirator. Although the writer of this letter indicates some knowledge of the United States customs, he apparently is confused as to the proper procedure employed by the Post Office in directing mail in view of the fact that two addresses which are non-existent appear on the envelope. No information could be developed during this investigation which would in any way clarify this grossly inaccurate address.

Information was developed from Antonio Rodriguez Gil and Col. Hugo Trego that Gil was born on July 7, 1931, in Galesia, Spain. He is described as white; male; Spanish; 5-6; 154; brown hair (shaved to the scalp with bald patches). Gil left Spain and traveled to Venezuela in 1952, was married there in 1957 to Delores Valado, and worked in Caracas with the Columbian Embassy. In 1956 he became a Venezuelan citizen, Passport #019965, and that same year came to the United States. His citizenship status was temporary and when he traveled to the United States he lost this status and is no longer a citizen of Venezuela. In 1958, in the United States, he obtained a position with the Venezuelan Delegation to the Inter-American Defense Board. Gil claimed he has never traveled to or resided in Cuba.

During the interrogation, it was learned that approximately three months ago Gil received a letter from the Central Office of Safeway Stores, Inc., and, as directed, went to the office and was shown a check payable to Safeway from an Antonio Rodriguez, drawn on Riggs Bank. A micro-film strip of this check was projected and on examining the signature Gil immediately observed that it was not his but probably that of some other Antonio Rodriguez. Gil was of the opinion that the check was drawn at the 18th and Columbia Branch of Riggs Bank.

It was also learned during interrogation, from Jose Valado, that approximately two months ago, while attending the Americanization School, 19th and California Streets, N.W., he recalled a student there by the name of Antonio Rodriguez; that this man was in his early 30's; 5-1 in height; slender build; very light skin; black hair; and married.

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At the conclusion of the interrogation, Col. Trego offered his full cooperation to this Service and the FBI, and advised he would immediately report any information that might come to his attention concerning the intended recipient of this letter.

Thursday, November 22

Full details concerning the development of this case were reported to SAIC Geiglein at 2:00 A.M. As per instructions, SAIC Bouck, PRS, was advised of this letter at 10:00 A.M. He indicated that the White House Detail and White House Police would be alerted.

During the course of this investigation, close liaison has been maintained with the Chief's Office through SAIC Bouck by immediately transmitting any significant developments as they occur.

(b) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On November 22, 1962, 1-15-5 advised that Colonel Hugo Trego was presently under investigation for possible subversive ties in the United States; further, there had been reports concerning his activities in which he has been working through intermediaries to increase his position of power with the Venezuelan Government, and a possibility exists that he has been involved in recent efforts to depose the current leaders in that government.

1-15-5 further advised that one Antonio Rodriguez Jones had been contacted by pro-Castro Cubans known to have been involved in acts of violence in the United States, and that further details of these incidents would be furnished at a later date.

On November 23, 1962, Mr. Carl Malone, Superintendent, Inquiry and Claims, Dead Letter Section, Main Post Office, Washington, D.C., was contacted through Postal Inspector Joseph Verant. It was pointed out to Mr. Malone that the address, 9246 7 N.W. and 11432 St., USA, on the envelope in question was crossed out in red ink and on the bottom was written No. 953 and the address of Antonio Rodriguez Gil, 2335 Ashmead Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mr. Malone explained that the Post Office furnishes a registry service for any mail originating from a foreign country that is improperly addressed. The mail is forwarded to his section for searching and, in this

particular case, Mrs. Elizabeth Acree looked in the Washington Directory and found the only Antonio Rodriguez listed, and wrote the address, 2335 Ashmead Place, N.W., on the envelope with a note that the postman should try that address.

A search was initiated through the foreign and local Dead Letter Sections of the Post Office for any mail addressed to Antonio Rodriguez, with negative results. As per request, Mr. Malone placed a flag in his files and if any letter is received in his section addressed to Antonio Rodriguez, this Service will be immediately advised.

On November 23, 1962, Mrs. Cora Beasly, D. C. Board of Education, John Quincy Adams School (Americanization School), 19th and California Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., was interviewed and a search was initiated in an effort to determine whether she had any students by the name of Antonio Rodriguez. Mrs. Beasly advised that no current students by that name are on the rolls of that school; however, in 1959 there was an Antonio Rodriguez listed, age 50, address unknown.

In view of the fact that Antonio Rodriguez is a very common Latin American name, efforts were immediately commenced to determine the number of individuals in the Washington, D.C., area with that name, and whether or not agencies engaged in conducting investigations on individuals involved in subversive activities would show a record for any of these persons.

On November 23 and during the week of November 26, 1962, 1-15-5 furnished information concerning Antonio Rodriguez Jones and his possible association with Jose Moleon Carrera and Quinton Pino Machado. Carrera ostensibly is a Military Adviser to the Cuban Delegation to the Organization of American States and works with the Cuban Delegation through the Inter-American Defense Board. Both he and Machado, who is known as the "hatchet man" for the Cuban Embassy in Washington, have been involved in acts of violence, including beatings and abductions of defectors from Communist Cuba.

According to 1-15-5, in August of 1961, one Felipe Martinez y Rivero was abducted by a group of Cuban Communists in the United States after it was learned that Martinez was severing all ties with Communist Cuba. Martinez was taken to Baltimore, Maryland, and held by this group. Antonio Rodriguez Jones was observed as being a member of the group and standing watch outside of the door during interrogation of Martinez.

1-15-5 learned that the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, on October 4, 1961, had requested that subject be contacted through the Organization of American States, requesting that he furnish the Cuban Government with information concerning schooling.

It was further learned by 1-15-5 that on June 20, 1961, the subject was observed making pro-Castro remarks to members of his class while attending the Institute of Modern Languages, 1322 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; further, that the subject was quite frequently with Martinez prior to Martinez' defection to the United States. When the subject learned that the Cuban Embassy in Washington, D.C., was interested in the whereabouts of Martinez, he reported whatever information he had to Quinton Pino Machado who was then acting as an alternate representative to the Organization of American States with Jose Moleon Carrera. It was further learned that in December 1960 the subject had a Communist publication delivered to his residence in Washington, D.C. In addition, Jose Moleon Carrera had been in contact with the subject in November 1960 concerning the whereabouts of Martinez.

1-15-5 received information that Captain Jose Moleon Carrera was active in New York City in December 1961 in selecting and training 15 pro-Castro Cubans for undercover work in the United States. Following his activity in New York, Moleon, accompanied by an individual of unknown identity, left the United States for Cuba and they were expected to return to the United States in a very short period of time.

1-15-5 furnished the current address of subject as The Granite State Apartments, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., Apt. No. 203. Information was also transmitted that photographs of subject and members of his family had been taken and efforts would be made to obtain copies for this Service.

On November 24, 1962, an effort was made to determine the maker of the check with an account at Riggs Bank which had been charged to Antonio Rodriguez Gil's account through the Safeway Store at 18th and Columbia Road, N.W. It was learned that it is the policy of the Riggs Bank not to furnish information concerning depositors without a subpoena. Mr. D. E. Wisecarver, Vice President and Manager of the Riggs Bank at 18th and Columbia Road, N.W., inquired of the Central Depositor Listing and established that the Dupont Circle Branch had two Antonio Rodriguez' listed; however, it would be necessary to obtain information concerning these depositors from the Cashier of Riggs Bank, John C. McCormick, in the absence of a subpoena.

Mr. McCormick was telephoned and he advised that representatives of 1-15-5 had previously made inquiry concerning this matter and information was furnished them that the Dupont Circle Branch has two Antonio Rodriguez' - one, Antonio Rodriguez Gil (the recipient of this letter) and another Antonio Rodriguez who does not have a Washington, D.C., address but lists an address in a foreign country. Mr. McCormick suggested that since the original contact with the Riggs Bank was made by a representative of 1-15-5, the Riggs Bank be again contacted by 1-15-5 as additional information was in existence concerning the present location of the other depositor named Antonio Rodriguez. 1-15-5 was advised of Mr. McCormick's request.

On November 26, 1962, contact was made with 1-15-9 in an effort to determine the background on Antonio Rodriguez Jones and members of his family. It was learned that the subject's father, Antonio Rodriguez y Echazabal, wished to defect to the United States at the time of the Punta del Esta Conference. He previously had fought with Fidel Castro during the revolution for a period of approximately three years, and after Castro had obtained control of Cuba had been appointed to diplomatic posts in Haiti, Pakistan, and Guatemala. During these periods he had been known to associate with pro-Communist groups frequently. In April 1962, he and his son, Antonio Rodriguez Jones, were observed in Guadalupe, Mexico. Although the subject's father had expressed anti-Castro sentiments recently, 1-15-9 is of the opinion that he cannot be trusted because of his past close association with Communist groups.

Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal resides at 1638 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Telephone 332-6277, which phone was installed on October 2, 1962, in the name of Enrique Pedro Rodriguez y Jones, son.

Informant 1-15-46 disclosed long-distance calls made from that phone since date of installation, as follows:

- 10-5-62 - New York City, MO 2-2908.
- 10-5-62 - Hoboken, New Jersey, OL 9-8991.
- 10-15-62 - Miami, Florida, FR 1-9394.
- 10-15-62 - New York City, TR 7-0700.
- 10-17 & 10-23-62 - Miami, Florida, FR 1-9221.
- 10-24-62 - Hoboken, New Jersey, OL 9-8991.
- 10-25-62 - New York City, MO 2-2908;
Miami, Florida, FR 1-9221.

On November 27, 1962, SAIC Geiglein telephonically advised SAIC Whitaker, New York, and SAIC Marshall, Miami, of these calls.

On November 30, SAIC Whitaker telephonically advised this office as follows concerning the identity of the individuals called:

MO 2-2908 - subscribed to Gaston Jumelle, 360 Riverside Drive, Apt. 2-C, New York City.

TR 7-0700 - subscribed to the Chalfonte Hotel, 200 West 70th St., New York City.

OL 9-8991 - subscribed to John Regalado, 129 Hudson St., Hoboken, N.J. Regalado is described as single; a refrigerator mechanic for Power Air Conditioning Corp., Long Island City, New York. He has a good credit rating.

The results of the check of the telephone calls to Miami, Florida, are covered in memorandum report submitted by SA Ernest I. Aragon November 30, 1962.

The subject, Antonio Rodriguez Jones, resides at 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Granite State Apartments, Apt. 203. The telephone (unlisted) is subscribed to by Yvonne and Brenda Jones, Columbia 5-1965. Yvonne Jones is the subject's aunt.

Informant 1-15-46 advised that on October 17 a call was placed to Lexington 9-0291, and on November 2, 1962, to Lexington 9-0290, both in Baltimore, Maryland.

SAIC Geiglein telephoned the Baltimore office on November 30, 1962, requesting that these numbers be checked. That same date, the Baltimore office advised that these numbers were listed to the office of the Consulate General of Venezuela, Keyser Building, 207 East Redwood Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

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On November 26, 1962, the Immigration Service file of Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez-Jones, Alien Registration #A12-189-161 and A12-860-029, was personally reviewed by SA Robert R. Kyanko at the Washington Field Office, Travel Control Unit, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.

The file reflected that the subject was born a Cuban citizen on August 24, 1943, at either LaSalud, Havana, Cuba, or Port-au-Prince, Haiti. He first arrived in the United States at Miami, Florida, on June 8, 1959, and was granted permission to stay until September 8, 1959. He stated that he came to the United States to visit his aunt, Yvonne Jones, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C. He also claimed that he would be supported in the United States by his aunt as he was formerly a student in Cuba and had no prospective employment in this country.

The file further reflected that he attended Ecole Francaise Internationale, Washington, D.C., having been admitted to the school on September 24, 1960. On June 16, 1961, he transferred to the Institute of Modern Languages, Inc., Washington, D.C., and withdrew from this school on July 14, 1961, to attend Georgetown University. The file contained certifications from the Directors of Ecole Francaise Internationale and the Institute of Modern Languages verifying subject's attendance at the schools; however, there was no certification as to his attendance at Georgetown University. The file also reflected that his last admission to the United States was on June 8, 1962, at New York City (the file did not indicate when he left the United States). At that time, he boarded Pan American Flight No. 220 at Guadalupe, bearing Cuban Passport #47901.

Upon this entry, he stated that his permanent address was 126 Raizet (Rue St. Anne), Guadalupe. He also gave the following previous addresses: Paseoy Linea, Potin (52), Vedado, Havana, Cuba; Cuban Embassy, Haiti; and 101 Bld. gl. Jacques, Brussels, Belgium. He stated that he was seeking admission to the United States for political asylum from the present Cuban regime.

The file reflected the following description of subject: White; male; Cuban; 5-6; 170; brown eyes; brown hair; unmarried; place of birth, LaSalud, Havana, Cuba, or Port-au-Prince, Haiti; date of birth, 8/24/43. His father is Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabal, Alien Registration No. A12-941-442, former Cuban Minister to Pakistan. His address in the United States as of August 21, 1962, is 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt 203, Washington, D.C.

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The file contained the following summary regarding subject's admissions to the United States: He is a native and citizen of Cuba, born in Havana on 8/24/43, and was formerly a student in Cuba. Cuban Passport No. 47901 was issued 9/1/60 and bears an "F" (Student) visa issued 9/23/60, valid to 9/22/64, and a "B-2" (Visit or Pleasure) visa issued 3/15/62, valid to 3/15/66, both for unlimited admissions. Subject now desires political asylum in U.S. as has his father. Prior to entry into the United States on June 8, 1962, he was residing at F4 #87 Bat. D, Unite 12, Hibiscus, Uieuxbourg, Abimes, Guadalupe.

Subject's file also contained a memorandum from the District Director, Immigration & Naturalization Service, Miami, Florida, to the District Director, Immigration & Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., transmitting information regarding one Antonio Rodriguez from their Caribbean Index File. The information furnished may or may not relate to the subject. The information was shown as follows:

1. Antonio Rodriguez
Reportedly member of Executive Committee of Retail Stores Employees, Union of Havana, Cuba (Communist union) - no date shown.
2. Antonio Rodriguez
Reportedly fought on side of Republican forces in Spanish Revolution (Communist?).
3. Antonio Rodriguez
Communist PSP member, collaborator of Luis Moreno-Vives.
4. Antonio Rodriguez
President PSP - Barrio Arroyo y Calvario, Calzada de Bojual No. 848, Havana, Cuba.
5. Antonio Rodriguez
Active Communist.
6. Antonio Rodriguez
Pedroso, Matanzas, Cuba -
Reportedly subscribed to Cuban Communist Newspaper "Hoy."
7. Antonio Rodriguez
CIA Report 5/1/59, Haiti Subject, Cuban Ambassador to Haiti, said that if Louis Dejoie, Haitian Opposition Leader, had gone to Caracas to visit Haitian exiles, he would not be permitted to go back to Cuba.

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8. Antonio Rodriguez
Member of G-2 and Confidential Secretary of National Revolutionary Police - Report 9/26/60.
9. Antonio Rodriguez
614 West Hungtindon St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Member of July 26 Revolutionary Movement - FBI Report 7/18/60.

The file also contained a photostat of a sample Cuban Election Ballot bearing the name of Antonio Rodriguez as a candidate for Labor Union Foreman in the General Elections of 59-61.

No further information was contained in the file.

On November 27, 1962, the Immigration Service files of members of subject's family, as far as could be determined, were also reviewed by SA Robert R. Kyanko at the Travel Control Unit, Washington Field Office, Immigration & Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.

Father - Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabal, Alien Registration #A12-941-442, born 8/17/13 Bejucal, Havana, Cuba. The file reflected that he entered the United States at New York City on June 7, 1962, as a political refugee from the Cuban Communist Regime. When he entered the U. S. he held Cuban Passport #6(25169) and a B-2 (Visit or Pleasure) visa. He indicated to Immigration officials in New York City and Washington, D.C., that he was formerly employed by the Cuban Government as Ambassador to Haiti, Guatemala, and Pakistan. His statements reflected that he became dissatisfied with the political condition in Cuba while he was Ambassador to Pakistan. He also said that he considers Fidel Castro a traitor to the Cuban people and that he is also opposed to Francois Duvalier, Dictator in Haiti. In Guatemala he claimed that he prohibited Cuba from doing anything to the Government of Guatemala.

He also stated that he has numerous contacts in the United States, Haiti, Jamaica, and South America to fight Duvalier and Castro. He further indicated that he has never been, nor is he now a Communist, and that his feelings are in accord with a democratic form of government. He stated that he is presently a member of Tereera Fuerze Anti-Communista por la Liberacion de Cuba.

The file contained several newspaper clippings regarding Echazabal's defection from the Cuban Government in 1962. Photo-stats of these clippings are attached and are self-explanatory. The file also contained a statement from him regarding his defection from the Castro regime and his political feelings about Castro, the Cuban Government, and the United States. A copy of the statement is attached and is self-explanatory.

The file reflected that his address in the United States is 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C.

The file also contained medical records regarding an eye operation which he had undergone at Washington Hospital Center from August 30 to September 4, 1962. The attending physician was Seymour Duvaroff, M.D., 1302 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. - North 7-1700. It was also noted that Echazabal employed C. L. Caltaldo, Professional Nurse, 2502 Hayden Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, during his convalescence. He had also consulted a Dr. James Scully, 1835 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., regarding his eye condition. It was further noted that Echazabal's hospital expense was partially paid by the Government-Wide Indemnity Benefit Plan (Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan), indicating that he is an employee of the United States Government. The file did not reflect the name of his employer.

No other pertinent information was contained in the file.

Mother - Edith Rodriguez-Jones, Alien Registration #A12-943-430, born 3/10/17 in either Haiti or Cuba. She entered the United States at New York City on August 2, 1962, bearing Laisses-Passer #719903 and a B-2 visa. Her last Cuban address was Paseoy Linea, Potin (52), Vadado, Havana, Cuba. Her address in the United States was listed as 1614 - 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Her file contained no further pertinent information other than the fact that she stated upon entry that she is anti-Castro.

Brother (apparent) - Enrique Pedro Rodriguez-Jones, Alien Registration #A12-943-429, born 11/2/37 in Haiti (Cuban citizen). He entered the United States at New York City on 8/2/62 bearing Cuban Passport #13736 and a B-2 visa. The file reflected that he was formerly employed in Cuba as a Military Attache to Haiti. Previous addresses were listed as: Edificio Emb., Haiti; and Potin (52), Vadado, Havana, Cuba. He listed his address in the United States as 1614 - 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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His file contained information from the Caribbean Index of the Immigration & Naturalization Service regarding one Enrique Rodriguez (no further identifying information was given), as follows:

1. Co.leader of Cienfuegos LV.
2. Member PURC, 1939.
3. Reportedly a Communist, member of Furniture Workers Union, Havana, Cuba.

His file contained no other pertinent information other than the fact that he stated he was anti-Castro upon entry to the United States.

Sister - Edith Elviria Rodriguez-Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-584, born 12/4/38 at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. She entered the United States at New York City on 5/31/62 bearing Cuban Passport #47617. She is spouse of Hans Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-978, their last German address being Nakenheim Peid Strasse 23. She indicated her address in the United States as 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C. The file reflected no previous or present employment and no further information was contained in her file.

Brother-in-law - Hans Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-978, born 8/6/30 in Goettingen, West Germany. He entered the United States at New York City on 4/31/62 bearing German Passport #3410529 issued at Havana, Cuba, 11/14/60. He is described as white; male; German citizen; 5-6 1/2; 130; brown hair; brown eyes; fair complexion. His father is Franz Magel and his mother Else Bilsing. Previous addresses were listed as follows: 5/55 to 8/59, Rue Geffraro 67, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; 8/59 to 11/61, Paseoy 201, Havana, Cuba; 5/62 to present, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C.

His employment history was listed as follows: 5/55 to 8/59, employed by Antonio Rodriguez as a meat cutter; 3/60 to 11/61, Consolidado Carne, Havana, Cuba; 7/12/62 to present, Auth Brothers, Auth Sausage Company, Inc., Washington, D.C., as a Utility Meat Cutter.

No further information of interest was contained in his file.

The following individuals are the children of Edith Rodriguez (subject's sister) and Hans Magel:

// Niece - Haidi Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-582, born 5/9/59 in Haiti. She entered the United States with her parents at New York City on 5/31/62. Her address was listed as 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C. No further information was contained in her file.

// Niece - Ingrid Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-583, born 3/10/58 in Haiti. She also entered the United States with her parents at New York City on 5/31/62. Her address was listed as 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D. C. Her file contained no further information.

On November 26, 1962, Immigration Service Files of all persons in the name of Antonio Rodriguez, living in the Washington Metropolitan area, were also reviewed by SA Robert R. Kyanko:

Antonio Rodriguez Gil, Alien Registration #All-005-711, born 7/7/31 in Orense, Spain. Entered the United States at New York City on 3/25/58 to seek employment. His passport, No. 019965, was issued at Washington, D.C., and expires on 6/14/63. His spouse is Lola de Rodriguez and he has one child, Maria Gosefina Rodriguez. He was previously employed in this country as a chauffeur at the Embassy of Ecuador. He is presently employed as a chauffeur for the Venezuelan Delegation, Inter-American Defense Board, Washington, D.C., at \$150.00 per week.

His file contained no further information.

Antonio Bolanos Rodriguez, Alien Registration #A12-577-204, born 8/17/41 at LaPalma, Canarias, Spain. His present address is 2013 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and he is enrolled in a full-time English training course at the Institute of Modern Languages, Inc., Washington, D.C. His file reflected the name of a friend, Maria Macdalena, living at the YWCA in Washington, D.C.

No other information was contained in his file.

Antonio Rodriguez Mansfield, Alien Registration #A12-188-602, born 9/19/40 at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. He entered the United States on 1/10/60, bearing Passport #6085 issued at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and Visa #002657. He stated that he came to the United States to pursue his college studies.

His file reflected that he is attending American University, Washington, D.C., majoring in Political Science. His address was listed as 4904 Belt Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. His file also reflected that he was employed as a delivery boy by the Piano and Organ Foundation, 7215 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland. He may or may not have been employed by the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, as his file contained a letter addressed to him in care of that establishment from the Immigration Service. The file also reflected the name of his brother, Mario Rodriguez, living at the same address.

His file contained no further information.

1-15-5 has been requested to determine whether any of the individuals named Antonio Rodriguez, other than the subject, as listed above, is of record.

On November 26, 1962, a name check was made by SA Kyanko through the Central Student File, the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, and the American Language Institute, all of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and no record of attendance could be found in the name of Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez-Jones. The subject's attendance at Ecole Francaise Internationale and the Institute of Modern Languages was not personally verified inasmuch as his Immigration Service File contained certificates of attendance from the Directors of both schools.

On November 28, 1962, a mail cover was placed at the subject's apartment, No. 203, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; and the subject's father's address, 1638 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. These covers were placed through Postal Inspector Joseph A. Verant and were confirmed with a letter to the Postal Inspector in Charge, Washington, D.C., Mr. C. C. Garner.

On November 29, Postal Inspector Verant called and advised that on November 29 a piece of registered mail, Registry No. 4741, which consisted of a short correspondence envelope, was delivered to the Granite State Apartment desk for ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ JONES, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. The letter had been postmarked on November 21, 1962, at Havana, Cuba, and bore the following return address:

Enrique Perez Cobian
Liberted 374 Esq ad Stampes
Santos Suarez
Havana, Cuba

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This return address information was relayed to ASAIC Miller, PRS, and he later advised that subject's name is not of record.

The name of subject, Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez-Jones, was also checked through the file of the Protective Research Section, with negative results.

The files of PRS disclosed an incident involving the visit of the President and Mrs. Kennedy to the Pan American Union Building, Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1961, on the occasion of an address to the Special Meeting of the Council of the Organization of American States, which is of interest to this investigation. ATSAIC Stewart G. Stout, White House Detail, furnished a supplemental Protective Survey Report dated April 14, 1961, relative to information which was received in connection with the survey of the above-referred event.

It was learned that Quinton Pino Machado, alternate representative to the Organization of American States for Cuba, and the Cuban Adviser, Jose Moleon Carrera, would be present during the President's address. Information was received from 1-15-5 that both of these individuals are known to carry firearms and have a history of violence and should be considered dangerous. Photographs of the two subjects were obtained and the usual detail was augmented by agents of the Washington Field Office. During the course of the survey, further information was developed that the Cuban Ambassador, Lechuga, was planning to leave Washington for New York City and that during the speech of the President his place on the stage would be occupied by Machado.

All individuals entering the Pan American Union Building on April 14, 1961, were checked and it was ascertained that neither the Cuban Ambassador nor Machado or Moleon appeared at the meeting.

1-15-5 advised that the plan of Ambassador Lechuga was designed to embarrass the United States by having an empty chair on the stage when President Kennedy addressed the gathering.

On receipt of information from 1-15-5 that subject was possibly employed at the Georgetown Inn, the records of that establishment were checked November 22, 1962, under a pretext that the reporting agent was a representative of the Wage Board. It was learned that the subject was employed at the Georgetown Inn, Wisconsin and N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., during the period, 9/18/62 to 10/28/62, as a bus boy, Social Security #578-60-0661.

He listed his previous employment as Paul Young's Restaurant on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., from 1959 to 1960, as a bus boy.

The firm auditor, Mr. Herbert C. Frith, confided that he recalled the subject as a very intelligent young man who was versed in French and Spanish and had taken languages in school in the United States. On October 28, 1962, the subject, whose services were entirely satisfactory, indicated he was resigning and requested his final pay check. While waiting for his check to be prepared, the subject stated that he felt it was necessary for him to devote his full time and energies to Fidel Castro and the Cuban cause in the United States. He stated further that he planned to move to New York City to join the Cuban "Army." Mr. Frith recalled that subject was definitely pro-Castro and, from his conversations, appeared to be a believer in the Communist "line."

(c) SURVEILLANCE:

On November 24, 1962, 1-15-5 furnished this Service with photographic slides of subject and members of his family. SAIC Bouck, PRS, prepared photographs from these slides which have been disseminated to the New York and Miami offices and personnel involved in surveillance on this case.

Surveillance on the subject was commenced on November 24, 1962, and is continuing.

On November 29, 1962, Special Agents Alfred Wong and Paul A. Scanlon of New York reported to the Washington Field Office for special assignment involving surveillance of subject.

With the cooperation of No. 3 Police Precinct, Washington, D.C., Detective Thomas Riley was assigned to reporting special agent for the purpose of obtaining a suitable location from which to maintain surveillance. A preliminary survey of the area surrounding the subject's apartment disclosed that the conditions were very poor for maintaining surveillance with an automobile. Consequently, the owner of the building at 1740 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., furnished the keys to this empty building for whatever use the Metropolitan Police might deem appropriate in their investigations of burglaries in the neighborhood.

Also, on November 28, 1962, Apartment No. 217, Granite State Apartments, was engaged for one month in the name of James Williams. The manager of this apartment was contacted by the police on a

pretext that this apartment would be occupied by the police in conducting surveillance in connection with investigations of burglaries in the neighborhood.

The results of the surveillance to date have disclosed that subject is employed at Gusti's Italian Villa, 5th and Morse Streets, N.E., Washington, D.C.; that while he frequently visits his father's apartment at 1638 R Street, N.W., he does not appear to have any male companions.

There follows a chronology of the surveillance maintained to date:

11/24/62, 2:00 P.M.

A survey was made of the entire neighborhood and building. Subject was observed in Apartment 203 and did not leave the apartment during the day. Surveillance was discontinued at 11:00 P.M.

Descriptions:

The subject is described as white; male; 19; light tan complexion; reddish-black kinky hair; 170 pounds; 5' 6"; very muscular build; speaks Spanish and French; wears dark knee-length car coat and a gray herringbone top coat, red plaid peak sport cap, and sport clothes. He has not been observed to wear glasses and does not smoke.

His aunt, Yvonne Jones, described as white; female; 55 to 60 years; 5 ft. tall; 120 pounds; heavy build; pasty gray complexion; black-gray stringy hair; bow-legged; pronounced hooked nose; high broad forehead; wears conical-shaped beige hat, black cloth coat-double breasted, hip length, with black squares and an orange border.

Subject's mother, Edith Rodriguez Jones, described as white female; 45; 5' 6"; 140 pounds; large boned; black hair in a bob; thick full mouth; wears dark lipstick, a dark full-length coat, green conical-shaped hat; well dressed.

11/25/62

Commenced 7:00 A.M. Nothing of an unusual nature was observed in the subject's apartment until 9:30 P.M. when a number

guests were observed arriving to attend what appeared to be a birthday party. One couple left at approximately 10:00 P.M. and was observed by SA Ned Hall entering 1638 R Street, N.W.,

Discontinued at 11:00 P.M.

11/26/62

SAIC Geiglein arranged with Deputy Chief Scott, Metropolitan Police Department, for assistance in maintaining surveillance. As per agreement, one plainclothes man would work with one Special Agent of this Service during the hours from approximately 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. This arrangement continued until December 3, 1962.

At 11:00 A.M., the subject, his aunt, Yvonne Jones, and his mother, Edith Rodriguez Jones, were observed leaving the apartment. They proceeded northeast on New Hampshire Avenue to 16th Street, N.W., where they boarded a downtown bus. SA Hall observed the subject returning to the apartment at 4:30 P.M. that date.

The purpose of subject's trip downtown was to prepare necessary papers for Immigration & Naturalization. While subject and his aunt were visiting the headquarters of Immigration & Naturalization, they were observed by SA Kyanko who was in that office to review records of subject and his family.

At 9:15 P.M., the subject was observed leaving his apartment and was followed on foot to 1638 R Street, N.W., where he entered his father's apartment on the 3rd floor. Subject left this building at 11:05 P.M., carrying a magazine, and proceeded directly on foot to his own apartment.

Discontinued 11:20 P.M.

11/27/62

At 10:08 A.M., the subject was observed departing his apartment and proceeding southeast on New Hampshire Avenue, east on R Street, to an address believed to be 1714 R Street, N.W., where he disappeared. SA Hall regained contact with subject at 1:30 P.M. when he was observed returning to his apartment. No further activity relating to the subject was observed.

Discontinued 11:20 P.M.

At 11:05 A.M., SA Taylor and Detective Riley observed the subject's father leaving his apartment at 1638 R Street, N.W.

Description:

Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal is described as white; male; Cuban; 5-9; 185; heavy build; black bushy mustache; wears horn-rimmed glasses; wearing a off-brown olive top coat; graying, receding hair.

He was observed leaving his apartment, proceeding east on R Street to the Chastleton Hotel where he purchased a paper and returned to the front of his apartment. There he met a group in a 1962 steel-gray, Buick LeSabre sedan, bearing New York License Plate 6 Q 5419. After parking the car, the group accompanied the elder Rodriguez to his apartment. This group consisted of four negro males, well dressed.

The license number of this car was checked with the New York State Police and is registered in the name of Dorothy Powell, 271 - 23 Pladome Avenue, Queens Village, New York.

1-15-5 was apprised of this meeting and furnished the following information:

Present at the meeting were: Ramiro Loyf, resident of the District of Columbia, Cuban exile; Marcel Fonbrun, exile from Haiti, residing in Long Island, N.Y.; Gaston Jumelle, exile from Haiti, residing in New York (this person was called by the subject's father on October 5 and October 25, 1962); Louis deJoie, Haitian exile who resides in New York.

The purpose of this meeting was an attempt on the part of the Haitian exiles to obtain support of the Cuban anti-Castro group for a Haitian movement designed to overthrow the rule of President Duvalier of Haiti. The leader of this movement is Paul E. Magloire, a former President of Haiti.

11/28/62

At 10:55 A.M., the subject was observed departing his apartment, proceeding northeast on New Hampshire Avenue, and hailing a Yellow Cab (not otherwise identified).

At 11:48 A.M., the mother and aunt were observed leaving the apartment and entering 1638 R Street, N.W.

At 3:50 P.M., Yvonne Jones appeared on foot at 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., carrying groceries. At 4:35 P.M.,

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subject's mother was observed entering 1731 New Hampshire Avenue.

At 9:45 P.M., subject returned to his apartment.

Discontinued at 11:30 P.M.

11/29/62

Subject was not observed leaving the apartment; however, he was observed returning at 3:10 P.M. Subject and mother departed the apartment at 3:40 P.M. Subject was dressed in what appeared to be a waiter's uniform - black bow tie; white shirt; black pants; highly shined shoes. Subject and mother entered 2039 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., and about 10 minutes later departed, the mother returning to the apartment, and the subject hailed a Diamond Cab, No. 298, at the 2000 block of 16th Street, N.W. As the cab pulled out from the curb, it was struck by a panel truck, and subject departed from the cab and hailed a Yellow Cab, No. 363, which proceeded west on U Street.

Inquiry of the Yellow Cab Company disclosed that subject was let out of the cab in front of 1150 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

At 7:45 P.M., the subject's mother departed the apartment and proceeded to 1614 - 17th Street, N.W., entering that building and visiting a woman in Apartment 406. This apartment is listed for a Florentino Rodriguez. At 9:10 P.M., the mother returned to apartment.

At 11:00 P.M., surveillance was discontinued.

11/30/62

The Washington Detail agents were relieved by Special Agents, Wong and Scanlon from New York.

At 10:25 P.M., the subject departed the apartment, boarded a bus at 16th and U Streets, N.W., and was observed entering Gusti's Italian Villa, 5th and Morse Streets, N.E. Discreet inquiry disclosed that the subject was working at this establishment as a waiter.

At 2:50 P.M., the subject was followed back to his apartment. At 3:15 P.M., the subject, his mother, and his aunt departed the apartment and walked one block to 1731 Riggs Place, N.W. An informant later advised that the person subjects visited at this address was probably a Mrs. Baum.

At about 3:35 P.M., the subject left alone and walked toward New Hampshire Avenue, and shortly thereafter returned to 1731 Riggs Place. Ten minutes later he again left this apartment with a woman believed to be his mother. They went to 1638 R Street, N.W.

At 4:00 P.M., what is believed to be the mother and the aunt departed this address and were not followed. About 25 minutes later the subject departed and surveillance was discontinued at about 17th and Q Streets. It was later determined that he was employed as a waiter at Gusti's Italian Villa that evening.

12/1/62

At approximately 5:30 P.M., the subject departed his residence with a woman who was either the aunt or the mother. They walked to R and 17th Streets, N.W., at which point the subject took a taxicab alone and was followed to Gusti's Italian Villa and was observed entering the premises. It was later learned that he worked as a waiter at that restaurant until 2:00 A.M. the following day.

12/2/62

No activity was observed involving the subject.

(d) CONCLUSION:

This investigation is being continued in Washington, D.C., in an effort to clearly establish whether Antonio Rodriguez Jones was the intended recipient of this letter and whether or not a plot is in effect to assassinate the President of the United States. Every effort will be made to determine the full circumstances surrounding the preparation of this letter. Liaison is continuing with 1-15-5 and 1-15-9, also with 1-15-46, in an effort to obtain additional information pertinent to this investigation.

Two copies of this report are being forwarded to Miami and New York. SAIC Geiglein confirmed telephone calls with those offices in memoranda dated November 28, 1962. It was requested that they initiate inquiry through reliable informants, by indirect or discreet means, to learn something of the reputation of the subject or his father, and photographs were furnished. Additional photographs are being forwarded to these offices of (1) Jose Moleon Carrera, and (2) Quinton Pino Machado. If it is learned that an informant knows the subject, the photographs of Machado and Carrera

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CO-2-32,682

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should be shown in an effort to determine whether or not these two individuals have been seen with the subject, or whether or not they can be tied in in any way with the activities of the subject.

Two copies of this report are being forwarded to Baltimore, with photographs of the subject, his father, Jose Moleon Carrera, and Quinton Pino Machado, requesting that inquiry be initiated through reliable informants in an effort to learn whether or not the subject has any connection with the Office of the Consulate General of Venezuela. It is noted that on October 17 and November 2, 1962, calls were made from subject's phone, Columbia 5-1965, to that office. If it can be learned that the subject is known by informants, effort should be made to determine whether or not there is any tie between the subject and Machado and Carrera.

A Lookout for subject remains in effect with the White House Police.

CET:mkd

Secret

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRET

ORIGIN Washington Field Office	OFFICE New York, New York	FILE NO. CO-2-32 682
TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New York, New York	PERIOD COVERED November 27, 1962	Person Identified: Name : Antonio Rodriguez y Jones 1638 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent J. M. Thompson		

SYNOPSIS

Telephone numbers checked out as reported below.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to telephone call of November 27, 1962 from SAIC Geiglein, Washington, requesting information on telephone number Monument 2-2908 and Trafalgar 7-0700 in New York City, and OL 9-8991 in Hoboken, New Jersey. It was stated that these numbers have been called from a telephone in Washington used by the suspect.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Monument 2-2908 checks out to Gaston Jumelle, 360 Riverside Drive, Apartment 12-C; has had this phone since 1961. Trafalgar 7-0700 is listed to the Chalfonte Hotel, 200 West 70th. Street.

The Hoboken number, according to SAIC Wood, Newark, checks out to John Regalado, 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken, New Jersey; single; employed by Powers Air Conditioning Corp., 35-04 Crescent Street, Long Island City, New York. Phone installed March 1961. Occupation listed as refrigerator mechanic. His deposit of \$30 was refunded by Telephone Company; credit good. There was no information available about the above named persons at local credit agencies.

Bureau of Special Services, Police Department, advised that a Dr. Gaston Ducasse Jumelle was mentioned in the New York Times, March 9, 1959, as one of six persons to whom ^{Mexican} passports had been issued to come from Haiti. Dr. Jumelle was described as a brother of a former Presidential candidate

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LOGGED AND
 ASSIGNED NO. SS ID- F-537
 PRIOR TO DESTRUCTION IT SHOULD BE
 RETURNED TO THE CONTROL CLERK.

DISTRIBUTION ✓ Chief New York Newark WFO	COPIES Orig. 1 cc. 1 cc. 2 cc.	REPORT MADE BY <i>J. M. Thompson</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 12/4/62
		APPROVED <i>A. G. [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE CCS-46	DATE 12/4/62

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

in Haiti. The Immigration and Naturalization Service also has a file on Jumelle with the address 324 West 84th. Street, New York City as of March 10, 1961. Date of birth is given as June 5, 1912 in Hoboken, and he was described as male, Negro, 5'7", brown eyes and black hair.

SAIC Geiglein on November 28, 1962 referred to a late-model Buick, bearing New York license 6Q5419. This checks out to Dorothy Powell, 271-23 Murdock Avenue, Queens Village; no business address; date of birth January 27, 1906; 1955 Plymouth sedan-green.

No further inquiries will be made unless requested.

*no record in above indices do see Regat. MCP
12-6-62*

JMT:pr

~~CC-42~~

CC5-42

1/5

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

RECEIPT FOR CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

Date Mailed: 12-5-62

From: Chief

To : SAIC Bouck - PRS

Receipt of the material identified by the following Control Number is hereby acknowledged:

Control No.: SS-1-8-97

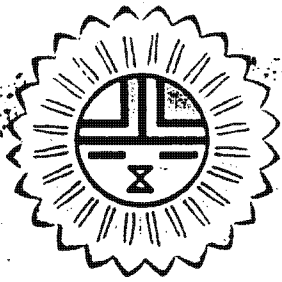
Date Received: _____

Signature

Title

(PLEASE DATE AND SIGN THIS RECEIPT AND RETURN IT TO SENDER)

CCS-43



WESTERN SKIES



52686

DR

12/8/62

Chief Rowley

13400 central south east • albuquerque, new mexico
299 - 4401 • teletype AQ 91

At 5:17 PM SA Robert Burke on duty at the White House called and stated that the C.I.A. had obtained to him a report concerning the Cub plot. SA Burke telephoned SA Charles Taylor concerning this report and at SA Taylor's request related the following information to us.

A letter dated 27 November from same sender in Havana, Cuba delivered to Post Office Miami 4, Dec addressed to BERNARDO MORALES - Post Office Box 1624, is Radio Liberty Voz Anti Communist de America.

The letter mentions feeling the J. D. I.
It is unknown if the letter is authentic.
Subject remains under surveillance in Washington.

Stewart Smith
ASAC, 1-16

CCS-44

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CC-2-32, 682
File

U.S. Secret Service

TO : Chief

DATE: 12-8-62

RAB

FROM : SA Robert R. Burke Office 1-16

Handwritten signatures and initials

SUBJECT: Receipt of Classified Document on 12-8-62

At 5:50 A.M. on 12-8-62, the WPCA delivered a Secret document to the writer at the Secret Service office in the West Wing of the White House. The Duty Officer, WPCA, asked if the Situation Room should be given a copy. After determining that SAIC Bouck, FIS, was in Palm Springs and that the Palm Springs Signal Board was closed, the writer telephoned the working shift at Albuquerque. ATSAIC Stout was informed of the general nature of the document. He instructed the writer to telephone SA Charles Taylor, WFO, and advise him of the document. SA Taylor was contacted and briefed. He instructed the writer to telephone ATSAIC Stout and to give him the following information.

1. The document indicated a second communication pertaining to the PRC subject currently under investigation.
2. The document indicated co-conspirators, specifically mentioning those located in Miami, Fla. Passaic, N.Y. and Washington, D.C.
3. The subject remains under surveillance in Washington, D.C.
4. The document indicated that the F.B.I. was believed to be investigating the case.
5. The Vice President was mentioned in the communication but not in a threatening manner.
6. It was unknown if the communication was authentic. It was possible that it was sent to promote confusion.

SA Taylor instructed the writer to have the WPCA make four additional copies of the document and to tell the WPCA to wait for instructions before providing the Situation Room with a copy. SA Taylor said that he would handle all further calls etc. regarding the document. The writer telephoned ATSAIC Stout and passed on the above listed information. When relieved, the writer briefed SA Meredith, Children's Detail, and passed the document and copies on to him.

Robert R. Burke
Special Agent, 1-16

Approved:

Gerald A. Behn

Gerald A. Behn
Special Agent In Charge

CCS-45

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JAM:RA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. Secret Service

Confidential

CC-2-32,682

DATE: December 10, 1962

TO : Chief

FROM : SAIC - Miami

SUBJECT: Bernardo Morales: Cuban Plot

This will confirm by telephone call to ASAIC Miller, your office (Assistant Chief Wildy and SAIC Bouck not available) at which time I requested that the Chief's Office request in writing that in connection with the letter intercepted by 3-11-14 relative to Bernardo Morales, Apartado 1624, Miami, Fla., delivered to Radio Libertad La Voz Anti-Comunista de America, on December 7, 1962, the original of which was sent to their Washington Headquarters, that 3-11-14 attempt through sources known to them in Cuba to identify the sender of the letter Jose Hernandez, Miriam and Pepe and that 3-11-14 attempt to infiltrate this group for the purpose of securing intelligence information concerning the plot to kill the Chief Executive.

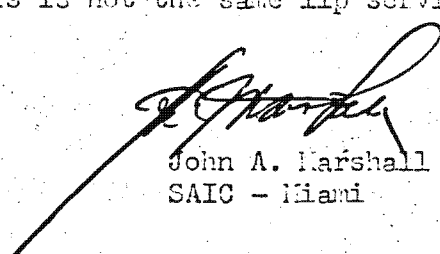
It was further requested that the letter be processed for code and secret inks by 3-11-14 as I believe someone is attempting to get a message to the authorities - this may possibly be Miriam or Pepe.

Further it was requested that 3-11-14 attempt to identify Bernardo Morales at Caracas, Venezuela through the Radio Libertad La Voz Anti-Comunista de America who beam anti-Castro broadcasts for nine hours daily.

We have been assured of cooperation of the 3-11-14 here and do not know if they are going to pursue this matter as requested here. They now state they assume that this will be done by their Washington Headquarters.

It is my opinion that we should make this request in writing for record purposes if it has already not been done. It was further requested that the Rodriguez letter also be processed by experts.

This will confirm the return call from ASAIC Miller that he had called SAIC Bouck and that Bouck said he had given attention to these matters on a Washington level. I trust that this is not the same lip service I am getting here from 3-11-14.


John A. Marshall
SAIC - Miami

CCS-46

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRET

SS-1-15-271

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Washington, D. C. FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Pending	Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President - <u>Antonio Rodriguez y Jones</u> <u>Bernardo Morales</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Washington, D. C.	December 8, 1962	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		

DETAILS
SYNOPSIS

A second letter in Spanish, postmarked Havana, Cuba, November 29, 1962, was addressed to Bernardo Morales at Post Office Box 1624, a "well known anti-Communist" drop located in Miami, Florida. The sender of this letter was identified by 1-15-9 as Jose Menendez, apparently of Havana, Cuba. Investigation being continued on both letters to determine whether a plot exists to assassinate the President. The Miami office is currently investigating the circumstances surrounding receipt of this second letter.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LOGGED AND
ASSIGNED TO FILE F-536
PRIOR TO DESTRUCTION IT SHOULD BE
RETURNED TO THE CONTROL CLERK.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

At 5:30 A.M. on December 8, 1962, SA Robert Burke, assigned to the First Family Detail, advised the reporting special agent of the receipt of a TWX communication from 1-15-9 concerning a plot to assassinate the President.

Later that date, reporting agent picked up the communication which was addressed to the White House, attention U. S. Secret Service.

This communication disclosed that on December 7, 1962, a letter was turned over to a representative of 1-15-9, postmarked Havana, Cuba, November 29, 1962; sender, Jose Menendez, 5th Avenue 2611, Reparto Miramar, Marianao. The addressee of the letter was reported as Bernardo Morales, Apartado 1624, Miami 1. This letter was delivered on December 4, 1962, to Post Office Box 1624, Miami, Florida.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig	<u>Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</u> SPECIAL AGENT	12/10/62
Miami	2 cc		
New York	2 cc	<u>Harry W. Geiglein</u> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12/10/62
Baltimore	1 cc		
Newark	2 cc		
WH Detail	1 cc		
Washington	2 cc		

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

This box belongs to Radio Libertad La Voz Anti-Comunista de America. Miami representatives of this organization are Olga Duque de Heredia and Aida Mayo Coetara. Since Morales was unknown to these women, they turned the letter over to a contact of 1-15-9.

SAIC Marshall, Miami, advised on December 8, 1962, that this post office box was a well-known anti-Communist mail drop. Information concerning this post office box has been disseminated throughout Latin America by the Voice of America.

The text of the letter, as translated by 1-15-9, is as follows:

"HAVANA, 27 NOVEMBER 1962.

"DEAR BERNARDO. TODAY CARLOS GAVE ME YOUR NEW P. O. BOX. THIS INFO WAS GIVEN HIM BY YOUR FRIEND MIRIAM. FOR DAYS I HAVE WANTED TO WRITE TO YOU AS I HAVE TO VARIOUS OF OUR MUTUAL FRIENDS, GIVING THEM THE INSTRUCTIONS WHICH FOLLOW AND WHICH I AM SENDING YOU. I HOPE THAT THEY WILL ARRIVE IN TIME. NOW TO THE MATTER: I HAVE ALREADY COMMUNICATED TO 'YOUR FRIENDS' OF MIAMI AND PASSAIC, AND TO THOSE IN WASHINGTON, THE PRECISE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ATTEMPT WHICH WE ARE PLANNING AGAINST KENNEDY IN WASHINGTON, OR IF THAT SHOULD FAIL WHEN HE VISITS BRAZIL.

"IT IS NECESSARY TO MORTALLY STRIKE IMPERIALISM AT ITS VERY HEART. IF WE ARE ABLE TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IT WOULD BE A GREAT SUCCESS, SUPER EXTRAORDINARY, FOR FIDEL AND FOR THE COMMUNIST LIBERATION MOVEMENT. WE CUBANS ARE THE ONES WHO ARE MARCHING WITH WORLD-WIDE COMMUNISM. WE ARE CONSOLIDATING A MARXIST-LENINIST REGIME WITHIN 90 MILES FROM THE U.S. GET AN INTERVIEW WITH THEM REPEAT GET AN INTERVIEW WITH THEM (SIC). WE HAVE TO RELY ON OUR OWN FORCES. RUSSIA CAN NOT DO IT ALL. THERE IS ENOUGH ALREADY. BELIEVE ME, IF WE ARE ABLE TO DO THIS WE WILL PARALIZE IMPERIALISM COMPLETELY. THEY WILL RESPECT FIDEL AND HIS GOVERNMENT MORE. THE TACTICS TO FOLLOW IN THE FUTURE IS ONE OF CONSTANT AGITATION THROUGHOUT AMERICA IN ORDER TO FRIGHTEN OR TERRORIZE CAPITALISM.

"THE IDEA IS ERRONEOUS THAT THERE HAS TO BE QUIET FOR THE TIME BEING. NO MATTER HOW DIFFICULT THE SITUATION MAY BE, ONE MUST NEVER BE AFRAID OF IMPERIALISM. DO YOU NOT SEE, THANKS TO THE SABOTAGE IN VENEZUELA, DURING THE PAST MONTH, THAT WE PARALIZED THE INVASION OF CUBA DURING THE BLOCKADE? WE WILL ALSO COMPLETELY PARALIZE THE FUTURE PLANS OF THE UNITED STATES IF WE ARE SUCCESSFUL IN KILLING KENNEDY. CERTAINLY IN THE FACE OF SUCH AN ACT VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON WILL NOT GET INVOLVED WITH US FOR A LONG TIME. TO THIS END, GET IN CONTACT WITH 'YOUR FRIENDS' SO THAT THEY WILL GIVE

YOU THE INSTRUCTIONS WHICH THEY HAVE RECEIVED THROUGH THE APPROPRIATE CHANNELS. YOUR TACTIC SHOULD BE TO CONTINUE DEMONSTRATING YOURSELF AS ANTI-COMMUNIST, MORE SPECIFICALLY ANTI-CASTRO, AS YOU HAVE. UP TO NOW YOU HAVE PLAYED YOUR ROLE VERY WELL AND YOU HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN COMPLETELY DECEIVING THE F.B.I. YOU ARE AN ARTIST. BY THE WAY, ARE YOU ALREADY SPEAKING OVER THE RADIO AGAINST FIDEL? HOW IT WILL MAKE ME LAUGH TO HEAR YOU. THE F.B.I. CANNOT COPE WITH US. THEY ARE IMBECILES, CRETINS.

"I HAVE DECIDED TO SEND YOU THIS BY MAIL SINCE YOUR 'ANTI-COMMUNIST' ADDRESS CERTAINLY WILL NOT BE 'CONTROLLED' BY THE F.B.I. FURTHERMORE I DO NOT WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OTHER MEANS THE SPECIFIC AND DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PLAN WILL BE SENT BY MEANS KNOWN TO YOU. ANSWER BY THE SAME MEANS. FIDEL IS VERY ANXIOUS TO KNOW HOW THE PLANS ARE PROGRESSING. I SALUTE YOU. SIGNED 'PEPE'. P.S. HOW IS YOUR WIFE? GREET HER AND YOUR BROTHER WARMLY. END LETTER."

Later, on December 8, 1962, a second TWX was received from 1-15-9 reflecting the results of a file check. 1-15-9 furnished information that Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero may possibly be identical with Bernardo Morales, the addressee of the letter referred to above.

1-15-9 advised Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero born 24 February, 1928, at Sagua La Grande, Cuba; last Cuban residence, 108 Avenue Gomez, Agua La Grande; U. S. Residence, 8 McAllister Arcade, Miami, Florida; entered Miami, 5 May 1962 via Panam Flight 2422; occupation metalsmith; entered U. S. with so called fraudulent visa; Cuban Passport Number 36863, issued 28 July 1960, valid until 28 July 1965; married; claimed political reasons for flight from Cuba; U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Number A 12 903 942.

Contact with 1-15-9 disclosed that the original letter is being forwarded to Washington, D.C., and that this Service will be advised upon receipt.

On December 7, 1962, SAIC Marshall, Miami, advised SAIC Geiglein, Washington, that 1-15-9 was in receipt of a letter relating to a plot to assassinate the President; that the sender of the letter was identified as Jose Menendez and that the letter was addressed to Bernardo Morales. SAIC Marshall requested that a copy of the first letter be prepared and forwarded to Miami to further the investigation which was currently underway as there was a possibility of an association between the two letters, both of which were signed "Pepe."

SAIC Geiglein called SA E. C. Lawrence, on duty at PRS, and arranged for a copy of letter #1 to be forwarded to SAIC Marshall.

On receipt of information on the existence of a second letter, it was suggested that SA Robert Burke, on duty at the White House, call the Presidential Detail and advise of the contents of the letter.

During the course of the investigation of this letter, as well as the first letter, close liaison was maintained with the Chief's Office and any significant developments were immediately transmitted as they occurred.

On December 8, SAIC Marshall again telephoned SAIC Geiglein to advise of the translation of this letter as received from Informant 1-15-9.

On the evening of December 8, 1962, SAIC Marshall was advised by telephone by reporting agent of the possible association of the addressee of the second letter, Bernardo Morales, with one Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero by 1-15-9.

On December 8 and 9, 1962, liaison was maintained with 1-15-5, 1-15-9, and 1-15-17. 1-15-17 advised that in all probability the address of the second letter was authentic.

The files of the Protective Research Section were checked for a possible association with the names of the sender and addressee of this second letter. Tentative association has been made with the name of the sender, Jose Menendez, Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, File CO-2-2271. PRS is continuing their checks.

Informant 1-15-48 has advised that Antonio Rodriguez Jones is presently seeking employment as an Assistant Attache of the Press with the Moroccan Embassy; that he has contacted an individual identified as Claude Desulme who resides at a rooming house operated by Alice Grob, 1703 Q Street, N.W., Telephone CO 5-1877. Mr. Desulme is known to speak in Haitian French. Further, on December 6, 1962, the subject was contacted by one Rudolfo, requesting a meeting, and the subject suggested a meeting place of 2270 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. (a fictitious address). On December 7, 1962, Rudolfo again contacted the subject and indicated that the address furnished him for the meeting was incorrect. It is apparent that the subject is trying to purposely evade Rudolfo.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington FO,

ORIGIN 12-11-62, CET

OFFICE Tampa, Florida

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research.	STATUS Pending.	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Tampa, Florida	PERIOD COVERED Dec. 11, 1962	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Arnold K. Peppers		

Handwritten initials

SYNOPSIS

Various specimens of H/W of Jose Menendez y Ramos attached to this report.

Collaterals to Miami for review of subject's file with Immigration and Naturalization, for possible H/W; also, to Baltimore for check of the Social Security Administration, subject's SS No.: 265-38-8307.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

This report will confirm LD telephone call received today from SA Taylor, Washington FO, wherein he advised that two letters had been received as originating with one Jose Menendez, 5th Ave., 2611 Reparto, Miramar, Marianao, detailing a plot to assassinate the President; further, request was made to obtain H/W specimens, as possible, of Mendez, who lived and worked in Tampa, Florida, prior to October 8, 1961, when he returned to Havana.

Jose Menendez, aka Jose Menendez y Ramos, described as Cuban male, DOB Nov. 11, 1921, at Havana, Cuba; 5-6; 150; brown eyes; black hair; resided 1211 1/2 17th Ave., Tampa, Florida, employed as baker for the Union Bakery, 1506 - 9th Ave., Tampa, Florida, wife Carrie. Subject said to be an officer in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a pro-Communist group, and now occupying a position in the Cuban government.

Investigation at Tampa did not disclose any information that would be of interest in this investigation as to the apparent pro-Communist leanings of the subject.

CCS-55

DISTRIBUTION ✓ Chief Washington FO Jacksonville Miami Baltimore	COPIES Orig. 2 CC w/attachs	REPORT MADE BY <i>Arnold K. Peppers</i> SPECIAL AGENT Arnold K. Peppers	DATE 12-11-62
	CC 2 CC 2 CC	APPROVED <i>R. M. McDavid</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE R. M. McDavid	DATE <i>6/</i> 12-12-62

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

December 11, 1962

However, H/W as follows was secured from various sources:

- (1) Family reference sheet obtained from Mr. M. S. Zoumberos, Manager, Associates Discount Co., 401 Jackson St., Tampa, Fla. Mr. Zoumberos can attest to the signatures of Jose Menendez and his wife, Carrier, on the back of this form as made in his presence; further, that he usually requires one of the applicant's to complete the family history, which may have been done by Mrs. Menendez. This form also furnishes relatives of each.
- (2) A signature of Jose Menendez as furnished by Mr. Zoumberos, above.
- (3) Return address of Jose Menendez that was on a Xmas card directed to Mr. Ernesto Fonseca, Secretary of the local Bakers Union 361, Tampa, Florida.
- (4) Three cancelled payroll checks issued to Jose Menendez by the La Union Bakery, 1508 - 9th Ave., Tampa, Florida.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

From the La Union Bakery, it was established that the subject's SS No. is: 265-38-8307; further, that his parents are Rufino and Josefa Menendez, Faccido # 5, Regla, Habana, Cuba. Two copies of this report to the Baltimore office for contact with the Social Security Administration, and obtaining of copy of subject's application for the Washington FO for handwriting specimens.

Inquiry also disclosed that Jose Menendez y Ramos entered the United States at Miami, Florida, on U S Visa No. 1317, Cuban passport No. 2603, on February 3, 1946. His Immigration and Naturalization No. is: A 6190210. Two copies of this report to the Miami office for check with that agency as to any applications, reports, etc., that may reflect in his file for use of the Washington FO as to subject's handwriting.

Mr. Ernesto Fonseca, Bakers Local Union 361, Tampa, advised that the subject's membership application is on file with the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, 1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; further, that the Health & Welfare Fund, of this union and same address, may have any application filed by subject for such benefits. To properly identify subject, his Book No. is: 54979.

Subject case pending Tampa re any additional investigative request.

ATTACHMENTS

Washington FO: H/W obtained of subject.

CCS-56

Reports airmail to all offices.

66

AKP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JAM:RA

U. S. Secret Service

CO-2-32,682

TO : Chief

DATE: December 12, 1962

FROM : SAIC - Miami

SUBJECT: Bernardo Morales - Cuban Plot

Handwritten initials: W, JAR, BJB

This will confirm my verbal advisement to Assistant Chief Wildy that we have isolated the above-named person who is presently working at the Ocoila Sugar Refinery at Canal Point, Palm Beach County, Fla.

He is unknown to the FBI and CIA but we have developed a confidential informant who knew him in Cuba and who has kept in contact with him since his arrival in this country. The informant attests to Morales' good character and that he is an anti-Communist.

The informant will keep in contact with him with a view of joining any group with which Morales may be associated and immediately informing this office of any intelligence with respect to the threat against the Chief Executive.

In this connection we must be prepared to spend some money to pay our informant who we feel can be trusted for a mission of this magnitude.

I cannot too strongly urge that you cause the CIA to make every effort to identify and if at all possible interview Jose Menendez, Mirian, Carlos and Pepe in line with my O/I dated December tenth, 1962.

A memorandum report will follow and informant numbers assigned.

cc:AMD
WFO
PRS

Handwritten signature: John A. Marshall
John A. Marshall
SAIC - Miami

CCS-57

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Dec. 13, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Alleged Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President.

The alleged plot to assassinate the President was originally discovered in a letter written in Habana, Cuba, and addressed to a Mr. Antonio Rodriguez at an erroneous address in Washington, D. C. This letter has been examined in your laboratories.

We are now in possession of a second letter which appears to have emanated from the same source in Cuba and contains similar security information. The second letter is attached, and it is requested that your laboratory examine and compare the handwriting for possible association with the first letter. In addition, it is desired that both letters be examined and evaluated for any possible secret writing or coded message which would not be apparent in a casual reading of the documents.

Another government agency from which the second letter was received has requested that any damage or mutilation of the letter necessary for these examinations be kept to a minimum as they would like to have the letter returned. Accordingly will you please return the original second letter to us after examination and comparisons have been made.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

James J. Rowley

CCS-58

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1-1-10 S E C R E T

S E C R E T

dm

SA

ORIGIN Wash. 11-30-62 CET OFFICE Baltimore, Maryland

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION <i>True</i> Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President - Antonio Rodriguez y Jones
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Baltimore, Maryland	PERIOD COVERED 12-7-62 12-10-62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY J. H. Hanly, Special Agent in Charge W. R. Holmes, Special Agent		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Preliminary investigation in Baltimore District establishes no association of the suspect with the Venezuelan Consulate. New Venezuelan Consulate recently appointed. Attempts to develop confidential source in the consulate have been discontinued per the advice of the Washington Field Office until further information is received. Files of another agency in Baltimore merely indicates that subject Jones was suspected of being an intelligence officer and he had no connection with the abduction plot referred to in the report of 11-30-62.

(a) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to M/R of SA Charles E. Taylor, Washington, dated 11-30-62 which requested that the Baltimore office determine any connection of the subject with the Venezuelan Consulate, Baltimore, and any connection between the subject and Quintin Pino and Jose Moleon.

(b) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Inquiry of another agency in Baltimore indicates that in November of 1961 there was an alleged abduction of Felipe Martinez y Rivera by officials of the Cuban Embassy. The only association of the subject to the investigation was that a person questioned during the course of the investigation, Mrs. Martinez nee Diana Luiz Berrios, who is employed by the Pan American World Health Organization, Washington, D. C., stated that she suspected that the subject Antonio Rodriguez y Jones was a Cuban Intelligence Agent because she had once been to the Cuban Embassy and saw him on guard outside the door of a secret conference and also because the mother of the subject who is employed at the Pan American World Health Organization questioned her, Diana, very pointedly about her relationship with Martinez after the alleged abduction.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LOGGED AND
ASSIGNED NO. SS-ID- F-531
PRIOR TO DESTRUCTION IT SHOULD BE
RETURNED TO THE CONTROL CLERK.

CCS-59

DISTRIBUTION re 1 on	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
	Orig.	<i>William R. Holmes</i>	
	cc	SPECIAL AGENT <i>William R. Holmes</i>	12-13-62
	2cc	APPROVED	DATE
	cc	<i>J. H. Hanly</i>	82
	cc	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>J. H. Hanly</i>	12-13-62
	2cc		

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Page 2
CO-2-32,682

Mr. Charles Conner, Secretary of the Consulate Association, Baltimore, 33 S. Gay Street, was asked general questions about the Venezuelan Consulate and specifically, a person he could recommend as a source of information for a confidential matter. Mr. Conner recommended the former Consul General, Cesar A. Rojas, home address 522 Orkney Road, Baltimore. Mr. Conner states that Rojas had been recently replaced in the last two months and further, that he found him to be extremely reliable although he could not indicate what the political views of Rojas might be.

Mr. John Kreul, Vice President of Stockard Shipping Corporation, 239 E. Redwood St., Baltimore, interviewed 12-10-62 stated that he has been personally acquainted with Rojas for approximately the last four years in Baltimore both in business and socially and that in his opinion Rojas holds views which are compatible with the political objectives of this Country. He further advised that before coming to Baltimore Mr. Rojas was employed with the American Translation Bureau, 44 Whitehall St., New York, N. Y. and prior to his becoming Consulate General he was an American Citizen.

Mr. Kreul also recommended as a possible source of information Mr. Oscar DeMoya who was employed by the Grace Lines Shipping Co. and the Cottman Co. in Baltimore. Mr. Kreul states that DeMoya deals with all of the consulates for the Spanish American Countries and has a wide social acquaintance with the Spanish speaking people in Baltimore. He states that DeMoya is a citizen of the Dominican Republic and is a political refugee having been a follower of Trujillo.

The present Consulate General is a Mr. Luis Morin and the Vice Consulate is Mr. Ralph Moreau. The Consul is located in Room 801 Keyser Building, Redwood and Calvert Streets, Baltimore. A Mr. William Delvale, home address 345 E. 28th Street, is employed as a clerk at the Venezuelan Consulate. He is also the Consulate for Guatemala and is a citizen of Guatemala.

(d) CONCLUSION:

No further inquiry was made in Baltimore to develop the connection of the subject with the Venezuelan Consulate. A telephone request was made of SAIC Geiglein, Washington, on 12-10-62 requesting that an agency check be made of the former Consulate General Rojas. At this time SAIC Geiglein indicated that it might be well to hold further inquiry in this District pending receipt of further information. The investigation in this District is being withheld pending further developments.

CCS-60

S E C R E T

81

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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ORIGIN Washington FO

OFFICE New York, N. New York, New York

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - New York	TITLE OR CAPTION PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New York	PERIOD COVERED 12/7 and 12/10/62	Person Identified: Name : Antonio Rodriguez y Jones 1638 R Street Washington, D. C.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA W. K. Deckard and SA Horace J. Gibbs		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Ernesto Aragon y Godoy interviewed at New York City on December 10, 1962. He states that he knows Antonio Rodriguez y Jones and his father Antonio Rodriguez y Eschazabal, and that he last saw them approximately one month prior to date in the Annapolis Hotel, Washington, D. C. He expressed a desire to cooperate with this Service and furnished a Washington, D. C., address and telephone number where he could be further interviewed.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to long distance telephone call of December 7, 1962, from SAIC Geiglein, Washington Field Office, to ASAIC Jukes, New York, requesting interview of Ernesto Aragon y Godoy, relative to soliciting his assistance in this investigation.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LOGGED AND ASSIGNED NO. SS-ID-F-530 PRIOR TO DESTRUCTION IT SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE CONTROL CLERK.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On December 7, Mrs. Ernesto Aragon y Godoy informed the reporting agent that her husband, Ernesto Aragon y Godoy, departed New York City via plane on the morning of December 7, 1962, and was not expected to return to New York City until possibly the night of December 9th or 10th. She was unable to furnish any information as to how her husband could be contacted at his destination in Chicago. This information was conveyed to SAIC Geiglein, WFO, by telephone on December 7th. He directed that the interview of Godoy be held upon his return from Chicago.

CCS-61

DISTRIBUTION Chief <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRS Wash. FO Miami New York	COPIES Orig. 1 cc 2 cc 1 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>W. K. Deckard</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 12/13/62
		APPROVED <i>Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE <i>25</i> 12/13/62

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SECRET

CO-2-32682

12/13/62

Page 2.

(C) PERSONAL INTERVIEW

On December 10, 1962, Ernesto Aragon y Godoy was interviewed in his office at 30 East 42 Street, Room 1024, New York City. He stated that he expected to depart New York within the hour for Washington, D. C. The reason for the interview was brought to his attention. He expressed a willingness to assist this Service to the fullest extent. He stated that approximately one month prior to this date, while he was accompanied by Jose Miro Cardona, Chairman of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, he met Antonio Rodriguez y Eschazabal and son Antonio Rodriguez y Jones on the street in Washington, D. C.

The day following this accidental meeting, Eschazabal came to the Annapolis Hotel where he, Godoy, was staying and offered his services in behalf of the anti-Castro movement. He stated that he has a file in his Washington, D. C. office on Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, relative to the filing for a visa for this individual. Mr. Godoy stated that during week days he is in Washington, D. C., and weekends he is in New York City. He stated that he maintains a combination office and apartment at the La Salle Hotel, 1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C., telephone 296-3324 and 296-5550. Due to his departure for Washington, D. C., the interview was terminated with his assurance that he would be available for further interview at Washington and would cooperate with this Service to the fullest extent.

(I) DISPOSITION

On December 10, 1962, SA Harry Geiglein, Washington Field Office, was advised by telephone that Ernesto Aragon y Godoy expected to be in his apartment at Washington, D. C., at approximately 4:30 P.M., this date, and would be available for further interview.

CCS-62

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55-1-D-100

Dec. 13, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Alleged Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President

The alleged plot to assassinate the President was originally discovered in a letter written in Habana, Cuba, and addressed to a Mr. Antonio Rodriguez at an erroneous address in Washington, D. C. This letter has been examined in your laboratories.

We are now in possession of a second letter which appears to have emanated from the same source in Cuba and contains similar security information. The second letter is attached, and it is requested that your laboratory examine and compare the handwriting for possible association with the first letter. In addition, it is desired that both letters be examined and evaluated for any possible secret writing or coded message which would not be apparent in a casual reading of the documents.

Another government agency from which the second letter was received has requested that any damage or mutilation of the letter necessary for these examinations be kept to a minimum as they would like to have the letter returned. Accordingly will you please return the original second letter to us after examination and comparisons have been made.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

James J. Rowley

CCS-63

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

1-418
FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

ORIGIN **Field** OFFICE **Miami, Florida**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Dade County, Florida	PERIOD COVERED 12-7/12-62	Bernardo Morales
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA's Robert J. Jamison SAIC John A. Marshall: & Ernest I. Aragon		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

A, letter written in Spanish, postmarked at Havana, Cuba November 29, 1962, sent by Jose Mendenez, 5th Avenue No. 2611, Reparto Miramar, Marianao, Havana, Cuba, addressed to Bernardo Morales, Apartado 1624, Miami, Florida, was intercepted at Miami by 3-11-14 on December 7, 1962. The letter reveals a plot to assassinate the President of the United States. Traces are being run on Bernardo Morales and persons of similar names as well as other names contained in subject letter. Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero, a remote possibility, is being checked out further.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

On December 7, 1962, 3-11-14 telephoned Special Agent in Charge John A. Marshall at his residence and informed him of the receipt of a letter, written in Spanish, which they had intercepted and which revealed a plot to assassinate the President of the United States.

3-11-14 stated the letter was postmarked at Havana, Cuba, November 29, 1962 and indicated it was sent by Jose Menendez, 5th Avenue 2611, Reparto Miramar, Marianao, Havana, Cuba, addressed to Bernardo Morales, Apartado (Box) 1624, Miami 1, Florida. 3-11-14 advised the letter was delivered to them by a source on December 7, 1962. They further advised that Box 1624 at Miami, Florida, is listed to Radio Libertad La Voz Anti-Comunista de America and the local representatives for Radio Libertad are Olga Duque de Heredia and Aida Mayo Caetera, both currently residing at 152 S.E. Third St., Apt. 37, Miami, Florida. 3-11-14 further advises Radio Libertad is a clandestine organization which broadcasts from Caracas, Venezuela.

CCS-64

DISTRIBUTION Chief WFO WRD N.Y. Baltimore Miami	COPIES Orig. lcc lcc lcc lcc 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Ernest I. Aragon</i> SPECIAL AGENT Ernest I. Aragon	DATE 12-14-62
		APPROVED <i>John A. Marshall</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE John A. Marshall	DATE 12-14-62

KLA:RA

(CONTINUE ON REAR PAGE)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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They stated that Post Office Box 1624 at Miami, Florida, serves as a letter drop for correspondents wishing to communicate with the radio station.

They advised that the original letter was being forwarded to the Chief's Office and a copy of the original letter and a translation of the letter were made available to the Miami office.

The contents of the letter were thoroughly analyzed and discussed at the Miami level with 3-11-14 and the opinion has been expressed that the letter may be either provocative type letter or it may possibly contain a message for United States authorities. It appears that the text of the subject letter is prominently explicit and specific with respect to the intent.

Source said they have run traces on Bernardo Morales and have developed one Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero as the possible intended recipient of this letter, although this is only a remote trace. Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivera furnished as contacts in Miami one Octavio Ledon of 6083 W. 16th Ave., Hialeah, Florida, as well as Manolo Quiapo and Jorge Morales.

3-11-14 further advised that their traces on Bernardo Morales and the other names appearing on the subject letter are being continued. They have requested that inquiry of Radio Libertad to determine if a Bernardo Morales is working for the radio be initiated through their headquarters in Washington.

They report no traces on Olga Duque de Heredia.

3-11-14 furnished a trace on one Aida Mayo which indicates that as of 1960 her name appeared on a list of names carried in the personal effects of the Cuban Ambassador to the U.N. She was reported to be a member of the 26th of July Movement in New York. She is also reported to be a Cuban agent in the U.S. who resided at 330 Haven Ave., New York City. Aida Mayo is said to be a close friend of Fidel Castro and, although not an official of the Cuban government, she sometimes acted on behalf of the Cuban government.

A trace on Radio Libertad La Voz Anti-Communistica de America, furnished by 3-11-14, indicates that in 1961 Jose Vasquez Blanco and Mario Altona visited the U.S. Embassy in Caracas, and informed the embassy that they represented a clandestine radio in Venezuela and furnished information relative to their broadcasting schedules. It is reported that they had the means to re-broadcast material to Latin countries, including Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Jamaica, as well as Cuba. The purpose of their call at the U.S. Embassy was to request broadcast material but they did not otherwise ask for financial support.

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3-11-14 stated that they do not know at the Miami level whether they are supporting Radio Libertad.

Special Agent in Charge John A. Marshall, Miami, telephonically advised Special Agent in Charge Geiglein of the Washington Field Office of the interception of this letter in Miami and its contents and that the original letter would be forwarded to the Chief's Office for a technical check. Special Agent in Charge Marshall further requested that the Washington Field Office endeavor to determine through sources of 3-11-14 whether Bernardo Morales is an employee of Radio Libertad in Caracas and further that they attempt to determine the identity of Jose Menendez, the sender of this letter in Havana, Cuba through their sources in Cuba.

On December 10, 1962, a photostatic copy of the letter addressed to Antonio Rodriguez at Washington, D.C. was received by the Miami office and comparison of the handprinting on that letter with the handprinting on the letter addressed to Bernardo Morales in Miami, Florida, makes it appear evident that both letters were penned by the same person.

A translation of the letter addressed to Bernardo Morales at Miami, Florida, as furnished by 3-11-14 is as follows:

"Havana, 27 Nov. 62. Dear Bernardo. Today Carlos gave me your new P.O. Box. This info was given to him by your friend Miriam. For days I have wanted to write to you as I have to various of our mutual friends, giving them the instructions which follow and which I am sending you. I hope that they will arrive in time. Now to the Matter: I have already communicated to 'your friends' of Miami and Passaic and to those in Washington the precise instructions for the attempt which we are planning against Kennedy in Washington or if that should fail when he visits Brazil. It is necessary to mortally strike imperialism at its very heart. If we are able to kill President Kennedy, it would be a great success, super extraordinary, for Fidel and for the Communist Liberation Movement. We Cubans are the ones who are marching with world-wide Communism. We are consolidating a Marxist-Leninist Regime within 90 miles from the U.S. Get an interview with them (Sic). We have to rely on our own forces. Russia can not do it all. There is enough already. Believe me, if we are able to do this we will paralyze imperialism completely. They will respect Fidel and his Government more. The tactics to follow in the future is

CCS - 66

one of constant agitation throughout America in order to Frighten or terrorize capitalism. The idea is erroneous that there has to be quiet for the time being. No matter how difficult the situation may be, one must never be afraid of imperialism. Did you not see, thanks to the sabotage in Venezuela, during the past month, that we paralyzed the invasion of Cuba during the blockade? We will also completely paralyze the future plans of the United States if we are successful in killing Kennedy. Certainly in the face of such an act Vice President Lyndon Johnson will not get involved with us for a long time. To this end, get in contact with 'your friends' so that they will give you the instructions which they have received through the appropriate channels. Your tactics should be to continue demonstrating yourself as anti-Communist, more specifically anti-Castro, as you have. Up to now you have played your role very well and you have been successful in completely deceiving the F.B.I. You are an artist. By the way, are you already speaking over the radio against Fidel? How it will make me laugh to hear you. The F.B.I. cannot cope with us. They are embeciles, Gretins. I have decided to send you this by mail since your 'anti-Communist' address certainly will not be 'controlled' by the F.B.I. Furthermore I do not wish to take advantage of other means. The specific and detailed instructions of the plan will be sent by means known to you. Answer by the same means. Fidel is very anxious to know how the plans are progressing. I salute you. Signed: 'Pepe' P.S. How is your wife? Greet her and your brother warmly."

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On December 10, 1962, on the premise that the subject letter may have been intended for a recipient in Post Office Box 1624 in Post Office branches in the general Miami area, Post Office boxes 1624 in Coral Gables, Miami Beach and North Miami Beach, Florida, were checked through the postal inspector's office. Post Office Box 1624 at Miami Beach 39, Florida, is assigned to Arthur Baron, 1777 Collins Avenue, having been rented in September 1962. The Post Office Box by the same number at Coral Gables 34, Florida, is assigned to Florence Higgs, 277 Minorca, having been rented on February 23, 1962. The Post Office Box by the same number at North Miami Beach 61, Florida, has not been in use since 1958.

The Main Post Office at Miami, Florida, does not maintain a dead letter file for mis-addressed mail.

CCS-67

On December 10, 1962, Special Agent Robert J. Jamison, Miami, checked the files of federal and state investigative agencies in the Miami area for information relative to Bernardo Morales but he was not found of record. On the same date Special Agent Jamison checked the records of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, Miami, and learned that they had a file on one Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero, whose Immigration & Naturalization Service number is A12903942. Morales-Rivero was born on February 24, 1928 at Sagua, LaGrande, Las Villas, Cuba. He is five feet seven (5'7") in height, 190 pounds in weight, has brown eyes and brown hair, and wears a mustache. Morales-Rivero entered the United States on June 5, 1962, through Miami International Airport under Cuban passport No. 6863 and was admitted for an indefinite period. At the time Morales-Rivero entered the United States he was carrying a fraudulent B-2 visa which he declared was fraudulent. At the time of his arrival in Miami he gave political reasons for defecting from Cuba.

On September 5, 1962, Bernardo Adalberto-Rivero submitted a statement to the Immigration & Naturalization Service, wherein he states in part that he is a citizen of Cuba and that he has never been arrested or deported from the United States and that he has never belonged to any Communist organization. The statement is signed "Bernardo Morales".

Morales-Rivero lists members of his immediate family as Bernardo Morales, father, age 71; Micaela Rivero, mother, age 61; and Manuela de La Caridad Elias Planellos, wife, age 33. He also lists contacts in the United States as Octavio Ledon of 6083 W. 16th Ave., Hialeah, Florida, and Manuelo Quiapo and Jorge Morales, both of Miami, Florida.

In September 1962 Morales-Rivero submitted a change of address to the Immigration service indicating that he is currently residing at 135 Bacon Point Road, Pahokee, Florida, and is currently working for the Ocoola Sugar Mill in Pahokee, Florida. His Social Security number is 265-74-5140, secured under the name of Bernardo A. Morales.

On December 11, 1962, a source of 3-11-21 was interviewed in Miami. This source had spent the last three years in Caracas, Venezuela with the Cuban underground and was recently brought to the United States for attendance at a military training school in the United States. This source declared that he is one of the eleven original founders of Radio La Voz Anti-Communita de America. This source related that out of the eleven original founders, only three remain and he named them as Abel Tomayo, technician and operator; Humberto Lopez Perez, announcer; and Francisco Nunez de Villavencio, treasurer. This source stated to his knowledge there was no one by the name of Bernardo Morales working for the radio station.

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On December 11, 1962, after repeated efforts, Olga Duque de Heredia and Aida Mayo were located and interviewed. Olga Duque de Heredia is also known as Olga Louisa de la Caridad as well as Olga Duque de Lopez. Olga Duque exhibited Cuban Refugee registration card No. 21343 which indicated she entered the United States at Miami, Florida, on October 7, 1961. She is currently residing at 152 S.E. Third St., Apt. 37, Miami, Florida, and receives mail in care of Post Office Box 1624, Miami 1, Florida. Olga Duque works for the Catholic Relief Center at Miami.

Olga Duque stated that her husband, Humberto Lopez Perez, is one of the original founders of Radio Libertad and is currently the director. She said that the radio station in Caracas is a clandestine operation and that they request all mail for the radio be sent to a letter drop in Miami where she receives the mail and later forwards it to her husband in Caracas. She said that she rents Post Office Box 1624 at Miami, Florida, solely for the purpose of receiving correspondence for the radio station. Olga Duque stated that she is not certain whether the radio reaches Cuba and emphasized that she does not receive any mail from Cuba. She said that the majority of the correspondence for the radio emanates from Venezuela and sources in the United States. She said that as representative of the radio in Miami she is authorized to open all mail before it is forwarded to Caracas.

Olga Duque stated that the letter addressed to Bernardo Morales was picked up at the mail drop on Sunday, December 2, 1962. She said that she did not immediately open the letter because it had a Cuban return address and that she initially intended to return it to the post office since she did not know the addressee. Olga Duque said that on December 4, 1962, at her office located at 600 Biscayne Boulevard, she opened the letter and after reading the contents she took the letter to a priest at Gesu Catholic Church, who advised her to immediately surrender the letter to the proper authorities.

Olga Duque said that as she did not know how to get in touch with the proper agencies, on December 6, 1962, she eventually contacted Cesar Gajate, an impeccable friend of long standing, who has been in Miami for the past three months, and who she considers to be of good moral character, an avowed counter-revolutionary, and anti-Communist, in whom she confides whole-heartedly, and surrendered the letter to him, with the request that he deliver the letter to the proper authorities. (The letter was delivered by Gajate to 3-11-14 on December 7, 1962 and a copy was received by this Service on December 8, 1962.)

Olga Duque said that she is certain that Bernardo Morales is not working for the radio station in Caracas. She said that she does not know a Bernardo Morales as such nor the sender of the letter, Jose Mendenez. She also said that Bernardo Adalberto-Morales-Rivero is unknown to her, as well as any of the other names mentioned in the letter.

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Olga Duque said that she is of the opinion that the letter was intended to intimidate the operators of Radio Libertad and that the names and addresses of the sender and the intended recipient are fictitious. She said that their office in Caracas had been broken into and a list containing the names of all persons associated with the radio had been stolen.

Interview of Aida Mayo discloses that her full name is Aide Mercedes Mayo Caetera, widow of Vidal Fernandez, deceased. She is of record with the Cuban Refugee Center in Miami under file No. 18412. She entered the United States at Miami, Florida on March 5, 1961 as a Cuban refugee. She exhibited a document which indicates she is one of the founders of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano Autentico (Authentic Cuban Revolutionary Party), an anti-Castro organization. Aida Mayo said that although she is residing with Olga Duque, she is in no way associated with Radio Libertad.

Aida Mayo said that she is oftentimes mistaken for another Aida Mayo, who is a close associate and aide to Fidel Castro. (She evidently is referring to the Aida Mayo known to 3-11-14).

A photograph of Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero was exhibited to Olga Duque and Aida Mayo, and neither was able to identify him as a person known to them or an employee of Radio Libertad.

On December 11, 1962, Octavio Ledon was interviewed at 6083 W. 16th Ave., Hialeah, Florida. His full name is Octavio Ledon Baradania. He was born in Cuba on January 19, 1922 and entered the United States at Miami, Florida, on August 1, 1961. His Immigration & Naturalization number is A12444404. He is presently on indefinite parole status in this country and is currently working at the Talisman Sugar Company, at Talisman, Florida.

Octavio Ledon stated that he has been a source of information to 3-11-14. He also states that while the American Embassy was still in Cuba he worked for them on a confidential basis. Ledon stated that he is currently compiling information relative to the terrain surrounding Sagua LaGrande, Cuba, "which has been requested by the Pentagon". He states that he is presently a member of Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (Christian Democratic Movement), a clandestine organization within Cuba. (It may be mentioned at this point that 3-11-14 previously informed the writer that Octavio Ledon is well known to him as a source of reliable information and a dependable person).

Octavio Ledon stated that he has known Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero who works in the Ocoola Sugar Mill at Pahokee, Florida, for over ten years. He says that Morales-Rivero is an honest, respectable man, and to his knowledge has never been involved in politics. He says that Morales-Rivero was forced to leave his employment as a metal-smith in Sagua LaGrande, Cuba, as the result of pressures brought upon him to go work in the cane fields. He said that Morales-Rivero subsequently renounced the Castro regime and fled to Havana where he remained in hiding until he was able to secure a visa, at which time he left for Miami, Florida.

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Ledon stated that Morales-Rivero, to his knowledge, has never been associated with any organizations and is an avowed anti-Communist. Ledon stated that as long as he has known Morales-Rivero he has never suspected that Morales-Rivero was a Castro-ite or was sympathetic to the Communist regime. Ledon stated that Morales-Rivero is presently residing with his family at Pahokee, Florida, and to his knowledge, he receives all mail addressed to him direct at his Pahokee, Florida, address.

Arrangements have been made for interview of Morales-Rivero under pretext.

Reference is made to Memorandum Report dated November 30, 1962, submitted by Special Agent C. E. Taylor, Jr., Washington Field Office.

✓ On December 10, 1962, 3-11-21 was interviewed relative to Antonio Rodriguez y Jones and his father, Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabal. Photographs were exhibited to them and the sources stated the subjects were unknown to them.

With reference to Jose Moleon Carrera, 3-11-21 stated that Carrera is a former engineering student from the University of Havana and was a member of an organization known as "March 13". This source states that one of the leaders of the above mentioned organization was Faure Chaumont, now a minister in the Castro government and formerly a Cuban ambassador to Russia. Source related that Commander Moleon Carrera was appointed as a military attache to the Inter-American Defense Council in Washington, D.C. The source states that Commander Moleon Carrera was not originally a member of the Communist party and his sympathy was pro-Nationalist; nevertheless, he created great problems in the Inter-American Defense Council, defending the Castro Communist regime. At present he is believed to be in Cuba.

With reference to Quentin Pino Machado, the source states that Machado was a member of the 26th of July Movement. One of his brothers died in a terrorist action in the city of Matanzas. Pino Machado served a prison sentence in Cuba until December 31, 1958. While he was in prison he associated with Armando Hart of the 26th of July Committee and he was indoctrinated into the Communist Party. Machado was alternate ambassador to the United Nations and although he never participated in debates, it is believed that instead he was the organizer of subversive movements in the United States. Machado is said to have worked during the fight against Batista in matters of sabotage.

In addition, with reference to a Colonel Hugo Trego, the source advised that Trego was a principal in the overthrow of the government of Perez Jimenez in Venezuela. Source states that Colonel Trego had great military backing in Venezuela and although he was in accord with the Betancourt government, it was feared that he might instigate the overthrow of Betancourt. As a result, Colonel Trego was given a diplomatic assignment in Washington, D.C. in order to get him out of Venezuela.

✓ On December 10, 1962, 3-11-23 was interviewed relative to the subjects in this case. The source reports that Antonio Rodriguez y Jones and Bernardo Morales are unknown to him.

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The source states that Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabel formerly was a resident in Haiti who, after the overthrow of Batista's government, was designated as ambassador to Haiti. It was reported that he had some difficulty with the Haitian government and was subsequently sent to another country in the Americas where he was subsequently declared persona non grata. He subsequently became ambassador to Pakistan. His current whereabouts is unknown but it is believed that he is in Washington, D.C.

The source reports that Commander Jose Moleon Carrera was in Washington representing Cuba in the Inter-American Defense Council. The source states that when Cuba was expelled from the organization Commander Moleon returned to Cuba and his current whereabouts is unknown.

With reference to Quentin Pino Machado the source states that Machado had different diplomatic assignments in Latin America and at the present time he is believed to be representing Cuba in a country behind the Iron Curtain, either in Rumania or Bulgaria.

The source added that in a session of the Organization of American States held on October 25, 1961, the alternate representative of Nicaragua charged Quentin Pino Machado, then Ambassador of Cuba, with interference in the internal politics of Nicaragua. The source related that the Nicaragua representative stated in his commentary that "on January 22, 1960, Ambassador Quentin Pino Machado presented his credentials. Nobody could have suspected that behind the youthful appearance of the Cuban Ambassador was hidden the personality of a terrible conspirator and terrorist. He carried in his briefcase all the instructions, plans and orders to be carried out in Nicaragua. Immediately after being accepted as Ambassador he began to put into effect his sinister activities under the protection of his diplomatic immunity.

"His first step was the foundation of the 'Juventud Patriotica Nacional' (National Patriotic Youth), with youths of high school age. This organization served as a platform for the ulterior subversive activities planned by Pino Machado. He taught the terrorist technique and its dreadful phases of destruction and death.

"The Cuban Embassy became the general headquarters of subversion. The young terrorist under the direction of Pino Machado, received daily training in the manufacture of bombs, cutting of telegraphic lines and how to blow up railroads. The terrorists of the National Patriotic Youth perfected their training with the pamphlets written by General Alberto Bayo (known in file CO-2-31,789), a pernicious Spaniard who teaches the technique of destructionOfficial and individual automobiles were burned on the streets....."

The source cautions that Quentin Pino Machado should be considered a dangerous person.

Further reference is made to Memorandum Report dated December 11, 1962 from Special Agent Peppers, Tampa, Florida.

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On December 12, 1962, the records of the Immigration Service in Miami were checked for Jose Menendez y Ramos. He is of record under INS No. A6190210. He was born on November 11, 1921, at Guanabacoa, Cuba. He is five feet five inches (5'5") in height, 144 pounds in weight, has brown eyes and black hair, ruddy complexion. He lists his occupation as baker and mechanic. He is married to Caridad Hernandez de Menendez. He lists his father as Rufino Menendez, deceased, and his mother, Josefa Ramos.

The INS file reveals that Jose Menendez y Ramos first entered the United States on October 31, 1945, and remained until December 16, 1945.

He again entered the United States on February 3, 1946, with Cuban passport No. 2603, issued on June 29, 1943, which carried visa No. 1317 issued at Havana, Cuba, on January 24, 1946. His residence in the United States is listed as 1211½ 17th Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

He departed Tampa, Florida, on November 6, 1952 for a two-week pleasure trip to Cuba, and he was permitted to re-enter the United States on December 23, 1952, with permission to remain until November 6, 1953.

The next notation in this file indicates that Menendez y Ramos submitted a request to return to Cuba and establish residence in that country, and he renounced all his rights and privileges of a resident alien in the United States. He departed the United States on October 8, 1961, and returned to Cuba.

Jose Menendez y Ramos is the subject of an investigation by 3-11-15.

Review of the files of 3-11-15 discloses in report submitted by them on December 29, 1961, under file No. TP 105-649, that the subject was reported to be a member of the FPCC (Fair Play for Cuba Committee). Report of 3-11-15 further reveals that as of September 22, 1961, the subject was residing at 1211½ 17th Ave., Tampa, Florida. As of July 26, 1961, he was employed at the La Union Bakery, 1506 9th Avenue, Tampa, Florida. They reported that Menendez appeared to live a quiet life with no activities taking place at his residence.

The report reflects that Menendez was elected an executive member of the FPCC. His wife, Caridad Menendez, is reported to be a U.S. citizen, having been born at Tampa, Florida. Menendez is reported to be "extremely" pro-Castro and defends the Castro regime.

The report of 3-11-15 further reveals that Caridad Menendez was employed by Doctor Torretta at Tampa, Florida, but was dismissed because of a letter she wrote to a Tampa newspaper regarding the FPCC.

Caridad Menendez was reported to be sympathetic to the Castro regime and as of September 6, 1961, she and her children returned to Cuba by way of Mexico.

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In report of 3-11-15 dated December 29, 1961, it reveals that as of October 23, 1961, Jose Menendez was known to have a "top job" in Cuba. He is also reported to have been a leader of Communist youth in Cuba before coming to the United States.

Photostatic copies of the handprinting of Jose Menendez y Ramos contained in his INS file are being forwarded to the Chief's Office for analysis. The original handprinting of Menendez y Ramos could not be secured through the local I&NS office and they have suggested that if required, a request be made that his file be forwarded to Washington for analysis there.

The film negative of the photograph of Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero is being forwarded to the Chief's office for reproduction and distribution.

All reliable sources in Miami have been tapped for information relating to this case and investigation is being continued. This case is being coordinated in Miami with 3-11-15 and 3-11-14.

3-11-15
3-11-14
(I) DISPOSITION:

Case continued.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JAM:TWB:erc

Memorandum

U. S. Secret Service

TO : Chief

DATE: Dec. 17, 1962

FROM : SAIC Marshall

CO-2-32,682

SUBJECT: Plot to Assassinate the President
Request for funds to pay Informant 3-11-32

This is to confirm my long distance telephone call from Palm Beach, Fla., to Assistant Chief Wildy, Chief's Office, today requesting \$100 to pay Informant 3-11-32 for expenses incurred and two days' work-time lost as a result of 3-11-32 assisting SA Aragon and accompanying him on a 200 mile trip to meet a suspect in this case with the possibility of there being another trip necessary in the near future.

John A. Marshall
John A. Marshall
SAIC Miami

cc: PRS

CCS-75



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
FIELD FORCE

Miami, Florida
2326

OFFICE
ADDRESS: P. O. LOCK BOX NO.

December 18, 1962

cm
File
1985
cm
WJ

Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Miami, Florida

Sir:

This is to advise that the United States Secret Service has the primary responsibility in matters pertaining to the protection of the President of the United States; therefore, we do not want Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero interviewed until other intelligence factors are cleared by our agency.

Your cooperation in this case is greatly appreciated and we solicit the assistance given by your great department.

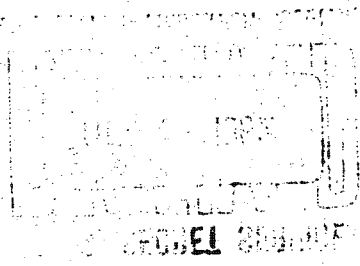
Very truly yours,

John A. Marshall

John A. Marshall
Special Agent in Charge

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT

DEC 20 1962



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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten initials]
CONFIDENTIAL *[Handwritten initials]*

ORIGIN **Field** OFFICE **Miami, Florida** FILE NO. **CO-2-32,682**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Palm Beach & Dade Counties, Fla.	PERIOD COVERED 12-14/19-62	Bernardo Morales
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Ernest I. Aragon		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Investigation of Bernardo Morales to date has failed to indicate Bernardo Morales was the intended receiver of the letter addressed to Miami. Background investigation has disclosed nothing derogatory nor any other information to indicate pro-Communist or pro-Castro leanings. I&NS files Miami show no other persons with the sur-name of Morales under the given name of Bernardo other than Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero, subject of this case.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to report submitted by the writer dated December 14, 1962 relative to the subject in this case.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On December 14, 1962, Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero was interviewed under pretext at the Ocoola Sugar Mill, Pahokee, Florida. The interview was conducted through 3-11-32. At the time of interview, Morales-Rivero did not express any unusual reaction at the mention of the name Jose Menendez, but instead wrote the name down on his piece of scratch paper. Morales-Rivero gives the impression of being an extremely quiet person but, as is typical of Cubans, he did not engage in any conversation with 3-11-32, although they have known each other for over ten years. Morales-Rivero neither denied nor acknowledged knowing Jose "Pepe" Menendez, the sender of the letter to Miami, Florida. In view of the reactions of Morales-Rivero during interview, he was not conclusively eliminated as a suspect in this case.

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DISTRIBUTION Chief WFO WHD New York Baltimore Miami	COPIES Orig. 1cc 1cc 1cc 1cc 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Ernest I. Aragon</i> SPECIAL AGENT Ernest I. Aragon	DATE 12-19-62
		APPROVED <i>John A. Marshall</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE John A. Marshall	DATE <i>10/7</i> 12-19-62

EIA:RA

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-41511-1

On December 17, 1962 the files of the Immigration & Naturalization Service in Miami, Florida were checked for other persons bearing the sur-name of Morales with the given name of Bernardo but none were found to be of record. The only Bernardo Morales they had of record was the subject, Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero, subject of this investigation.

On the same date, 3-11-32 again met with Bernardo Morales-Rivero under pretext at Pahokee, Florida. During this meeting, 3-11-32 established that Bernardo Morales-Rivero, after moving to Pahokee, Florida in September of 1962, made regular trips to Miami on Saturdays and did not return until Sunday. Informant 3-11-32 also established that subsequently there was a lapse of time in which it could not be precisely determined how often Bernardo Morales-Rivero came to Miami, his last trip being on December 13, 1962. The purpose of his trip to Miami on December 13, 1962 could not be determined.

It has further been determined that Morales-Rivero has continued to live at 135 Bacom Point Road, Pahokee, Florida. It is reported that he is currently associating with a new circle of friends. Nothing derogatory was learned regarding Bernardo Morales-Rivero and his new associates. During the latter meeting on December 17, 1962, Morales-Rivero again denied knowing Jose "Pepe" Menendez.

Informant 3-11-32 reports that he has established there are three other Jose Menendez who reside in Sagua LaGrande, Cuba. One Jose Menendez previously owned a clothing store known as Casa Menendez in Sagua LaGrande. Another is named Jose Ramon Menendez who currently operates a hardware store in Sagua LaGrande, Cuba. (The latter is approximately 60 years of age and is reported to be anti-Castro). The third is also named Jose Ramon Menendez, approximately 30 years of age and currently resides in Sagua LaGrande, Cuba. Nothing was established to indicate that any of the Jose Menendez named above had been residing in Havana, Cuba lately, the original point of mailing of the letter to Miami.

On December 18, 1962 I interviewed Stewart Macfarlane, former owner of the Fundacion Macfarlane at Sagua LaGrande, Cuba, former employer of Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero. Macfarlane stated that his business was confiscated in Cuba in October of 1960.

He said that Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero is well known to him and was employed by him as an apprentice welder. He said that Morales-Rivero was a member of the Union de Trabajadores de Cuba (Cuban Workers Union) which was headed by Eusebio Barniol Mojal, secretary-general of the union, which union was formed principally for the purpose of saving labor from Communism. Macfarlane said that to his knowledge Morales-Rivero was never sympathetic to the Communist form of government and that he was a quiet and good worker and knew of nothing derogatory regarding him.

On the same date I interviewed Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cook, 59 N.E. 11th St., Miami, Florida, former residence of Morales-Rivero. Mr. Cook exhibited his registration record which indicated that Morales-Rivero stayed at their residence from June 8, 1962 until August 12, 1962.

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Mr. Cook stated that during this period Morales-Rivero did not exhibit any pro-Castro feelings and kept to himself much of the time. He said that Morales-Rivero was a quiet person and he knew of nothing derogatory regarding him. He said that Morales-Rivero did not have any unusual or suspicious visitors and that he at no time suspected that Morales-Rivero was pro-Communist. Mr. Cook said that when he departed he left a forwarding address as the Lake Park Hotel, Pahokee, Florida.

On the same date a conference was held with 3-11-15 and he advised that a background investigation of Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero at Pahokee, Florida, has not developed any information of a derogatory nature and that all sources in contact with Morales-Rivero at Pahokee, Florida, including his current employer, when interviewed, spoke highly of Morales-Rivero and nothing was developed to indicate that he was in any way connected or associated with any subversive group.

(I) DISPOSITION:

Inasmuch as all pertinent leads have been worked out and appear to be favorable, arrangements are currently being made to eventually submit Morales-Rivero to a polygraph examination at such time as the Special Agent in Charge directs.

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRET

SS-1-15-273

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Washington, D. C. FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Pending</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President - Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, et al</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Washington, D. C.</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>Dec. 9 - 19, 1962</u>	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject interviewed under pretext. Information developed concerning the existence of a third letter postmarked Havana, Cuba, dated 11-5-62, addressed to one Carlos Meneses and signed "Pepe." There is evidence that a pattern has been established which indicates these letters have been purposely misdirected as part of disruptive tactics by the sender. Investigation continues.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to report by the undersigned dated November 30, 1962, relating to the first letter in this case. After being processed at the Protective Research Section this letter was personally delivered to SA Douglas M. Brown of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by SA Robert R. Kyanko (1-15) on November 26, 1962.

Reference is made to report by the undersigned dated December 10, 1962, relating to the second letter. The original of this letter was received from Mr. Tony Flynn, Central Intelligence Agency liaison man, by the reporting special agent on December 12, 1962, and personally delivered to the custody of SAIC Robert I. Bouck, Protective Research Section; on December 13, this original letter was transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with a covering memorandum.

Both of these letters are currently being processed by the FBI for possible association and identity of the sender and also for the possibility of code and writings in invisible ink. This Service will

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DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami New York Newark Baltimore WH Detail Washington	COPIES Orig. 2 cc 2 cc 2 cc 1 cc 1 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <u>Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</u> SPECIAL AGENT C. E. Taylor, Jr.	DATE 12-19-62
		APPROVED <u>Harry W. Geiglein</u> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	DATE 12-19-62

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

be advised of the results of these examinations and, per agreement, the FBI will return these original letters at the conclusion of their processing.

On December 10, 1962, Informant 1-15-45 advised of a letter recently intercepted, dated November 5, 1962, from Havana, Cuba. This letter was addressed to one Carlos Meneses, P. O. Box 347, Guatemala City, Guatemala. 1-15-45 disclosed that a substantial portion of the letter states:

"Prepare for air force uprising to take place 3rd week, this month. Imperative Ydigoras be overthrown. This will be first uprising of series already prepared. Latin America must be totally Communist within one year. Long live World Revolution. On dictating these orders I am carrying out direct orders of Fidel."

There is every indication, from information and reports extant, that Carlos Meneses is not known at P. O. Box 347 in Guatemala City and that, consequently, the letter was intercepted and turned over to a person of authority in the Guatemalan Government. Intelligence sources in Guatemala City indicate that Meneses was a Mayor of the departmental capital of Chimaltenango and was elected and served as a member of the government's Executive Committee. A copy of this letter was turned over to a representative of 1-15-9 and the original letter is being used by the government of Guatemala in their current investigation.

During this current phase of the investigation of Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, information was developed by 1-15-17 concerning the background and reputation of his associates, as follows:

Claude Thomas Desulme (referred to in report dated 12/10/62, page 4), born Dec. 15, 1938, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti; described as 5' 6"; 150 pounds; black hair; black eyes; Social Security No. 095-34-4198. Desulme's last listed address was 1505 Varnum Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. His employment history indicated that he had been employed from Feb. 1960 to Jan. 1961 with the Endnore Plastic Co., and from Sept. 1961 to Feb. 1962 with the Leslyn Products Co., a plastics processor; further information indicated that he had previously been employed with the Television Nationale de Haiti in the capacity of a public relations man and is presently being considered for employment with the United States Information Agency. To date, the security investigation disclosed nothing of a derogatory nature concerning the background of Desulme.

CCS-81

S E C R E T

It is noted in report dated 12/10/62 that the subject had been in contact with one Andrew Jolley in the Moroccan Embassy. 1-15-17 advises that, in all probability, this was the anglicized spelling for the Press Attache of the Moroccan Embassy, a Mr. Abdelhak Jalil. This individual was known by 1-15-17 to have been seeking employees in an effort to cover both sides (pro and con) of the Cuban situation.

In an effort to determine the author of the second letter received for investigation, the files of various government agencies were checked for the name, Jose Menendez, with negative results.

On December 10, 1962, 1-15-17 disclosed that one Jose Menendez y Ramos was associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), a pro-Communist group, and that in July 1961 his wife, Carrie Hernandez, who was also associated with that group, was known to have been agitating for her husband's return to Cuba.

Ramos is described as white; male; born 11/11/21 in Havana, Cuba; 5-6; 150; brown eyes; black hair; last known residence in the United States, 1211 1/2 - 17th Avenue, Tampa, Fla.; last employment, as a baker in the Union Bakery, 1506 - 9th Avenue, Tampa, Fla.

According to 1-15-17, Ramos was known to be a member of the Executive Board for the FPCC in Tampa. On October 23, 1961, Ramos and his wife were observed in Cuba and Ramos was described as occupying a "top job" with the Castro Government. Ramos has abandoned his residence in the United States.

A telephone call was placed on December 11, 1962, by the reporting special agent to SA Arnold K. Peppers, Tampa, relating the above information concerning Jose Menendez y Ramos. It was requested that SA Peppers obtain as many specimens of the subject's handwriting and/or handprinting as available and that these specimens be forwarded to the Washington Field Office as soon as possible.

Accordingly, specimens of Ramos handwriting were forwarded to this office December 12, 1962, with report of SA Peppers. Also, specimens of Ramos handwriting and handprinting were uncovered by the reporting special agent at the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL-CIO), 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

SECRET

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On December 14, 1962, Mr. Irby Todd of the Office of the Examiner of Questioned Documents, Treasury Department, made a preliminary examination of the first and second letters and disclosed that they were of common authorship. In examining the specimens of the handprinting available, reported to have been executed by Jose Menendez y Ramos, Examiner Todd furnished the opinion that in all probability these were not specimens of Ramos' handwriting but rather that someone had prepared these forms on which the handprinting appears for Ramos. In studying the handwriting of Ramos, Mr. Todd disclosed that Ramos is capable of writing and printing in an above-average style.

A further examination will be made by the EQD in Washington, D.C., when all specimens of Ramos handwriting have been received.

Informant 1-15-48 was contacted and disclosed nothing of interest which would contribute to this investigation. All contacts observed by 1-15-48 between the subject, Antonio Rodriguez Jones, and others have been in connection with the pursuance of better employment and with personal friends on which there is no derogatory information.

On December 12, 1962, Informant 1-15-49 was interviewed concerning the subject and whatever background information could be obtained relative to members of the subject's family.

1-15-49 indicated that subject's father, Antonio Rodriguez E Echazabal, was well known by officials in the Cuban government, both before and after the Castro revolution. He recalled that the subject's father was engaged as a butcher (owned a meat store) in Haiti and that when Castro came into power the elder Rodriguez walked into the Cuban Embassy in Haiti and advised that he was the new Ambassador. In 1959 there were reports that the elder Rodriguez had shot and killed an individual associated with an anti-Castro group. Since that time he has been held in very low esteem by groups involved in anti-Castro activities.

Approximately three months ago, 1-15-49 was contacted by the elder Rodriguez, requesting that efforts be made to obtain a visa waiver for his mother, Christina Echazabal y Socas, who is presently in Cuba. At that time he exhibited to 1-15-49 a large roll of 100-pesos notes of the series that were used for monetary exchange in Cuba prior to the recent devaluation by Castro. He complained to 1-15-49 that he had considerable amounts of these notes and that they were of practically no value.

SECRET

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1-15-49 furnished the information that the subject, Antonio Rodriguez Jones, was not known in the Cuban community. However, information was received that there is a possibility that subject may be a member of the revolutionary organization presently under the leadership of an individual known as Sera (1-15-5 advises that this was in all probability a Jose Sera and is making an effort to determine whether or not the subject is a member of this group).

1-15-49 knew of the infamous reputation of Jose Moleon Carrera and Quinton Pino Machado; that both of these individuals were members of the Inter American Defense Board and the Organization of American States; and that Moleon lived and operated out of the Cuban Embassy from January 1961 to January 1962 in a clandestine manner. 1-15-49 knows of no association between the subject and these two individuals.

When 1-15-49 was questioned concerning his knowledge of acts of violence by pro-Castro groups in the United States, he recalled that approximately four weeks ago Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, was almost killed by a pro-Castro revolutionary group. He had driven his car to his home and approximately one hour after he entered his home his car was blown up by a bomb which was set on the fender. 1-15-49 advised that another government agency involved in investigations of a security nature compared fragments of this bomb with the bomb used by the saboteurs in New York and could not associate the bombs as being of common manufacture. 1-15-49 said that the pro-Castro groups, both inside and outside of the United States, are capable of any acts of violence and have been known to purposely have directed communications to anti-Castro groups for reasons of harassment and to cause difficulty for these individuals.

1-15-49 knew of a Jose Menendez who was employed with the Institute of National Agrarian Reform and is presently occupying a very important position with the Castro government. He could furnish no further information concerning this individual.

1-15-49 offered full cooperation with this Service and stated that when he is able to obtain a visa for the elder Rodriguez' mother he will deliver it in person to 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., and attempt to obtain as much information as possible concerning the subject. In addition, he indicated that he would contact others having knowledge of current pro-Castro activities in an effort to obtain more background information on the subject.

Through Mr. James F. Greene, Deputy Associate Commissioner, Domestic Control, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., arrangements were made for the subject to be called into the Immigration and Naturalization Field Office for reinterview.

On December 12, 1962, the reporting special agent posed as an Immigration and Naturalization investigator and was assisted by William B. Dinwiddie, Jr., Investigator, INS, at which time a signed, sworn deposition was obtained from the subject covering his interrogation. It appeared very unusual that the subject and his father took no steps to obtain clarification of their Immigration and Naturalization status. They are presently both classified as parolees and neither has taken steps to become naturalized citizens. In this status they can be placed in a detention center by the INS if any information is developed that would have a bearing on anti-American activities or that would indicate they were untruthful to INS authorities in matters of an official nature.

During the interrogation, the subject indicated that he knew Felipe Martinez Rivero and Jose Moleon; that Pino Machado, whom he also knew, had discussed with him plans for education behind the Iron Curtain. He admitted being contacted by Moleon concerning Martinez and also that he had taken a picture of a home of a Cuban Naval Attache (Miguel Pons) at the request of an officer in the Cuban Embassy; that he had visited the Cuban Embassy on a number of occasions while his father was in the diplomatic corps for Fidel Castro; and that he had purposely lied to officials in the Cuban Embassy in order to protect his father. The subject admitted no present involvement with any group or organization and indicated allegiance to the American principles and his desire to remain in the United States.

On December 13, 1962, the subject was accompanied by his father, to whom he read the deposition. The elder Rodriguez indicated he was in agreement with the statements his son made concerning his allegiance to the United States and offered his assistance to the Immigration & Naturalization Service. He admitted that he was presently working with a group to effect the overthrow of the government in Haiti by peaceful means.

On December 17, 1962, copies of this deposition were furnished SA Joseph Sculley of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On December 18, a representative of the State Department Security Section, Mr. Jack Lynch, advised that a dispatch was being

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sent this date to all security offices in the Latin American area, advising of the possibility of additional letters emanating from Havana, Cuba, signed by "Pepe," indicating acts of violence or revolutionary activities. No mention was made in this dispatch of the interest of the Secret Service or that any previous letters were received which indicated the safety of the President was involved.

It now appears that a pattern has been established relating to the addressing and delivery of these letters under investigation. The first letter was so improperly addressed it could not have been directed to any individual in Washington, D. C. The Post Office surmised that the proper recipient was Antonio Rodriguez Gil; however, investigation disclosed that this was in error. The second letter was addressed to a known anti-Communist mail drop in Miami, Florida, and the third letter was addressed to a Post Office box at which the addressee was not known.

Investigation is being continued in Washington, D.C., in an effort to obtain further information and knowledge concerning the sender of these letters.

A request has been made through the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency to obtain a copy or the original of this third letter which was sent to Guatemala City.

Copies of the deposition obtained from Antonio Rodriguez Jones are being forwarded to the Miami, New York, and Newark offices, with this report, for whatever value it may afford in current investigations.

The Chief's Office, through the CIA Liaison, will explore the possibility of further investigation in Havana, Cuba, to determine the identity of the sender of these letters.

The Immigration & Naturalization Service in Washington, D.C., disclosed that the file on Jose Menendez y Ramos, No. A 6190210, is in Miami, Florida. It is requested that the Miami office obtain specimens of Ramos' handwriting and/or handprinting and forward them to Washington, D.C., for examination by the EQD.

Close liaison is being continued with 1-15-5, 1-15-9, 1-15-46, and other informants in an effort to obtain additional information pertinent to this investigation.

1-15-48 further advised that the subject has a contact with the Moroccan Embassy by the name of Mr. Andrew Jolley, and that subject is presently employed at Gusti's Italian Villa, 5th and Morse Streets, N.E., Washington, D.C. 1-15-48 has no information that subject is attending school.

In view of the fact that the subject had indicated to authorities at Immigration & Naturalization Service, when he executed his affidavit on November 26, 1962, that he planned to attend school here in Washington, D.C., arrangements have been made with INS authorities to have the subject reinterviewed on December 11, 1962. During the course of this reinterview, the reporting special agent will pose as an Immigration & Naturalization Inspector and attempts will be made to determine what the subject's plans are in Washington, D.C., whether or not he has been contacted by any Communist groups in the Cuban Embassy, or representatives of Fidel Castro, the reason for his leaving the employ of the Georgetown Inn, and other matters which would more clearly establish the subject's current political philosophy.

1-15-5 has advised that all of the Antonio Rodriguez' in Washington, D.C., have been checked and that the subject, Antonio Rodriguez Jones, is still the best possible suspect as the intended recipient of letter #1.

The letter referred to in Page 16 of M/R of reporting agent, dated November 30, 1962, postmarked Havana, Cuba, November 21, 1962, bears in the return address the name, Enrique Perez Cobian, which has been associated as a relative to the subject's sister-in-law, Maria Perez Cobian, nee de Rodriguez.

It now appears that the second letter concerning the Cuban plot to assassinate the President was obviously misdirected; further, that from similarity of words and phrases in the general context the second letter is associated with the first and may have been authored by the same person or group.

*Wm
2/10/63
Wm*

In the light of this recent development, every effort will be made to determine whether or not these letters were purposely misdirected to the hands of individuals known to be anti-Communist. If such is true, the sender would know full well that the letters would be turned over to the hands of appropriate U. S. Government authorities for investigation. Also, a possibility exists that these letters may have been written in code or with some secret ink. This possibility will be explored during the course of the investigation.

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S E C R E T

CO-2-32,682
Page 6

Two copies of this report are being forwarded to Newark in view of the fact that in the second letter the writer mentions, "I have already communicated to 'your friends' of Miami and Passaic, and to those in Washington...." The Newark office is requested to conduct whatever investigation is deemed appropriate which would determine whether there was any credence to the reference to Passaic.

Two copies of this report are being forwarded to Miami for the purpose of furthering their investigation on the facts and circumstances surrounding this second letter.

Copies of the TWX received from 1-15-9 have been furnished the Protective Research Section.

Investigation continued.

CET:mkd

S E C R E T

CCS-52 60

U. S. Secret Service

Amcail

Handwritten signature

SAIC McDavid - Jacksonville

Dec. 11, 1962

SAIC Geiglein - Washington

Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President -
Jose Menendez y Ramos

This is to confirm telephone call at 10:15 A.M., December 11, 1962, by SA Charles E. Taylor of this office to SA Arnold K. Peppers, Tampa, Florida, relative to the above subject.

As related by SA Taylor, this Service is in receipt of two letters concerning plots to assassinate President Kennedy which are postmarked Havana, Cuba, and which are both signed by "Pepe." Both letters have a similarity in words and phrases in the general context and it appears they may be authored by the same person or group.

The second letter, postmarked Havana, Cuba, November 29, 1962, was addressed to Bernardo Morales at P. O. Box 1624, Miami, Florida. The sender of this letter was identified on the envelope as Jose Menendez, 5th Avenue 2611, Reparto Miramar, Marianao. The Cuban Desk in the State Department advises that this is an authentic address.

In an effort to determine the author of this letter, a check was made through the files of the State Department and the name Jose Menendez y Ramos was uncovered. It was learned that in July of 1961 Ramos was associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), a pro-Communist group, and that his wife, Carrie Hernandez, was also associated with that group and had been know to have been agitating for her husband to return to Cuba.

Ramos is described as white; male; born Nov. 11, 1921, in Havana, Cuba; 5-6; 150; brown eyes; black hair; last known residence in the United States, 1211 1/2 - 17th Avenue, Tampa, Florida; last employment, baker in the Union Bakery, 1506 - 9th Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

The subject was known to be a member of the executive board for the FPCC in Tampa. On October 23, 1961, the subject and his wife were observed in Cuba, and the subject was described as occupying a "top job" with the Castro Government. The subject has abandoned his residence in the United States.

CS-53

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LOGGED AND ASSIGNED NO. SS-ID-F-535 PRIOR TO DESTRUCTION IT SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE CONTROL CLERK.

SECRET

CO-2-32,682

Page 2

It was requested that SA Peppers, Tampa, obtain as many specimens of the subject's handwriting and/or handprinting as are available from his employment records, records at the Union, Tampa Police Department, or any other sources in the Tampa area; further, that these specimens be forwarded to the Washington Field Office as expeditiously as possible.

Harry W. Geiglein

Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

2 cc: Chief ✓

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

RECORDED AND INDEXED

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CCS-54

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Copies of official reports received from other agencies, and other pertinent data are included as attachments for the Chief's Office only, as follows:

- A. FBI Report on Antonio Rodriguez, Jr., 10/5/61.
- B. FBI Report on Antonio Rodriguez, Jr., 10/25/61.
- C. FBI Report on Antonio Rodriguez Jones, 7/16/62.
- D. Employment Contract Card - Antonio Rodriguez (Jones), Georgetown Inn.
- E. Deposition of Antonio Rodriguez Jones, 11/26/62.
- F. Deposition of Antonio Rodriguez Jones, 12/12/62.
- G. FBI Report of Felipe Martinez Rivero, 11/18/62.
- H. CIA Summary Report on Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal, 2/5/62.
- I. Deposition Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal, 11/19/62.
- J. FBI Report of 7/30/62 on Julio Garceran de Vall y Souza (Phone, Franklin 1-9221, Miami, Fla., called by Antonio Rodriguez (Sr.) 10/17/62, 10/22/62 & 10/25/62).
- K. Report of ATSAIC Stout, 4/14/61, relative to incident involving Moleon and Machado.
- L. FBI Report titled Dagoberto Molerio Remujo, 1/26/62, mentioning recruiting activity of Moleon (Page 7).

RET:mkd

SECRET

CCS-~~86~~87 / JT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1-1-11 SECRET

SECRET *Wm*

ORIGIN Tampa 12-12-62 AKP

OFFICE Baltimore, Maryland

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President - Antonio Rodriguez y Jones
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Baltimore, Maryland	PERIOD COVERED 12-26-62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Wm. R. Holmes		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Application form for Social Security account in name of Jose Menendez obtained and being forwarded to Washington Field Office.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to the memorandum report of Special Agent Peppers, Tampa, dated December 12, 1962, which requested that the Baltimore office obtain the Social Security application of Jose Menendez and forward the same to the Washington Field Office so that a handwriting comparison could be made.

Written inquiry was made of the Social Security Administration in Baltimore, which disclosed that Jose Menendez, Account No. 265-38-8307, was employed by Sanchez and Sanchez, LA Union Bakery, 1508 Ninth Avenue, Tampa, Florida. Earnings were reported for the quarter ending December 31, 1961.

The SS-5 form, Application for Social Security Account Number, in the name of Jose Menendez was obtained and reflects that his mailing address at the time of the application, February 11, 1946, was 1849 Cano Court, Tampa, Florida. He gave his age as 24, date of birth November 11, 1921, place of birth Guanabacoa, Havana, Cuba, father's name Rufino Menendez, mother's name Josefa Ramos, place of employment Miro Bakery, 14th Street, Tampa, Florida.

(B) CONCLUSION:

This application for Social Security number is being forwarded to the Washington Field Office for a handwriting comparison. No further inquiry is being made in Baltimore at this time pending receipt of request for further investigation.

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DISTRIBUTION Chief <i>✓</i> Washington Jacksonville Tampa Miami Newark New York WH Detail Baltimore	COPIES Orig 2 cc w/att 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>William R. Holmes</i> SPECIAL AGENT Wm. R. Holmes	DATE 12-26-62
		APPROVED <i>J. H. Hanly</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE J. H. Hanly	DATE 116 12-26-62

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

dw
W

Washington FO,

ORIGIN 12-11-62, CT

OFFICE Tampa, Florida

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research.	STATUS Closed - Tampa	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Tampa, Florida	PERIOD COVERED December 28, 1962	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Arnold K. Peppers		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Collateral inquiry relative to this case considered closed at Tampa.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to my M/R submitted December 11, 1962, relative to investigation at Tampa.

DISPOSITION

In the absence of any further activity in this District, this collateral is now considered closed at Tampa.

AKP

CCS-89

DISTRIBUTION ✓ Chief Washington FO Jacksonville	COPIES Orig.	REPORT MADE BY <i>Arnold K. Peppers</i> SPECIAL AGENT Arnold K. Peppers	DATE 12-28-62
	CC CC	APPROVED <i>R. M. McDavid</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE R. M. McDavid	DATE 117 1-2-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Wash. F.O.

OFFICE New York, N. Y.

FILE NO. CO-2-32820

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed-Cleared	TITLE OR CAPTION Ramon Rodriguez ✓
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New York, N. Y.	PERIOD COVERED 12/19&20/62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agents Ernest Luzania, Roger D. Counts, Horace J. Gibbs and Charles L. Gittens		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

No information developed in New York to indicate that subject of this report is or ever has been associated with the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico or any other Nationalist groups, nor could he be identified with the Ramon Rodriguez uncovered in the Federal Bureau of Investigation files.

Reference is made to office memorandum from SAIC Geiglein, Washington, to SAIC Whitaker, New York, dated December 20, 1962 confirming a telephone call at 4:20 p.m. on December 19, 1962 by ASAIC Dahlquist, Washington Field Office to ASAIC George Jukes, New York Office, relative to the above subject. ASAIC Dahlquist requested that New York conduct an appropriate investigation to determine whether or not this subject was associated with the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and whether or not he could be identified with a Ramon Rodriguez, mentioned in reference office memorandum, uncovered in the Federal Bureau of Investigation files in Washington.

Through checking the subject's employment record in Washington, D. C. it was learned that he worked for a period of three months for the Delano Corporation of America, 111 Wall Street, New York City, social security number 126-22-1639.

On December 19, 1962 SA Luzania interviewed Mr. M. Matthews, one of the officers of that corporation, who stated that Ramon Rodriguez, the subject, worked for that corporation from 9/7/61 to 11/3/62 as a clerk; home address at that time was 33 West 89th Street, c/o Sutherland, New York City, N. Y. Mr. Matthews stated that there was nothing unusual about the subject's personality and that he had no information at all as to the subject's political views. Mr. Matthews had no further information of value.

CCS-90

DISTRIBUTION Chief New York Wash. F.O. CO-2-32682	COPIES Orig. & ccc lcc lcc lcc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Ernest Luzania</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 11/9 12/31/62
		APPROVED <i>A. Whitaker</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12/31/62

EL/ah

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

On December 20, 1962 SAs Luzania and Gittens interviewed Mr. Julian Marshall, Traffic Manager of the Messner Hirth Corporation, 401 Broadway, New York City, another place of employment uncovered through a check of the subject's employment record in Washington. Mr. Marshall stated that the subject was employed as a clerk-stenographer for that corporation from 1955 to 1961; last home address of record was 33 West 89th Street, c/o Sutherland, New York City, N. Y., social security number 126-22-1639. Mr. Marshall stated that the subject was a competent employee and that the only reason he let him go was because the subject was continually tardy without reason. He said that the subject never expressed any political views in the office and that they noticed nothing unusual or questionable about his character or reputation. Nothing further of investigative value was ascertained from this visit.

On December 20, 1962 SA Joseph C. Mulroi, New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was interviewed concerning subject. A check of the files in that office showed that the name of one Ramon Rodriguez, 1464 Wilkins Avenue, Apt. 10, Bronx, N. Y., appears on a mailing list used by the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico. This information was secured on December 5, 1961. The same name and address appears on another similar mailing list secured May 28, 1962. There was no further identifying data to show this Ramon Rodriguez as being identified as the subject of inquiry of SAIC Geiglein's memorandum. This Ramon Rodriguez, however, is without a doubt the same Ramon Rodriguez referred to in SAIC Geiglein's memorandum as having a record with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington for attending a meeting of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico; home address in their files and in SAIC Geiglein's memorandum listed as 1461 Wilkins Avenue, Apt. 10, Bronx, N. Y.

On December 20, 1962 SAs Counts and Gibbs checked the Bureau of Criminal Identification and the Bureau of Licenses, Pistol Permit Section, and could find no record, whatever, pertaining to subject.

On December 20, 1962 SA Luzania conducted an investigation, under pretext, at 1464 Wilkins Avenue, Apt. 10, Bronx, N. Y. From the occupants it was ascertained that a Ramon Rodriguez is presently living there and has resided there for the past three years. He is married and is employed in the New Jersey area. This Ramon Rodriguez is between 50 and 55 years of age. Further, it was ascertained that this Ramon Rodriguez never attended the University of Puerto Rico and according to information contained in SAIC Geiglein's memorandum the Ramon Rodriguez under investigation did attend that university.

There was nothing developed during the course of the investigation to indicate that the subject of this report is in any way connected with the subject of file CO-2-32682.

DEC 21 02 1962

CCS-91

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CHIEF

File

CO-2-32,682
1/3/63

1-15

Liberty Loan Bldg., Room 521
401 - 14th Street, S. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

These are modest examples of the continuing support
we receive from your Department, and **January 3, 1963.**

Please convey to those concerned our appreciation
for their efforts.

Chief Robert V. Murray
Metropolitan Police Department
300 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Chief Murray:

I am pleased to bring to your attention the
matter of exceptional cooperation we received from
members of your Department recently during the course
of an investigation of importance relating to security
of the President of the United States.

Deputy Chief Edgar Scott, Inspector John L.
Sullivan, and Captain Raymond Pyles were called upon
by us for manpower assistance in the selection of a
surveillance site and in the conduct of a surveil-
lance for a period of eight days. Captain Pyles
assigned to us Detective Thomas Riley, Third Precinct;
and Inspector Sullivan by arrangement of Deputy Scott
assigned the following officers:

- Paul Chappelle - Special Investigations
- Jessie Stone - Special Investigations
- William McGrath - Special Investigations
- Ward Foulkes - General Assignment
- George Stern - General Assignment
- Arthur Trammell - Safe Squad

The commanders were quick to recognize the impor-
tance of the investigation in progress and to extend
themselves to meet our needs. The duty officers
selected were efficient and effective in their assigned
tasks.

CCS-92

RECORDS SECTION
JAN 8 1963
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This is another example of the continuing support we receive from your Department, and we are grateful.

Please convey to those concerned our appreciation for their efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Harry W. Geiglein
Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

bcc: Chief ✓

CCS-93

U. S. Secret Service

SAIC Geiglein - Washington

January 7, 1963

SAIC Whitaker - New York

DR
WCP
Law

Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
- Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, et al

Reference is made to your O/M of January 3, 1963 showing copies of two letters in the above captioned case, together with copies of envelopes, and requesting that they be translated by SA Victor J. Gonzalez.

1/3/63

Translation of the letter dated November 5, 1962 to Carlos Meneses, signed "Pepe," is as follows:

Havana, Nov. 5, 1962

Mr. Carlos Meneses
Apt. 347 (or PO Box 347)
Guatemala City
Guatemala

Dear Carlos,

Prepare everything so that the uprising of the Air Force be effected during the third week of this month (Nov). Idigoras (Guatemalan President Manuel Idigoras) has to be overthrown by any means. This will be the first uprising of a series that has been prepared. Latin America has to be totally Communistic in a term of not more than one year. Hurray for the world revolution. I am complying with direct orders from Fidel in dictating to you these orders.

I cannot write to you, even by diplomatic pouch, nor by any other means. It has been impossible for me to do it by any other means. I trust that that way we will triumph! Also, a good communist should take chances. We have to count on our own powers.

In the United States there is planned other very interesting actions. We shall see if they are successful.

CLS-94

JP

51-1-8-107

Write to me by the known way if you can; if you can't, by mail.

Success!

I hug you,

Pepe

Country or Death!

We will win!

Hurray for _____ . (Communism?)

Translation of the letter dated December 3, 1962 to Senor Ministro Comunicaciones Y Obras Publicas, Coronel Gildardo Monzon P., from El Mayor de Infanteria, Jefe del Departamento de Investigaciones Especiales, is as follows:

Guatemala, Dec. 3, 1962

From: The Dept. of Special Investigations, Guatemala

According to your telephone order received today, respectfully I indicate the following information that appears under the name of Carlos Meneses in the Archives of National Security.

"In confidential report without date or signature, he appears as Secretary General of the Standing Political Committee(?).

He was Municipal Mayor of the head department of Chimaltenango, elected by the "PAR," and figured as one of the members of the Executive Committee of "PAR." (Confidential Report of June 5, 1954)."

Without any other information, I take this opportunity to reiterate to the Head Minister my most distinguished considerations.

Salutations etc.

Raul Ogaldez Sanchez.

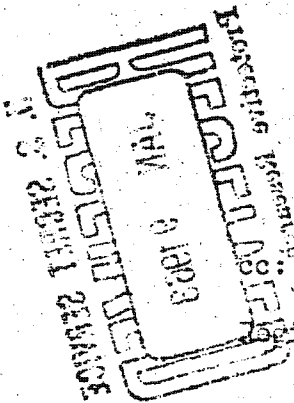
A. E. Whitaker
Special Agent in Charge

Chief

Registered - Air Mail

CCS-95

87



55-1-8-107

SECRET

U. S. Secret Service

SAIC Whitaker - New York

January 3, 1963 *file*SAIC Geiglein - Washington *W.H.* *1/3/63*Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
- Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, et al *6*
Law
te

Attached are copies of two letters in the above-captioned case, together with copies of the envelopes, and it is requested that these items be translated from the Spanish by SA Victor J. Gonzalez and the English translations be furnished this office. The letters are as follows:

1. Letter dated November 5, 1962, to Carlos Meneses, signed "Pepe."
2. Letter dated December 3, 1962, to Senor Ministro Comunicaciones Y Obras Publicas, Coronel Gildardo Monzon P., from El Mayor de Infanteria, Jefe del Departamento de Investigaciones Especiales.



Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Chief ✓

Registered - Air Mail

SS-3401

SECRETCCS-96 *8/6*

U. S. Secret Service

SAIC Geiglein - Washington D. C.

1-24-63 HLO File
CO-2-32,682
January 11, 1963

SAIC Whitaker - New York

Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
- Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, et al

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Reference is made to my O/M of January 7, 1963 giving translation of two letters.

Inadvertently a number of words were omitted when the translation was typed of the letter to Mr. Carlos Meneses. Following is the complete translation.

Havana, Nov. 5, 1962

Mr. Carlos Meneses
Apt. 347 (or PO Box 347)
Guatemala City
Guatemala

Dear Carlos,

Prepare everything so that the uprising of the Air Force be effected during the third week of this month (Nov). Idigoras (Guatemalan President Manuel Idigoras) has to be overthrown by any means. This will be the first uprising of a series that has been prepared. Latin America has to be totally Communistic in a term of not more than one year. Hurray for the world revolution. I am complying with direct orders from Fidel in dictating to you these orders.

I cannot write to you, even by diplomatic pouch, nor by any other means. It has been impossible for me to do it by any other means. I trust that this letter will not be censored and that it will reach you in time. All united that way we will triumph! Also, a good communist should take chances. We have to count on our own powers.

In the United States there is planned other very interesting actions. We shall see if they are successful.

[Large handwritten 'L' or 'U' stamp]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 11 1962
U.S. AIR FORCE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

122

CCS-97

SS-1-P-108

CO-2-32,682

2

Write to me by the known way if you can; if you can't, by mail.

Success!

I hug you,

Pepe

Country or Death!

We will win!

Hurray for _____ . (Communism?)

A. E. Whitaker
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Chief

Registered - Air Mail

SECRET

121

CCS-98

Jan 22, 1963

WASH. DAILY NEWS

17 313

J.P.
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camp

Three Small Latin Hot Spots Big U. S. Worry

By CHARLES KEELY
Copley News Service

United States foreign policy makers are watching three little-publicized hot spots in Latin America. All three could cause major flare-ups this year.

While economic and political problems in Brazil, Argentina, the Dominican Republic and Peru have gained attention and provoked apprehension, developing situations in El Salvador, Ecuador and Haiti are fast reaching the danger point.

These are the worrisome situations:

El Salvador — One high-ranking Latin diplomat describes this tiny Central American republic as the most potentially explosive in the hemisphere. Col. Julio Rivera, 41, a reform-minded president elected without opposition early last year, has been trying to build an Alliance for Progress showcase. But, diplomatic sources claim, to push thru needed reforms to qualify under the Alliance's self-help requirements, the president has stepped on too many toes, on both the right and left.

Ecuador—President Carlos

Julio Arosemena has been censured by Ecuadorean congressmen for drunkenness. The military could step in to oust him, as it did in November 1961 to throw out constitutionally elected President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra. Sr. Arosemena, who was vice president under Velasco, has been walking a cautious path between right and leftwing agitators. But his intemperance is catching up with him. One high-ranking U. S. official recently waited three days for an audience with Sr. Arosemena, while aides tried to sober him up.

Haiti — Here also outward calm hides a potentially explosive situation. Many diplomatic observers predict violent revolution in Haiti in 1963. Oppressive dictator Francois Duvalier runs an impoverished police state with a mixture of voodooism and rifle butts. Except for a \$2.8 million airport construction loan, the United States and the Alliance for Progress are snubbing Duvalier's corrupt dictatorship. Altho there are no strong Haitian exile groups nor internal opposition organization arrayed against him, well-informed observers here claim Duvalier's days are numbered and that only chaos can follow his ouster.

Attention
S. J. C. Harp
J.P.

CCS-99

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

W. G. W.

ORIGIN Field

OFFICE Miami, Florida

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Continued	Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Antonio Rodriguez y Jones and Bernardo Morales
Miami, Florida	1/7-31/63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
SA Ernest I. Aragon		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Background investigation of Ann Neel at Miami, Florida, failed to indicate that she is in any way associated or related as a principal in this investigation.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous memoranda in this case, with particular reference to long distance telephone call of January 7, 1963, from SAIC Harry W. Geiglein, Washington Field Office, advising that a cryptic analysis by the FBI of the letters involved in this case revealed no hidden codes or cyphers. SAIC Geiglein further advised that the analysis of the letter addressed to Bernardo Morales at Miami, Florida, revealed in Paragraph 2 the name of Mrs. Ann Neel, possibly as a result of a chance arrangement of letters, and who, according to the 1962 Miami City Directory, was residing at 3031 SW 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida. SAIC Geiglein requested background investigation.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On January 11, 1963, the records of the Credit Bureau of Miami were checked and they revealed one Ann Leake Neel who made a credit application on June 27, 1961. At the time of her application she gave an address of 7631 SW 67th Avenue, Miami, Florida. The records indicate that Ann Neel was born on October 21, 1938, at Winston Salem, North Carolina.

She was employed by the Bank of South Miami from April 3 to August 1, 1957. She left to return to school. She was again employed by the Bank of South Miami from July 23, 1958 to March 5, 1959. She left this employment without notice and was not considered eligible for re-employment.

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DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		<i>Ernest I. Aragon</i>	
		Ernest I. Aragon SPECIAL AGENT	1-31-63
Chief Wash F/O Miami	Orig. 2cc 2cc	APPROVED	DATE
		<i>John A. Marshall</i>	127
		John A. Marshall SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	1-31-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

The record further shows that Ann Neel was employed by E. R. Brownell and Associates Surveyors, Miami, Florida, from March, 1960, until November, 1960. The record reveals she discontinued her latter employment and departed from Miami.

The files of the Metropolitan and Miami Police Departments reveal no record of Ann Neel.

On the same date I called at 3031 SW 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida, the address shown on the 1962 Miami City Directory, and learned that Ann Neel had left a forwarding address to 7631 SW 67th Avenue, Miami, Florida.

At the latter address I interviewed Paul and Pauline Drawdy, landlords. Mr. & Mrs. Drawdy stated that Ann Neel and her mother, Carolyn N. Neel, resided in a rear apartment for approximately one year and had moved away about four months previous to this interview without leaving a forwarding address. Mr. & Mrs. Drawdy stated that during the time Carolyn and Ann Neel resided there they had frequent boisterous parties and were considered heavy drinkers. Mrs. Drawdy said she did not know any of their associates or whether they at any time associated with Cubans. Mrs. Drawdy said the last she knew of Carylyn Neel she was working at Sunset Drug on the corner of Red Road and Sunset Drive, South Miami, Florida.

On January 31, 1963, Carolyn N. Neel was located residing at 7441 SW 57th Avenue, Miami, Florida. Discreet inquiry of Carolyn Neel relative to her daughter, Ann Neel, failed to indicate that she is in any way associated or related as a principal in this investigation. Mrs. Neel stated that her daughter discontinued her employment at Brownell and Associates in order to return to the University of Miami where she remained for one year. Mrs. Neel said that her daughter is currently employed as a typist with the State's Attorney's Office.

Inquiry of the State's Attorney's Office revealed that Ann Neel was employed by that office in 1961 and is currently employed there. She is considered "wild and promiscuous." No information was available to reveal the activities of Ann Neel or whether she had any knowledge of the Spanish language.

(J) CONCLUSION:

Inasmuch as Ann Neel does not appear to be associated in any way with the nature of this case, the investigation relating to her is being discontinued unless otherwise directed.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

U. S. Secret Service

Memorandum

Personal and Confidential

TO : Chief

DATE: February 25, 1963

FROM : SAIC Geiglein - Washington

SUBJECT: Haitian Situation

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Reference is made to an article which appeared in the January 22, 1963, edition of the Washington Daily News entitled "Three Small Latin Hot Spots Big U. S. Worry." It was noted for special attention that this article mentioned that there were no strong Haitian exile groups and well-informed observers claim Duvalier's days are numbered and that only chaos can follow his ouster.

Reference is also made to the investigation of the Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President (CO-2-32,682), particularly regarding the efforts of Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal to depose the present regime in Haiti.

On January 1, 1963, and February 14, 1963, SA Charles E. Taylor interviewed Mr. Earl Brennan, legal adviser to the Haitian National Party, and on January 12, 1963, interviewed Dr. Roger Rigaud, currently a key figure in the Haitian Nationalist underground movement and the power behind the Nationalist Party movement. Information developed during these interviews, studies made during the investigation of the Cuban plot to assassinate the President, and subsequent briefings by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency has provided a basis for making a judgment on the overall situation in Haiti.

Recent trends have demonstrated the cleverness of the Russian Communists in infiltrating Haiti, with the collaboration of the dictators, Duvalier and Castro. This has had an impact on the political situation of nations in the Caribbean area and has triggered a chain reaction of violence and unrest among the Latin American element.

Unlike most segments of the world population, the Haitians are a mixture of Spanish, Italians, Germans, and Portugese who have intermarried with the Africans and the Indians. With so many diverse backgrounds it is very difficult to accurately project what will happen in any given situation. In addition to the Cuban influence, Communist Chinese and the Russians are vying for power and acceptance of their ideologies.

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direct to SAIC
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Personal and Confidential

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Approximately 80,000 Haitians are naturalized as Cuban citizens and are being trained in Cuba in Russian methods of subversion. They are infiltrating the Haitian Government through the Haitian Militia. This is a large, semi-trained, semi-military organization which is viewed as a potential source of insurrection, disorder, lawlessness, and resistance to Army authority. The militia has a potential of becoming an armed mob which would be extremely dangerous to the public order in time of stress. Duvalier, in spite of criticism from countries in Latin America and from the United States, is strengthening the potential of the militia.

The group of Haitians in Cuba are also making inroads into a number of different government agencies. Through Communist Herve Boyer, Minister of Finance of Haiti, and Communist Jules Blonchet, Chief of the Budget, cells have been formed which are strengthening the Communist influence. Native-language radio propaganda is being beamed from Cuba, creating a strong undercurrent of anti-American sentiment. The Haitians are very easily influenced due to the high illiteracy rate (90%), thus they do not have the ability to properly rationalize this propaganda.

Anti-American sentiment is also occasioned by a long-standing resentment of the occupation of the United States Marines in Haiti. The Haitians also feel that the United States Government is very closely allied with Duvalier and has not taken the necessary steps to help depose him.

Recent events in Cuba have caused Castro to lose some prestige among the Haitians and because of his close ties with Francois Duvalier the Haitian government is in trouble. Economically, the government has demonstrated serious deficiencies, causing extreme poverty and unrest. This, coupled with the fact that the United States Government and important Latin American Government allies do not recognize the last presidential election, has seriously damaged Duvalier's prestige.

It does not seem likely that the Communists have acquired enough strength and prestige to take over the government of Haiti at this time. If a takeover were effected by the Communists, it would, in all probability, be an internal matter without a revolution. Because of the infiltration into the police force by the Communists, the government's discipline would immediately be placed into effect.

In the event that the underground movement currently underway should be successful in deposing Duvalier, opposition groups have planned to establish a provisional government. The presence or lack of chaos or bloodshed would depend on whether a strong government would be in control of Haiti with a planned program that has the support of the United States Government and influential Latin American nations.

A number of opposition groups have been formed, headed by former leaders of Haiti. None of these groups have, at present, enough strength to dominate the underground resistance movement. However, the Haitian National Party (Parti-National) has the appearance of the most powerful and best organized group. This party was formed by Clement Jumelle in the late 1940's and has received support from a number of different sources. Dr. Roger Rigaud and others are presently having their activities financed by the President of Venezuela, the Governor of Puerto Rico, and other influential anti-Communists in Latin America.

Rigaud is residing at 250 West 103rd Street, New York City. Guston Jumelle, also with the Nationalist Party of Haiti, is residing at 360 Riverside Drive, New York City.

In addition, the following individuals are involved in the Haitian opposition movement:

General Paul E. Magloire, ex-President of Haiti. In 1950, Magloire was in charge of the Palace Guard and was influential in a coup de tat from the then President Estime, and made himself military dictator of Haiti until deposed by revolution in December 1956. Magloire is residing at 205 West End Avenue, New York City.

Daniel Fignole. During the interim period following the revolution in 1956, a provisional government was established and Professor Fignole became President. He was only in office a short period when his government was overthrown by Duvalier in what is reputed to have been a "rigged" election.

Luc Fouche, a former Haitian ambassador to Washington, D.C., and Canada, presently living in exile in New York City.

General Leon Cantave, formerly head of the Haitian Army which, in 1957, split into two factions. General Cantave

lost control and the Army was taken over by General Antonio Kabreau. It was General Kabreau who was reportedly involved in rigging the election of Duvalier.

Senator Louis DeJoire. In the spring of 1959, with the sanction of the Cuban Government, Senator DeJoire trained a group of Haitians for an invasion of Haiti. When Duvalier heard of this he dispatched Rene Depestre to Cuba. After conferences with Ernesto "Che" Guevarra, DeJoire was ordered to disband his group and became persona non grata in Cuba. He is presently living in exile in either Baltimore or New York City.

Representatives of these groups are currently meeting in New York in an effort to present a united front in the underground movement to depose Duvalier. Difficulty has been encountered inasmuch as most of the individuals mentioned are attempting to become leaders themselves.

Recent developments in these Haitian opposition activities are of particular import to this Service because Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal is actively engaged in overthrowing the regime of Duvalier.

Echazabal married a Jamaican and settled in Haiti in 1942. By 1948 he opened a meat market there, trading as Osoblonko. This was a very successful business and over a period of years he cultivated a number of friends among persons in positions of influence in Haiti. He was and is known as Osoblonko by his friends and leaders in the opposition movement.

In 1959, former Dictator Trujillo of the Dominican Republic tried to assassinate Osoblonko, then the Cuban Ambassador in Haiti. A hand grenade was tossed into the car in which Osoblonko was riding and he quickly picked it up and threw it out before it exploded. A few days later, Duvalier sent three men with machine guns to ambush Osoblonko. They opened fire on Osoblonko while he was riding in his official limousine and his chauffeur was killed, however, he escaped unharmed. This incident made him a bitter enemy of Duvalier.

While still Cuban ambassador to Haiti, Osoblonko assisted Clement Jumelle, a political prisoner of Duvalier, in escaping

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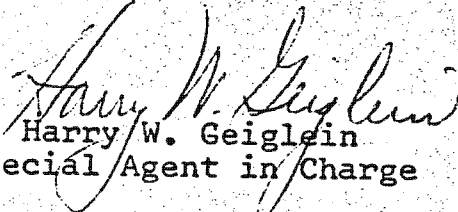
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from prison and furnished him asylum in the Cuban Embassy. This activity required considerable courage in view of his position in Haiti. Since defecting from the Cuban regime, Osoblonko has cultivated a number of underground contacts in Haiti. He is an avowed anti-Communist and is reported to have a close member of his family presently in prison in Cuba.

The opposition activities of Osoblonko have taken a very unusual turn recently. He has not affiliated himself with any legitimate opposition group. He has been seen with a Colonel Robert Bazile (possibly a Pierre R. Bazile who is employed in the Pan American Union). Bazile, a former Commodore on detached duty from the Haitian Army, was in charge of the Haitian Coast Guard. He is reported to be an anti-Communist, friendly to the United States. Bazile has handled a number of important positions in the Haitian Government and is considered a competent administrator.

Since these meetings have taken place, Osoblonko and Bazile have been purposely avoiding friends and associates in the opposition movement and their present activities are cloaked in secrecy. This appears very unusual and Osoblonko's activities are suspect by members of these opposition groups. Recently, Osoblonko was reported to have taken a trip to Miami, Florida. The reason for this trip and the individuals he met are not known at this time.

We will continue to look into this matter as it relates to the activities of Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal and keep you advised of any future developments.


Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

U. S. Secret Service

Memorandum

Personal and Confidential

TO : Chief

DATE: February 28, 1963

FROM : SAIC Geiglein - Washington

SUBJECT: Haitian Situation

Reference is made to my memorandum submitted February 25, 1963.

On February 26, 1963, SA Charles E. Taylor had another briefing with the Central Intelligence Agency inasmuch as this Haitian situation is very fluid.

Pierre R. Bazile, who is currently employed with the Organization of American States, is a CIA contact. The CIA considers him a very high caliber individual, trustworthy and honest. Among the number of important positions he held with the Haitian Government was that of Supervisor of the National Lottery. In connection with that position, Bazile had an opportunity to further his financial interests if he were inclined to be dishonest; however, such was not the case and he is very poor. Bazile reportedly turned down a lucrative position with the United Nations because he feels that he can provide better service in his present position.

A new opposition group has recently been formed with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the regime of Duvalier in Haiti. This group is headed by Osoblonko (Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal). He has attempted to enter the scene as a catalyst to the number of opposition groups, exerting his influence in an effort to have leaders of these groups submerge their interests in the overall common goal of deposing Duvalier. Osoblonko was unsuccessful in attempting to reconcile these groups. He feels the United States is not providing adequate support to the opposition groups in their efforts to overthrow Duvalier. He is currently attempting to enlist aid and assistance for this new group, which is nameless, and has stated he would seek aid from any source, indicating, in order of priority, Russia, China, and Cuba.

There is every indication that this group is geared to take an active part in this situation in the very near future. Osoblonko has claimed that he has a cache of arms and ammunition in Martinique, France, that can be placed at the disposal of this group. A trip has been planned for the

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very near future in which Osoblonko will accompany two individuals, representing an unknown element that has expressed an interest in backing the new opposition group. The itinerary of this trip is reported to be San Juan, Santo Domingo, and Martinique.

In the more than 20 years Osoblonko has associated himself with Haitians he has developed a number of good contacts. He is particularly well known among the mulatto elite in Haiti. In his position as ambassador to Guatemala and Pakistan for the Castro Government, he was actively involved in pro-Communist activity with the satellite nations.

Osoblonko's defection was timed to coincide with the Punta del Esta Conference. He was debriefed in Paris, France, and at that time, and subsequently, made contacts with the Central Intelligence Agency indicating that he had the code for the Castro Government and other valuable information that would be of assistance to the United States. He has not been used as a contact by the CIA because of his past history and his close ties with Fidel Castro. On February 20, 1962, he was in Martinique, France, and on April 6, 1962, he was in Guadalupe and San Juan.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is currently checking to determine the nature of Osoblonko's recent visit to Miami, Florida. It is believed that he has had previous contact with Prio Soccaras, the former President of Cuba, and Manuel Artime, brigade commander representing the Cuban Council. There is reported to have been a recent rift between leaders of the Cuban Brigade. Osoblonko may attempt to exploit this situation.

We will continue to look into this matter as it relates to the activities of Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal and keep you advised of any future developments.

Harry W. Geiglein
Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. Secret Service

Personal and Confidential

Chief

March 19, 1963

SAIC Geiglein - Washington

Haitian Situation

Reference is made to my memorandum submitted February 28, 1963.

On March 12, 14, and 18, 1963, SA Charles E. Taylor interviewed Mr. Earl Brennan, legal adviser to the Haitian National Party. Information developed as a result of these interviews is set forth below.

During the past month, Osoblonko (Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal), has increased his activities with the new opposition group. He is presently in San Juan, Puerto Rico, awaiting a visa for travel to the Dominican Republic. There he plans to assume command of the operation of the opposition apparatus which has been set up in the Dominican Republic. He intends to use this apparatus in a "takeover" of the Government of Haiti. The exact means he will employ to bring this about is not known at this time.

While in the process of forming this new opposition group, Osoblonko made the following statements to representatives of the Nationalist Party of Haiti and other groups operating in the United States who are working toward the overthrow of the present regime in Haiti:

1. His group is sponsored by the American Government and has been assured of funds and necessary assistance from the Central Intelligence Agency;
2. He will be assisted by General Leon Cantave (former head of the Haitian Army) who has approved of his plan to form this opposition group and the steps to be taken in deposing Duvalier;
3. Dr. Manuel Artime (representing the Union Nationale) planned to meet with him on February 24, 1963, and has given his tacit approval to this operation.

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4. Pierre Rigaud (Coordinator of the Nationalist Party's activities in the Caribbean), presently operating out of the Dominican Republic, would be kept advised of any activity of this new group.

Investigation by the Nationalist Party of Haiti disclosed that Osoblonko deliberately lied when he made the statements cited above in an attempt to gain stature with the opposition groups and create an impression that he has important influential backing. Dr. Artime was at Panama City, Panama, from February 24 to 25, 1963, and on his return stated he did not know Osoblonko and, further, wanted nothing to do with him. Neither Rigaud nor General Cantave had indicated in any way that they would support Osoblonko.

Further investigation by the underground element of the Nationalist Party of Haiti has revealed Osoblonko was involved in smuggling and two murders in Cap Haitien before becoming Cuban Ambassador. It was also learned that Osoblonko did favors for Batista in Cuba. A former lieutenant of Castro (now anti-Castro in exile in the United States) has classified Osoblonko as a gangster, opportunist, and a liar.

You will recall that when Castro came to power on January 1, 1959, Osoblonko assumed control of the Cuban Embassy in Haiti and became the Ambassador. The Military Intelligence Chief in Havana, Cuba, Ramiro Valdez, immediately sent his good friend, Captain Luis Luis (a Cuban G-2 representative), to become No. 2 Man in the Embassy and observe Osoblonko's activities. Luis and Osoblonko have since become good friends. It is reliably reported that Luis is presently in Havana, Cuba, working with either the Intelligence or the Foreign Service.

Celestino Fernandez y Suarez had lived in Russia during the 1930's and attended the Lenin Institute there. He served with Osoblonko in the Foreign Service for Fidel Castro and was assigned the post at Pakistan. His defection to the West was ~~timed to coincide with that of Osoblonko and he sought asylum in the Brazilian Embassy. Subsequently, Brazil refused legal entry into the United States and during the past three years has made a number of trips to Russia. He is believed to have maintained his ties with Osoblonko and is presently residing in Mexico City, Mexico.~~

Senator Desulme (the father of Claude Desulme mentioned in CO-2-32,682) is presently residing in the Dominican Republic and is reported to be a friend of Osoblonko.

Quinton Machado (a hatchet man for the Cuban Embassy in Washington and reported to have been involved in a number of acts of violence) is presently holding a key post in the Foreign Service in Havana. Machado was formerly Cuban Ambassador in Guatemala (after Osoblonko served there). He was declared persona non grata because of subversive activities engaged in against the Government of Guatemala. Machado and Osoblonko were considered very close friends.

Recently, a 13-member Alliance for Progress mission was sent to Port au Prince, Haiti. At least seven members of this delegation were reported to be pro-Castro or leaning to the far left. The composition of this group shows the fine hand of Osoblonko. Lillian Jones (Osoblonko's sister-in-law and Antonio Rodriguez Jones' guardian), known to be an associate of Esther Guzman who is believed to be involved in various Communist activities, was the Executive Secretary of this Mission. Alvarez, Chief of the Mission, is a known pro-Castro. Other members of the Mission are believed to be pro-Castro, namely: Dario Paves and Carlos Plaza, both from Chile; Crores Mutton of Belgium; Henri Tassay from France; and David Ibarra from Mexico.

A daughter of Osoblonko, living in Washington, D.C., recently applied for a position with the Inter-American Defense Council; however, she was turned down for security reasons. She is now employed in Woodward & Lothrop Department Store. Lillian Jones is now employed in the Pan American Health Bureau. She is known to have a number of associations with members of the Cuban exile group.

Attached to this report is a clipping from the Washington Daily News of Friday, March 15, 1963, entitled "Red Takeover of Haiti is Under Way." According to Mr. Brennan, the recent Trade Mission from Czechoslovakia and the offer of a 30-year trade pact is in keeping with the grand design of the Soviets to spread Communism throughout the Caribbean area, precipitated by the takeover in Haiti. It is felt that the takeover would be without a revolution and would be preceded by a number of

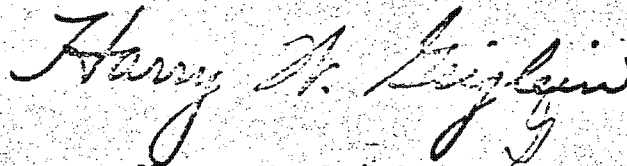
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3/19/63

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Communist technicians and others sent to Haiti ostensibly to carry out the terms of the Trade Mission. Mr. Brennan feels that stepped up Communist activity in Haiti can be expected and success by the Communists in Haiti is the key to the situation in Latin America and the entire Caribbean area.

Mr. Brennan is presently conferring with representatives of the CIA and has a plan called Operation Liberation. This plan, if implemented by the CIA would require an expenditure of approximately \$200,000 and for that the opposition groups would make available the apparatus which they have established during the past few years.

We will continue to look into this matter as it relates to Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal and keep you advised of any future developments.



Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Washington, D. C. FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Pending	Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Antonio Rodriguez y Jones
Washington, D. C.	March 11, 1963	Bernardo Morales
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Collateral investigation requested of New York and Newark in connection with correspondence received by Tomas Azcuy.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R submitted by SA B. J. Mullady, Newark, dated March 6, 1963, furnishing information as to the sender, and return address, of correspondence received by Tomas Azcuy.

On March 11, 1963, the Chief's Office advised that appropriate investigation should be conducted to determine background information on individuals corresponding with Azcuy.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Two copies of this report are being forwarded to New York and Newark, requesting appropriate investigation in accordance with the wishes of the Chief's Office.

This office is requesting an FBI report on Tomas Azcuy e Ybaceta.

CET:mkd

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DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ New York Newark Washington	COPIES Orig. 2 cc 2 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</i> SPECIAL AGENT C. E. Taylor, Jr.	DATE 3/20/63
		APPROVED <i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	DATE 3/20/63 /4/

REGISTERED

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SS-1-6-3

ORIGIN WFO 3-20-63 CET

OFFICE Newark, N. J.

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - Newark	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Newark, N. J.	PERIOD COVERED 3-22-63 to 4-8-63	Antonio Rodriguez y Jones
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent B. J. Mullady		Bernardo Morales

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Tomas Azcuy received mail from Allstate Motor Club, Murray Hill, N. J., which is an organization furnishing service, etc., for automobiles similar to AAA.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to memorandum report of SA Charles E. Taylor, Jr., Washington FO, dated March 20, 1963, requesting that a background check be made of the individuals corresponding with Tomas Azcuy.

Other Investigation

The Allstate Motor Club, Murray Hill, N. J., is the only correspondent in New Jersey from whom Azcuy received mail. The Allstate Motor Club is a part of the Allstate Insurance Company, and supplies services for automobiles which break down on the road, and also supplies information for the purposes of making trips. It is similar to the AAA.

DISPOSITION

With submission of this report, this case is closed.

BJM:CMM

CCS-114

DISTRIBUTION Chief Washington FO New York Newark Registered Mail	COPIES Orig. 2 cc cc cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>B. J. Mullady</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 4-8-63
		APPROVED <i>Frank C. [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 4-8-63 142

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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Washington
ORIGIN 3-20-63 CET

OFFICE New York, NY

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	New York, NY	Cuban Plot To Assassinate The President Antonio Rodriguez y Jones Bernardo Morales
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
New York, NY	3-29 - 4-4-63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	DETAILS	
Special Agent Horace J. Gibbs		

SYNOPSIS

Further investigation necessary in this District relative to the background of individuals corresponding with Azcuy.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to the memorandum report of SA Charles E. Taylor, Jr., Washington Field Office, dated 3-20-63, requesting investigation concerning the individuals corresponding with Azcuy.

Reference is also made to the memorandum report from SA Bernard J. Mullady, Newark, dated 3-6-63, listing the return addresses to be investigated in this District.

Other Investigations

On 3-29-63 the address W.W., 46 West 21st Street, New York 10, NY, was personally visited by the reporting agent and found to be the Editorial Office of the Workers world (World View Publishers). It was determined that the editor is Vincent Copeland, and the Manager is Dorothy Ballan.

On 3-29-63 an effort was made to determine the residents in Apartment 4-D at 145 Audubon Avenue, New York City, and in this regard the Superintendent, Leo Ortiz, was interviewed under a suitable pretext. He stated that he has been Superintendent for the aforementioned address for only 5 months, and knew very little concerning the people residing in that building. He said that to the best of his knowledge Apartment 4-D was inhabited by 3 sisters whose last name is Pena (first names

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DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		<i>Horace J. Gibbs</i> SPECIAL AGENT	4-9-63
Chief New York Washington Newark	Orig 2 cc 2 cc 1 cc	APPROVED	DATE
		<i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	144 4-9-63

HJG:cd

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unknown), whom he believes are from Santo Domingo. He could offer no further information.

On 4-2-63 a confidential source advised that the address P.O. Box 2060 Cooper Station, N.Y., was opened on 7-24-62 by Felix Ojido, 63 Hamilton Terrace, New York City, business address 799 Broadway, New York City. This confidential source also advised that P.O. Box 137, Planetarium Station, N.Y., was assigned to the Vanguard, which is a publication at 167 East 2nd Street, New York City, and that this Post Office box was opened on 1-7-59 by Susan Ainge, 627 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

On this same date, 4-2-63, the names Susan Ainge and Felix Ojido were checked in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau, 30 West Broadway, New York City, but they were not of record.

On 3-29-63 and 4-2-63 a visit was made to 691 Columbus Avenue, New York City, and although the aforementioned address appears to have accommodations for living quarters, no one seems to be in residence there. No names were listed in the mailbox in the outer hallway, and the reporting agent was unable to gain entrance, as the front door was locked. The name ~~Joseph Romeo~~, 77 West 94th Street, New York City, was listed in the hallway at 691 Columbus Avenue, New York City, as the superintendent for that building. Efforts have been made to interview Mr. Romeo, which have thus far met with negative results.

Investigation continued.

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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[Signature]

ORIGIN **Field**

OFFICE **Miami, Florida**

FILE NO. **CO-2-32,682**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research		STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot To Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Pahokee and Miami, Florida		PERIOD COVERED 12-20-62 4-30-63	Antonio Rodriguez y Jones
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Ernest I. Aragon		Bernardo Morales	

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Periodic, discreet contact with Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero at Pahokee, Florida, had not revealed any unusual activity on his part. 3-11-15, Miami, advises the opinion on the handwriting of Jose Menendez y Ramos, formerly of Tampa, Florida, is inconclusive.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Periodic, discreet contact has been maintained with Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero at Pahokee, Florida, through 3-11-32 and nothing has been developed to indicate that he is a principal in this case. He continues his employment at Ocoola Sugar Mill at Pakokee, Florida, and information discloses no unusual activity on his part.

On April 24, 1963, information was received from 3-11-15 indicating that the opinion received on the handwriting of Jose Menendez y Ramos, formerly of Tampa, Florida, and who since has returned to Cuba, was inconclusive.

(I) DISPOSITION:

This case is being kept open pending further instructions from the Chief's Office.

(w/o Request to consider case)

CCS-117

DISTRIBUTION Chief Washington F/C Miami	COPIES Orig. 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>[Signature]</i> Ernest I. Aragon SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 4-30-63
	2cc	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> John A. Marshall SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE <i>145</i> 4-30-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

M. Lawrence

1-1-12 S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Washington

ORIGIN 11-30-62

OFFICE Baltimore, Maryland

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Closed - Baltimore	Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President -
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Baltimore, Maryland	5-1-63	Antonio Rodriquez y Jones
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent William R. Holmes		

ggk
[Signature]
dm
[Signature]

4/9/63

SYNOPSIS

Investigation being closed Baltimore since apparently no further inquiry is needed in this district.

DISPOSITION

On December 10, 1962, in a telephone conversation with SA Holmes, SAIC Geiglein, Washington, advised that no further inquiry would be necessary in Baltimore until further notification. Since no further request has been made, case is being closed Baltimore, to be reopened if any additional investigation is required.

CCS-118

DISTRIBUTION → Chief Washington Baltimore WRH/eh	COPIES Orig 2 cc's 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>William R. Holmes</i> SPECIAL AGENT William R. Holmes	DATE 5-2-63
		APPROVED <i>Michael P. Burger</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Michael P. Burger	DATE 146 5-2-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

U. S. Secret Service

Memorandum

Personal and Confidential

TO : Chief

DATE: May 13, 1963

FROM : SAIC Geiglein - Washington

SUBJECT: Haitian Situation

Handwritten notes and signatures:
Mr. L...
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

Reference is made to my memorandum submitted March 19, 1963.

On April 2, 1963, a briefing by SA Charles E. Taylor of this office and representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency was held at CIA Headquarters concerning the above subject.

On May 8, 1963, SA Taybr received an urgent telephone call from Mr. Earl Brennan, legal adviser to the Haitian National Party and the newly formed National Democratic Union (UDN). Mr. Brennan advised that he was in receipt of information from Roger Rigaud who is presently in the Dominican Republic, and that this information was vital to the interests of the United States and the Secret Service.

Mr. Brennan disclosed that since last report to this Service on March 18, 1963, Osoblonko (Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal) had visited the Dominican Republic and then traveled to New York City for the express purpose of raising money to finance his efforts to overthrow the present regime in Haiti. While in New York City, he contacted General Paul E. Magloire, ex-President of Haiti, who received \$45,000 from Mr. O. J. Brandt, a Haitian businessman who is a British subject. Mr. Brennan believes Osoblonko made other contacts in New York and that at present he has raised in excess of \$100,000 for this venture.

During the interim, the 13-member Alliance for Progress Mission has returned from Port-au-Prince, Haiti. As reported previously by Mr. Brennan, at least seven members of this delegation were reportedly pro-Castro or leaning to the far left in their political affiliations. Mr. Brennan believes members of this group, including Lillian Jones, Osoblonko's sister-in-law, worked in a clandestine manner in Haiti to set the stage for the present operation of Osoblonko.

On the return of Osoblonko to the Dominican Republic approximately one month ago, he purchased a boat and had it

Personal and Confidential

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Dr. equipped with the latest electronic and navigational gear to be used in connection with his present revolutionary plans. Roger Rigaud reported to Brennan that approximately two weeks ago Osoblonko hired an airplane and had leaflets dropped over Port-au-Prince and other populated areas of Haiti. These leaflets identified Osoblonko's group as the Unified Revolutionary Forces and contained an ultimatum that the Haitian Army unconditionally surrender. Mr. Brennan feels that this incident was designed to frighten the Haitian people and to increase the tempo of the current turmoil and difficulties being encountered by Dr. Duvalier.

Reporting from the Dominican Republic, Roger Rigaud does not know the actual composition of this group but advises that it is comprised of some 50 men who are being trained by one Jacques Cassaganol who had previously received training in Cuba and had been known to have visited Cuba in 1959. The exact location of the training camp site is not known, but it is believed to be near the Haitian frontier and not more than 40 miles from Dajaborn in the interior of the Dominican Republic.

Jacques' brother, Raymond Cassaganol, told Rigaud that he recently returned to the Dominican Republic from New York where he had been sent by Osoblonko to contact General Paul Magloire and brief him on the current Haitian situation. Both of the Cassaganol brothers are violently anti-American. Mr. Brennan feels that the important role being played by Jacques in the training of this group shows the deft hand of the Castro regime in maintaining control of the operation.

It appears to Mr. Brennan that Raymond Cassaganol is shifting his position and now feels that it would be to the best interests of the Haitian opposition groups to have a combined military intervention including the United States, Venezuelan, and Costa Rican governments.

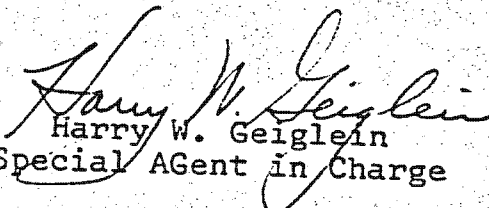
Mr. Brennan was questioned as to whether or not he had any information that Echazabal's son, Antonio Rodriguez Jones, was involved in any way in the current situation and whether or not any associates of Jones were involved. According to the information available to Brennan, no active part is being taken by Jones or his friends in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Brennan advised that Paul Verna is the contact in Caracas, Venezuela, for the National Democratic Union and that Verna has allied himself and his group with this cause; further, that the coordinator for the activities of the National Democratic Union in the Caribbean is still Pierre Rigaud.

In conversations Brennan has had with Dr. Roger Rigaud, it appears that Osoblonko still has a cache of arms in Martinique that he will use in his revolutionary activity. Mr. Brennan expects Dr. Rigaud to be in Washington, D.C., on May 10 and at that time Dr. Rigaud will have further information on Osoblonko's activities in the Dominican Republic and on the arms supply in Martinique.

Mr. Brennan is of the opinion that Osoblonko will strike against the government of Haiti sometime before May 15, 1963, and from the information brought to his attention it appears that this operation in Haiti is a stepping stone toward the eventual takeover of the Dominican Republic.

On May 9, 1963, Mr. A. P. Flynn of CIA and Special Agent Joseph Scullay of the FBI were apprised of the information set forth above.


Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

File
2/2/63

U. S. Secret Service

CO-2-32,682

SAIC - Washington Field Office

May 27, 1963

SAIC - Miami

W

Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President.

In that you indicate in your Office Memorandum of May 20, 1963 that you have full control of this case, we will be guided by your instructions.

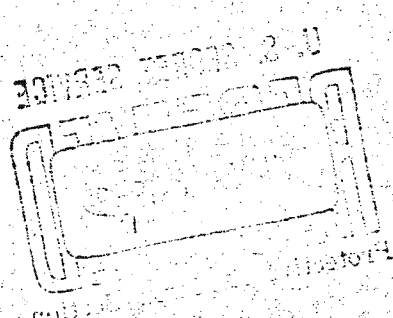
We shall continue our liaison with our Cuban sources of information as in the past and any information developed as to the subject matter will be immediately forwarded to you for evaluation.

We have not been favored with a report from your office since December 18, 1962 and assure since this case is being actively investigated by the Washington Field Office that we are not being included in the distribution of your report. It is most difficult to maintain rapport with our Cuban contacts if we are not fully informed as to progress of your case, if any.

John A. Marshall

John A. Marshall
SAIC - Miami

✓
cc: Chief
New York City



CCS-122

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U.S. Secret Service

SAIC Marshall - Miami

June 4, 1963 *hjb*

SAIC Geiglein - Washington, D. C.

Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 27, 1963. *J*

By separate cover you are being furnished copy of a memorandum dated June 4, 1963, which is the first submitted since December 13, 1962, for general distribution to interested offices.

Harry W. Geiglein

Harry W. Geiglein
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Chief
New York

RECEIVED

SECTION
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

JUN 11 1963

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

CCS-123

148

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Mr. Law
Law
SECRET

SS-1-15-278

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED 3-11-63 5-29-63	Antonio Rodriguez y Jones
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		Antonio Rodriguez y Echazabal
		Bernardo Morales
		Tomas Azcuy

[Handwritten initials and signatures]
Comy
1-15

SYNOPSIS

Jones interviewed May 13, 1963, by INS. FBI reports obtained on Azcuy. Echazabal returned to the United States on May 23, 1963.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case with particular reference to report of the reporting Special Agent dated March 20, 1963, in which it was indicated that attempts would be made to obtain reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Tomas Azcuy. *BACETA 10*

Reference is also made to status report submitted to the Chief on the Haitian situation, file number CO-2-28,580, covering the activities of Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal and his attempt to depose the present regime of Duvalier in Haiti. As pointed out in these reports, Osoblonko (Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal) promoted an operation in the Dominican Republic and identified his group as the Unified Revolutionary Forces. A training camp was established near the border of Haiti in the Dominican Republic and the training of these men was under the direction of Jacques Cassaganol, a former Cuban Nationalist. Approximately two weeks ago, Dominican Republic authorities raided this camp and seized all arms and equipment. All personnel involved in this operation were declared persona non grata and ordered to leave the Dominican Republic.

CCS-124

DISTRIBUTION Chief New York Newark Miami Washington CO-2-28,580	COPIES Orig./att 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 2 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</i> SPECIAL AGENT Charles E. Taylor, Jr.	DATE 6-4-63
		APPROVED <i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	DATE 170 6-4-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

S E C R E T

CO-2-32,682

Page 2

On May 23, 1963, Confidential Informant 1-15-9 advised that Osoblonko had returned to Washington, D.C., and his passport had been lifted at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Informant 1-15-9 further advised that Osoblonko had been contacted by Juan Bosch, President of the Dominican Republic, prior to the raid and advised that it was necessary that contemplated activity of invading Haiti be stopped. It is believed that Osoblonko may try to make contact with members of the Resistance Movement who are presently located in New York City. One individual mentioned was Mr. Luc Fouché, former Haitian ambassador to the United States and Canada, presently living in exile in New York City.

Confidential Informant 1-15-9 advised further that rumors are rampant concerning future activities of Osoblonko and they range from Osoblonko being an agent of Duvalier to the fact that he will continue to be engaged in activity to depose Duvalier for his own personal gain.

Of interest is the incident involving the airplane that was engaged by Osoblonko on April 20, 1963, to drop leaflets over the Port-au-Prince and other populated areas of Haiti.

Confidential Informant 1-15-9 has established that the airplane was obtained from sources in Martinique and also that these leaflets were prepared in Martinique. It has not definitely been established, however, there is still a very strong possibility that Osoblonko may have a cache of arms in Martinique. ~~It is to be noted that when Osoblonko defected to the United States from the Cuban Foreign Service, he requested that he be allowed to enter the United States through Paris, France. It is believed by Informant 1-15-9 that this route of entry to the United States was designed by Osoblonko for the purpose of establishing a base at Martinique for future activities.~~

Inquiry at 1-15-17 on May 23, 1963, disclosed that no passport had been issued to Osoblonko to leave the United States. As he is a parolee and not a citizen of the United States, an exit permit was issued and this was surrendered when he arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico en route to Washington, D. C.

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S E C R E T

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Confidential Informant 1-15-17 has no information concerning any activity of Osoblonko.

At the request of the reporting Special Agent, Antonio Rodriguez Jones was interviewed on May 13, 1963, by Mr. William B. Dinwiddie, Investigator for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and background information was obtained concerning his present activities. It was learned that Jones is now employed as an interpreter for the Embassy of Morocco and is planning to attend Bard College, Annandale-On-Hudson, New York.

Mr. Dinwiddie advised that Antonio Rodriguez Jones' status was changed and he was placed on indefinite parole as of May 16, 1963. Osoblonko is still classified as a parolee and as such can be removed from the United States at any time for violation of any Immigration and Naturalization laws. Inasmuch as it is a violation of the Immigration and Naturalization laws to actively participate in the overthrow of a foreign government, Mr. Dinwiddie expressed an interest in interviewing Osoblonko on his return to the United States and obtaining a deposition covering his recent activities in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. William B. Dinwiddie furnished information that one Eduardo Palmir, presently employed with the Pan American Newsweek in New York City, is a valuable contact concerning Cubans in the United States and in particular has information concerning Osoblonko. Palmir was formerly associated with the Intelligence Forces and worked directly under the Castro Regime in Cuba. This information is being furnished the New York office for a possible future contact on matters concerning Castro Cubans presently in the United States. If it becomes necessary to contact Palmir, it is agreeable with the Immigration and Naturalization Service that the name Angel Pola be mentioned (Pola was Palmir's supervisor in intelligence activities in Cuba).

On May 15, 1963, copies of the FBI reports on Tomas Azcuy were obtained. These reports furnish background information on

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Page 3

The reporting Special Agent briefed Mr. Dinwiddie on the information developed by this Service and our investigation on the Cuban plot to assassinate the President as it related to Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

If or when Osoblonko is interviewed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Secret Service will be furnished a copy of a deposition obtained and information as to what action will be taken by the United States against him.

Liaison is being continued with other government agencies who have assisted in this case.

CCS-130

S E C R E T

CET:kmk

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

2. M. Lawrence
S E C R E T

SS-1-15-281

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682 *chw*

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED July 23, 1963	Antonio Rodriguez y Echazabal <i>J.R.</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Echazabal located and arrested by Immigration and Naturalization in Washington, D.C., and sent to Detention Center in Tampa, Florida.

J.P.
W.M.
J.P.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case, with particular reference to report of SA Charles E. Taylor, Washington, dated June 17, 1963.

On July 29, 1963, Mr. William B. Dinwiddie, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, was personally interviewed and furnished information concerning the present status of Echazabal. On July 23, 1963, the Immigration and Naturalization Service located Echazabal at his home at 1635 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and placed him under arrest at 5:15 P.M. that date. At the time of his arrest, Echazabal's parole was revoked. In custody of an INS officer he was transported by Eastern Airlines to Tampa, Florida, on July 23. According to Mr. Dinwiddie, future action on the part of INS rests in the hands of authorities in Tampa, Florida. The INS emergency lookout has been cancelled.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Two copies of this report are being forwarded to SAIC Jacksonville requesting that liaison be maintained with the officer in charge of Immigration and Naturalization Service Detention Center, Tampa, Florida, in an effort to determine the final disposition on

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	1 cc		<i>175</i>
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Secret

CO-2-32,682
Page 2

the subject. It is further requested that the Tampa office place the necessary stops with the INS Detention Center so that in the event Echazabal is released or moved to any other part of the country, this Service will be so advised.

Liaison is being continued with other government agencies in Washington, D.C., who have assisted in this case.

CET:mkd

Secret

CCS-132

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Confidential

F 453 [Handwritten initials]

ORIGIN Chief's Office

OFFICE Miami, Florida

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate The President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Miami, Florida	PERIOD COVERED August 1-6, 1963	[Handwritten initials]
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Ernest I. Aragon		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Interview of Humberto Francisco Lopez y Perez, Political Director of Radio Libertad La Voz Anti-Comunista de America, at Miami, Florida, disclosed that Radio Libertad employed Mario Altuna (Mario Altuna), mentioned in previous report. According to Humberto Lopez, Altuna was also known as "Bernardo." Lopez states that Mario Altuna attempted to gain control of the Radio and was dismissed. Mr. Lopez added he later learned Mario Altuna was formerly connected with Communist factions in Cuba. Humberto Lopez states that the letter addressed to Box 1624, Miami, Florida, which begins with "Estimado Bernardo" may well have been intended for Mario Bernardo Altuna, or may have been the result of an Altuna scheme.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case, with particular reference made to report dated December 14, 1962, submitted by the reporting agent wherein was disclosed the interception of a letter emanating from Cuba which revealed a plot to assassinate the President of the United States. The letter in question, addressed to Bernardo Morales, Apartado 1624, Miami, Florida, was originally received in Miami, Florida, by Olga Duque de Lopez, wife of Humberto Francisco Lopez, director of Radio Libertad La Voz Anti-Comunista, a clandestine radio located in Caracas, Venezuela.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On August 1, 1963, Humberto Francisco Lopez was personally interviewed in this office with reference to the employees of Radio Libertad and the subject letter, which was intercepted in Miami, Florida, by his wife, Olga Duque de Lopez.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Wash F/O MED New York Newark Miami	COPIES Orig. 2cc 1cc 1cc 1cc 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Ernest I. Aragon</i>	DATE
		Ernest I. Aragon SPECIAL AGENT	8-3-63
		APPROVED <i>John A. Marshall</i> CCS-133	DATE 179 8-3-63
		John A. Marshall SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

Mr. Lopez is a Cuban national with resident alien status in the United States. His Immigration and Naturalization No. is All 261 938; he was born on January 29, 1920, and currently resides with his wife at 1100 SE Brickell Avenue, Apartment 3, Miami, Florida.

Humberto Lopez stated he was the political director of Radio Libertad in Caracas and had full control of its operation. He said that all mail for the Radio was received at P. O. Box 1624, Miami, Florida, where his wife, Olga Duque de Lopez, opened and reviewed it before sending it to Caracas. He said that when the letter in question was read by his wife she telephoned him at Caracas and disclosed the contents of the letter to him.

Mr. Lopez said he had not been interviewed by a representative of the United States Government with reference to Radio Libertad or the letter in question.

Humberto Lopez stated that Radio Libertad was initially begun by eleven individuals, whom he identified as follows, with their respective titles:

- Humberto Francisco Lopez y Perez, Political Director.
- Colonel Tomas Arias - no title. (Personally known to the writer and now in the U.S. Military).
- Jorge Estevez - no title.
- Francisco Munez de Villavicencio, Financial Secretary. - Jeronimo
- Mario Bernardo Altuna, Public Relations. - Bernardo
- Aramis del Real, Political Director.
- Abel Carlos Tamayo Coronado, Technical Director. - Agripino
- Antonio Munez, Executive Director.
- Manuel (Manolo) Alas, Executive Director. Manolo
- Hector Valdespares, Executive Director.
- Jose Hernandez, Executive Director.

Mr. Lopez added that some of the Radio associates had selected "war" names to be used to identify them in the event of hostilities. He said he was known as "Claudio"; Francisco Munez was known as "Jeronimo"; Mario Bernardo Altuna was known by his middle name of "Bernardo"; Abel Carlos Tamayo was known as "Agripino"; and Manuel Alas was known as "Manolo."

He stated that Colonel Tomas Arias, Jorge Estevez, and Manuel Alas were dismissed from the Radio about two months after its inception because their services were no longer needed. He added that Aramis del Real was also dismissed because he attempted to make a financial gain from the Radio rather than employ and devote all his efforts toward anti-Communist propaganda.

Subsequently, Mr. Lopez added, Hector Valdespares, Antonio Munez, and Mario Bernardo Altuna, were also dismissed because of political conflicts.

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Mr. Lopez said that while Mario Altuna was still working with the Radio they authorized Altuna's brother, name unknown, who was then residing in Miami, Florida, to receive the Radio's mail, which was then being sent to P. O. Box 3586, Miami, Florida. He said that all mail was opened by Altuna's brother before forwarding to Caracas. He added they later discovered that numerous letters containing donations intended for the operation of the Radio were missing and he decided to change radio address to P. O. Box 1624, Miami, and made his wife, Olga Duque, responsible for the receipt and forwarding of the Radio's mail to Caracas.

He stated that Mario Altuna has been endeavoring for many years to obtain a visa from the U. S. Embassy in Caracas to enter the United States but that it has been denied several times because he is suspected of having Communist affiliations. He revealed that he later learned that Mario Altuna was known in Caracas as having been associated in Cuba with one JESUS Menendez, a negro Communist who was killed during the President Prio regime. He added that Jesus Menendez was Secretary General of the Federacion Nacional de Obreros Azucareros (National Federation of Sugar Workers) and Mario Altuna was his secretary. Lopez said that Altuna owned a printing shop known as Perfiles in Havana, Cuba, and produced work for Jesus Menendez.

Humberto Lopez said that after Altuna was dismissed from the Radio he was later allowed to speak over the radio under the sponsorship and on behalf of the Cuban Revolutionary Council of Miami. He added that when President Kennedy visited Caracas, Venezuela, Mario Altuna allegedly represented himself as a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council although he was not known to have attended any of the functions.

Mr. Lopez said that the letter addressed to Bernardo Morales, Box 1624, Miami, Florida, which begins with "Estimado Bernardo" may well have been intended for Mario Bernardo Altuna, or may have been the result of an Altuna scheme. Lopez surmised that Mario Altuna, as a result of his failure to obtain a visa from the U. S. Embassy in Caracas, or his dismissal from Radio Libertad, and on the premise that he still maintained Communist connections within Cuba, may have been the instigator of the letters involved in this case, although, when asked, Lopez stated he did not know the addressees of these letters or the sender, Jose "Pepe" Menendez. He added that the names "Carlos" and "Miriam", contained in the letter addressed to Miami, were unknown to him.

He said that in the letter intercepted in Miami, in referring to the sentences "Your tactics should be to continue demonstrating yourself as anti-Communist, more specifically anti-Castro, as you have," and "By the way, are you already speaking over the radio against Fidel?" may well be applicable to Mario "Bernardo" Altuna. Lopez also added, in referring to the Postscript "How is your wife? Greet her and your brother warmly" that, to his knowledge, the only members of Altuna's family are his wife, name unknown, and his brother, also unknown.

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Humberto Lopez said he would write to Mario Altuna in Caracas in an effort to obtain a reply in Altuna's own handwriting. He added that Altuna is currently employed by an American firm by the name of Monodon Corporation, Edificio Maroa, Plaza Auyantpuy, Colinas De Bello Monte, Caracas, Venezuela. Mr. Lopez made available the business card of Mario Altuna, and same is attached for the Washington Field Office if it may be of further value to that office.

Mr. Lopez stated that at such time as he receives a reply from Mario Altuna he will contact this office.

On August 6, 1963, I interviewed Luis Botifoll, chief delegate to the South American countries for 3-11-20. Mr. Botifoll said that Mario Altuna was associated with 3-11-20 in Caracas, Venezuela. He added that Altuna had been unsuccessful in securing a visa to enter the United States because of his former Communist ties. Botifoll said that in the year 1945 Altuna was known to have associated with Communist factions in Cuba but that he believes Altuna is not now a Communist or has Communist connections. He added that he does not know Altuna well enough to present a clear and thorough history of his background.

(S) CONCLUSION:

Continued background inquiry of Mario Altuna in Miami, Florida, will not be made at this time until it can be determined whether or not he is a principal in this investigation.

Attachments:

Wash. F/O: Business card of Mario Altuna.

CCS-136

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U. S. SECRET SERVICE
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OCT 9 1963

File
1743
CUM

Washington
ORIGIN 3-20-63 CET

OFFICE New York, NY

New York FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Closed - New York	Cuban Plot To Assassinate The President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
New York NY	4-22 - 5-1-63	Antonio Rodriguez y Jones Bernardo Morales
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent Horace J. Gibbs		

SYNOPSIS

Susan Ainge was of record in the files of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigations.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to the memorandum report submitted by the reporting agent on 4-9-63.

Other Investigations

On 4-22-63 in response to one of the office cards left by the reporting agent, a telephone call was received from Joseph Romeo, superintendent of 691 Columbus Avenue, New York City. He advised that the second floor of the aforementioned premises is rented by a political club named the Casa Cuba, and that he could offer no information relative to the names of any of the members, or of their activities.

Other Law Enforcement Agencies

On 5-1-63 the reporting agent telephoned the Bureau of Special Services and Investigations, Worth Street, New York City, and interviewed Detective William Tarraska, relative to checking his files for the names Pena, Felix Ojido, and Susan Ainge. Detective Tarraska advised that the names Pena and Ojido were not on record, but Susan Ainge was noted in their files as having been issued Post Office Box 234, Planetarium Station, on 11-10-58, in the name of the publication Vanguard, and on 1-7-59 the Post Office box was changed to 137, and the business address of the publication was given as 167 East 2nd Street, New York City.

CCS-137

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		APPROVED	DATE
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Washington	2 cc	<i>A. S. [Signature]</i>	10-8-63
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HJG:cd 55-1-8-120

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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CO-2-32,682

2

Detective Tarrasska explained that relative to Vanguard, it is published by the Provisional Organizing Committee for the Communist Party.

DISPOSITION

Closed - New York.

CCS-138

180

55-18-120

Secret

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRET

SS-1-15-281

Washington FO,

ORIGIN 8-7-63, CET

OFFICE Tampa, Florida

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research.	STATUS Closed -Tampa	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate The President Antonio Rodriquez y Echazabal
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Tampa, Florida	PERIOD COVERED August 9 - Oct 9, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Arnold K. Peppers		

DETAILS

S Y N O P S I S

Information now received from the INS, Tampa, indicates that the subject Echazabal was transported August 17, 1963, by the INS, to Miami, Florida, for deportation; that subject paid his own way to France, via Martinique; that the Miami office of INS can furnish date and confirmation of subject's leaving the US.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to the M/R of SA Taylor, Washington FO, dated 8-7-63, indicating that Antonio Rodriquez y Echazabal, as of July 23, 1963, had been removed to the INS Detention Camp at Tampa, Fla.

Mr. E. E. Kessner, Officer-in-Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Tampa, was interviewed this date as to the present status of the subject. He advised that the subject was given a deportation hearing and ordered deported, and as of August 17, 1963, subject was transported by the INS to Miami, Florida; that the subject agreed to voluntary deportation, and reportedly paid his own passage with destination of France, via Martinique.

stated

Mr. Kessner/that the file in their main office at Miami would confirm subject's deportation as to date, destination, ship, etc.

DISPOSITION

Case closed at Tampa with two copies of this report to Miami for review of the file re subject at INS headquarters, that city.

CC5-139

DISTRIBUTION ✓ Chief Jacksonville New York Miami Newark Washington FO	COPIES Orig.	REPORT MADE BY <i>Arnold K. Peppers</i>	DATE
	CC	SPECIAL AGENT Arnold K. Peppers	10-9-63
	2 CC	APPROVED <i>R. M. McDavid</i>	DATE 10-9-63
CC		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE R. M. McDavid	10-9-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

CO-2-32,682
Page 2
October 9, 1963

Inasmuch as the reference M/R was designated Secret, this report is being furnished the interested offices direct via registered mail.

AKP

CCS-140

182

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SS-1-15-284

Secret

Handwritten initials and marks

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President <i>Handwritten signature</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D.C.	PERIOD COVERED 8/7/63 - 10/14/63	Antonio Andres Rodriguez y Echazabal
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez-Jones

SYNOPSIS

Echazabal ordered excluded and deported to Portugal. His son, Antonio Jones, is presently attending Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case, particularly to that of reporting agent dated August 7, 1963. This report covered the arrest of Echazabal and indicated that he was transported in custody of Immigration and Naturalization Service to Tampa, Florida, on July 23, 1963.

Mr. William B. Dimwiddle, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., furnished information that Echazabal was deported from the United States. Accordingly arrangements were made to review Echazabal's INS file at the INS Washington District Central Office, Washington, D.C., on October 1, 1963. Review of this file, No. A 12-941-442, disclosed the following information:

Following arrest of Echazabal in Washington, D.C., on July 23, 1963, he was flown to Tampa, Florida, in custody of INS officers, where an Exclusion Hearing was held on August 8, 1963. At this hearing it was learned that the Secretary of State cancelled Echazabal's non-immigrant visa on July 29, 1963. At the conclusion of the hearing, Echazabal was ordered excluded and deported from the United States.

On August 17, 1963, Echazabal was transported to Miami, Florida, and departed Miami en route to Lisbon, Portugal, via San Juan, Puerto

CCS-141

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Jacksonville New York Newark Miami Airmail Washington	COPIES Orig. 2 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</i> SPECIAL AGENT C. E. Taylor, Jr.	DATE 10/14/63
		APPROVED <i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	DATE 10/14/63 185

REGISTERED

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER) Secret

Rico, on Pan American Flight No. 254. Mr. J. E. Gary, Chief of Deportation Branch, INS, Miami, Florida, verified his departure from the United States.

On September 24, 1963, Antonio Jones telephoned Investigator Dinwiddie of INS, advising that he is presently attending Georgetown University School of Foreign Affairs.

Miss Janette Anger, Assistant Registrar, Georgetown University, was interviewed on October 1, 1963. She furnished the information that Antonio Jones registered in the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, on September 19, 1963, majoring in International Relations. On his registration, Jones furnished his home address as 1638 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Apartment 32, Telephone No. 332-6277.

DISPOSITION

This investigation at Washington, D.C., is concluded with the submission of this report.

Liaison is being continued with other Government agencies in Washington, D.C., who have assisted in this case. In this regard, it was learned that the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed Antonio Echazabal while he was in detention in Tampa, Florida. Arrangements are being made for a copy of their report, FBI No. 105106077, submitted by SA Howard Rutherford on September 9, 1963, to be furnished this office. When received the FBI report will be forwarded to Chief's Office for disposition.

It was learned from a confidential source of known reliability that Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal is planning to live in Paris, France. Efforts are presently being made by the FBI and CIA to verify this.

Form 1639 is being submitted with the original of this report and semi-annual checkups on Echazabal will be maintained through other Government agencies until such time as his permanent residence overseas is known.

Form 1639 is being executed on Antonio Jones and semi-annual checkups will be maintained by this office.

CCS-142

184

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SS-1-15-286

Wills
SECRET
FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Washington, D. C.

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President Antonio Rodriguez y Echazabal
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED 10-14-63 11-18-63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		

DETAILS
SYNOPSIS

Edith Rodriguez Jones is planning to visit her husband in Paris, France. Report received from the FBI covering interview of Echazabal at Tampa, Florida, prior to his being deported.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case, particularly to that of reporting Special Agent dated October 14, 1963, covering the deportation of Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal.

On October 17, 1963, Mr. William Dinwiddie, Investigator, INS, Washington, D. C., furnished information that Edith Rodriguez Jones had requested permission to visit her husband, Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal, in Paris, France. At the time of making the application, Edith Jones advised she did not know the exact address of her husband but would advise the INS when she knew his exact address.

On November 1, 1963, Mr. Dinwiddie advised that he has not as yet received the address of Echazabal; however, he will follow-up and obtain this information from Edith Jones before she leaves the United States.

On October 31, 1963, Special Agent Joseph Scullay, FBI, obtained a copy of a report covering Echazabal's interview by the FBI at Tampa, Florida, on September 9, 1963, just prior to his being deported.

CCS-143

DISTRIBUTION Chief Washington	COPIES Orig./att 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</i> SPECIAL AGENT Charles E. Taylor, Jr.	DATE 11-18-63
		APPROVED <i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	DATE 11-18-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

SS-1-15-286

S E C R E T

DISPOSITION

Liaison is continuing with other government agencies in Washington, D. C., who have assisted in this case.

Form 1639 has been executed on both Antonio Jones and Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal.

Attachments:

Chief - FBI report dated September 9, 1963.
INS report dated October 15, 1963.

CCS-144

S E C R E T

CET:kmk

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten Signature]
SECRET

SS-1-15-287

ORIGIN Chief's Office

OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President Antonio Rodriguez y Echazabal
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED 11/12-21/63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

The Central Intelligence Agency advises that agents recently executed in Cuba are not associated with this case.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous report submitted in this case.

On November 12, 1963, a bulletin appeared in the Washington Daily News, Washington, D.C., under dateline Miami, November 12, UPI, "Four men identified as 'Central Intelligence Agents' who attacked Cuba in a small boat from the Florida keys were executed today by a Cuban firing squad, Havana radio said. They were identified as Antonio Gobella Rodriguez and Jose F. Bolanos Morales.

On November 13, 1963, Mrs. Romans, Liaison Representative for the CIA, was called by telephone and apprised of this report as it tied in with this case. It was pointed out that the first letter in the investigation of this case, postmarked Havana, Cuba, November 14, 1962, was addressed to Antonio Rodriguez in Washington, D. C., and the second letter postmarked Havana, Cuba on November 29, 1962, was addressed to Bernardo Morales in Miami, Florida.

After appropriate inquiry of officials at the CIA, Mrs. Romans advised the reporting Special Agent on November 18, 1963, that there was no information on file at the CIA that would indicate that these individuals were associated in any way in this case.

DISPOSITION - Closed Washington.

CCS-145

DISTRIBUTION Chief Washington	COPIES Orig 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT Charles E. Taylor, Jr.	DATE 12-3-63
		APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	DATE 12-3-63

Secret

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-61300-1

CO-2-32,682

BULLETIN

MIAMI, Nov. 12 UPI—
Four men identified as "Central Intelligence Agents" who attacked Cuba in a small boat from the Florida keys were executed today by a Cuban firing squad, Havana radio said.

They were identified as Antonio Gabela Rodriguez, Orlando Sanchez Sarasa, Juan M. Millian Rodriguez and Jose F. Bolanos Morales.

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C.
November 12, 1963

CC5-146

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Secret

Handwritten initials/signature

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Closed	Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Antonio Rodriguez y Echazabal
Washington, D. C.	May 20, 1964	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Original letters received for investigation and FBI Laboratory Reports on results of their examinations of these letters are being forwarded to Chief's Office.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case.

A review of the Washington Field Office file disclosed that the original letters received for investigation are on file. These letters, postmarked Havana, Cuba, November 14, 1962, and November 29, 1962, were returned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with laboratory reports on the results of their examinations. In addition, information relating to the third letter, postmarked in Havana, Cuba, November 5, 1962, directed to a Guatemala City addressee, is on file at the Washington Field Office and is being forwarded to Chief's Office.

The two FBI laboratory reports, dated December 18 and December 31, 1962, respectively, setting forth the results of their examinations, are also forwarded to Chief's Office. It is noted that in the FBI report dated December 31, 1962, Mrs. Ann Neel was developed as a possible investigative lead. Investigation by our Miami office, which is covered in report of SA Aragon dated January 31, 1963, failed to develop any tie-in of Mrs. Neel with the principals of this investigation.

CCS-147

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		Chief Washington	Orig. w/att. 1 cc
		APPROVED	DATE
		<i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	5/28/64

SS-1-15-312

Secret

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-01306-1

Secret

CO-2-32,682
Page 2DISPOSITION

This case remains closed at Washington.

ATTACHMENTS

Chief: Copy of Dept. of State telegram, 12/6/62;
Original letter postmarked Havana, Cuba, 11/14/62;
Original letter postmarked Havana, Cuba, 11/29/62;
FBI Laboratory Report dated 12/18/62;
FBI Laboratory Report dated 12/31/62.

CET:mkd

CCS-148

Secret

~~Secret~~

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bennett
file
My

Washington

ORIGIN 5/28/64 CET

OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President Antonio Rodriguez-Jones
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED 6/23/64 to 6/25/64	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Kenneth B. Thompson		

Scout
TH

SYNOPSIS

Rodriguez-Jones has been attending Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. A change of address order for Jones has been filed with the Post Office forwarding mail from 1638 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to 4208 Chesapeake Street, N. W., Washington, D. C..

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

On 6/23/64, SA Thompson telephoned Postal Inspector's Aide Al Browning, re change of address order for the above captioned subject.

On 6/24/64, Postal Inspector's Aide Browning, telephoned SA Thompson and advised that an order for a change of address had been filed in Jones' name from 1638 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to 4208 Chesapeake Street, N. W., Washington, D. C..

On 6/24/64, SA Thompson interviewed Mr. John Bevin, Registrar's Office, Georgetown University. He advised that the above captioned subject attended the Spring Semester in Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, majoring in Internal Relations. Mr. Bevin advised that Antonio G. Rodriguez-Jones attended this school through June 8, 1964; that he is registered under the name of Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez; and that the school records list 1638 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as his home address.

On 6/25/64, SA Thompson called at 1638 R Street, N. W., Apartment 32. There was no response to the knock. The janitor of this apartment building advised that apartment 32 was vacant.

CLS-149

DISTRIBUTION Chief Washington	COPIES Orig.	REPORT MADE BY <i>Kenneth B. Thompson</i> SPECIAL AGENT Kenneth B. Thompson	DATE 6/29/64
	1 cc	APPROVED <i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	DATE 6/29/64

5-1-15-313

~~Secret~~

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

Secret

CO-2-32,682

Page #2

On 6/25/64, I drove by 4208 Chesapeake Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.. This is a large two story stucco frame house. A 1961 green Chevrolet Impala four-door Sedan, 1964 D. C. license 8H8838, was parked in the driveway. The Department of Motor Vehicles advised this license is issued to a 1964 Chevrolet, registered to Hans Maego, date of birth 8/6/30, D. C. permit number 2423702.

On 6/25/64, SA Perry made a call on pretext at 4208 Chesapeake Street, N. W., and was advised by the women answering the door that the family that lived there was Rodriguez.

DISPOSITION

Closed. Form 1639 submitted to date.

KET:kmf

Secret

CCS-150

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Handwritten initials and scribbles

ORIGIN PRS OFFICE Washington, D. C. FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Closed</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Washington, D. C.</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>12-9-64</u>	Name: <u>Antonio Andres Rodriguez y Eschazabal</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>Special Agent Louis B. Sims</u>		Address: <u>Madrid, Spain</u> (exact address unknown)

Type : Threat

SYNOPSIS

Subject was deported from this country in August 1963, therefore check-ups are being discontinued.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to Form 1659 dated June 23, 1964, submitted by Special Agent John H. Grimes.

(B) GENERAL INVESTIGATION:

On December 9, 1964, Mr. William B. Dinwiddie, investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., was interviewed by the writer regarding the subject. Dinwiddie stated the subject is believed to be in Spain, inasmuch as the subject's wife has contacted Dinwiddie and stated she is still attempting to have the subject re-admitted to this country. Dinwiddie is doubtful this will happen. He stated the subject's complete file is in their Miami, Florida, office.

(F) DISPOSITION:

This case remains closed and check-ups are being discontinued since the subject is no longer in this country.

Handwritten: CCS-151

DISTRIBUTION <u>Headquarters</u> <u>Washington</u>	COPIES <u>Original</u>	REPORT MADE BY <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT <u>Louis B. Sims</u>	DATE <u>12-9-64</u>
	<u>1 cc</u>	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <u>Harry W. Geiglein</u>	DATE <u>12-9-64</u>

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

~~Secret~~

Handwritten initials

ORIGIN Chief's Office		OFFICE Washington, D. C.	FILE NO. CO-2-32,682
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION	
Protective Research	Closed	Person Identified:	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Name :	Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez y Jones
Washington, D. C.	December 10, 1964	Address:	4208 Chesapeake Street, NW Washington, D. C.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		Type :	Threat
Special Agent Louis B. Sims			

SYNOPSIS

Handwritten initials

Subject is presently attending Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and he has expressed no Presidential or White House interest. A review of the file reveals the investigation did not establish that the letters concerning a plot to assassinate the President were actually intended for the subject, therefore check-ups are being discontinued.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to Form 1659 dated December 2, 1964, and to memorandum report of Special Agent Kenneth B. Thompson dated June 29, 1964.

(F) DISPOSITION:

This case remains closed with this report and check-ups are being discontinued, inasmuch as the subject is presently residing at 4208 Chesapeake Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and attending Georgetown University and has expressed no White House or Presidential interest. Also, a review of the file reveals the investigation did not establish that the letters concerning a plot to assassinate the President were actually intended for the subject or his father Antonio Andres Rodriguez y Echazabal.

CCS-152

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		<i>Handwritten signature</i> SPECIAL AGENT Louis B. Sims	12-10-64
Headquarters ✓	Original	APPROVED	DATE
Washington	1 cc	<i>Handwritten signature</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	12-10-64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

100-2-32,682

U. S. Secret Service

May 64

TO : Inspector Elliott C. Thacker

DATE: December 15, 1964

FROM : SA Frank G. Stoner - PRS *fgs*

SUBJECT: Antonio Andres Rodrigues y Eschazabal - PRS Subject

Reference is made to memorandum report submitted by SA Louis B. Sims, dated Washington, D. C. 12-9-64.

Mr. W. C. Nikstaitis, Supervisor, Immigration Inspection Travel Control, Immigration Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. was interviewed this date in his office, at which time he was requested to list subject's name at their different ports of entry into the United States, so that this office could be notified in the event subject returns to the United States.

fgs

CCS-153



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

Index Code		Preparation Date Dec. 15, 1964		File No. - 233,115 - 424 CO-2-32,682	
Name RODRIGUEZ y ESCHAZABAL			First Antonio		Middle Andres
Pass. No. and Street 1731 New Hampshire Ave. N. W. (Spain)			City Washington,		State D. C.
Date of Birth:		Country of Nationality Cuban			Code
Sex	Day	Year	Passport or Seaman's Book No. Alien No. A 12 941 442		File Control Office Symbol
Code G-17		Cancellation Date:			Month Dec.,
					Year 1964
Classification: (Source and Nature): Presidential protection information					

(Use reverse side if more space is needed)

788

LOOKOUT NOTICE WORKSHEET

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
Protective Research Section

CCS-154

1639

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

CO-2-32,682

CO-2-33,115

August 19, 1965

Willa

SAIC Geiglein - Washington

SAIC Young - PRS

DOC # ~~4~~ *pb*

Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez-Jones

SS Form 1539 is overdue and should be submitted to this office as soon as possible.

Walter H. Young

Walter H. Young
Special Agent in Charge

WHY:JMM:ew

CCS-155

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

no
U.S. Security Service *let Reg*

TO :ASAIC TOMNS

DATE: November 4, 1965
2:25 PM

FROM :CLERK LEVINE

SUBJECT: Antonio Andres Rodrigues y Eschazabal - CO-2-33,115 Doc # 4

Lou Simms, SA from the Washington Field Office, U.S.S.S. called to inform PRS that the above subject is now living in the United States at the following address:

4208 Chesapeake Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

H. Levine
H Levine

CCS-155

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

CO-2-33,115
FILE NO Document #4

ORIGIN Field		OFFICE Washington, D.C.	TITLE OR CAPTION	
TYPE OF CASE		STATUS	Person Identified:	
Protective Research		Closed	Name : Antonio Andres Rodriguez y Eschazabal	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED	Address: 4208 Chesapeake St., N.W. Washington, D.C.	
Washington, D.C.		11/4/65	Type : Threat	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY				
Special Agent Louis B. Sims				
DETAILS				

SYNOPSIS

Information was received from the FBI that the subject returned to this country on October 29, 1965, and will reside at the above address. Check-ups are not deemed necessary.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous reports in this case.

(B) GENERAL INVESTIGATION:

On November 4, 1965, SA Joseph E. Scully, Washington Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., telephoned this office and advised the writer that the subject was admitted to San Juan, Puerto Rico on October 29, 1965, from Martinique, French West Indies; also, that the subject then flew from San Juan to Washington, D.C., and will reside at 4208 Chesapeake Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. SA Scully advised he is not aware of what investigation, if any, that will be conducted by his office.

(F) DISPOSITION:

A review of the file reveals that no information was developed during the investigation to establish that the letters concerning a plot to assassinate the President were actually intended for the subject.

In view of the above, this case is closed in Washington and check-ups are not deemed necessary.

CCS-156

LBS:gc			
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Headquarters	Original	SPECIAL AGENT Louis B. Sims	11/4/65
Washington	1 cc	APPROVED <i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 11/4/65

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

Memorandum

CO-2-33,115 Doc. #4

TO : FILE

DATE: May 4, 1967

FROM : SA Freriks

SUBJECT: Synopsis of File

This file contains information relating to an alleged plot to assassinate the late President Kennedy. It originated November, 1962, and was discontinued December, 1964.

The above Document No. has been assigned to the plot itself and to subject Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez-Jones.

The following is a listing of individuals who have been indexed with respect to the plot. "Dummy Folders" have been made for these persons with the notations on each folder referring to the above folder for information.

All information pertaining to this plot and to individuals involved therein is contained in this file. Any information concerning these individuals not related to the plot should be filed in their respective folders.

Subjects involved in the alleged plot are:

- J Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabal Doc. #357
- . Enrique Pedro Rodriguez-Jones Doc. #358
- . Bernardo Rivero-Morales Doc. #359
- J Edith Rodriguez-Jones Doc. #360
- ~~Carlos Rodriguez-Jones~~ Doc. #361

Returned
JAF
3-18-70

On November 14, 1962, a letter was received and turned over to the USSS which indicated there was a plot to assassinate President Kennedy. The letter was addressed to Antonio Rodriguez, determined to be the subject, though it was mis-addressed and undeliverable.

On November 29, 1962, a second letter, postmarked Havana, Cuba, was intercepted which gave further support to the alleged plot. The letter was addressed to Bernardo Rivero-Morales, and indicated that he continue his anti-Castro front until the plot developed further. Both letters were signed "Pepe".

It should be noted that the subject's father, Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabal, was a former Cuban Ambassador and defected to the U. S. when Castro took

CCS - 157

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



over Cuba. He later became a militant and attempted to overthrow the government of Haiti, was unsuccessful and returned to the U S. Here he was arrested for violation of Immigration parole and deported to Portugal on 8-17-63. He has since returned to the U. S..

On 12-10-62, a third letter was intercepted, dated 11-5-62, addressed to Carlos Meneses in Guatemala, and again signed by Pepe. (Jose "Pepe" Menendez)

The subject was interviewed on 12-12-62 and indicated allegiance to American principles and his desire to remain in the U. S.. He was a student at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. on 9-24-63.

Investigative Agents concluded that the letters were being deliberately mis-addressed so as to be undeliverable and therefore stood a chance of being intercepted. The intent of the writer was not clear but it was felt that it may have been an attempt to either stir up trouble for anti-Castro elements or for the subject.

Investigation further reveals that the subject has no connection with any plot to assassinate President Kennedy and that none of the other subjects did either.

Checkups were discontinued on 12-10-64 at which time the subject was still a student at Georgetown University.

CCS-158

STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U.S. Secret Service

88-2-33,115

Doc. # 4

3-18-71

DATE: 12:00 Noon

SAIC Towns

FROM : SA George Opfer *George Opfer*

SUBJECT: Antonio Rodriguez-Jones

SA Yanger, WFO, advised that he was contacted by Inspector Putman, Immigration Dept., requesting information on the subject. The subject is under investigation by the Immigration Dept. The subject is of record but I was unable to locate the file.

CCS-159



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

S E C R E T

CO-2-32,682
Page 4

Azcuy who presently resides in Passaic, New Jersey, and is the only known pro-Castro Cuban in that area.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Liaison is continuing with other government agencies who have assisted this Service in this case. Arrangements will be made with liaison representatives of 1-15-9 in an effort to see that the best interests of the government are served when Osoblonko is interviewed. Mr. William B. Dinwiddie, Investigator for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, plans to interview Osoblonko and obtain a deposition. This Service will be furnished a copy of this deposition.

Copies of FBI reports on Azcuy are attached to the Chief's office copy of this report for whatever disposition is deemed necessary. Also attached is a copy of the deposition of Antonio Rodriguez Jones.

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten signature]
SECRET

SS-1-15-280

FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Washington, D. C.

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President <i>[Handwritten initials]</i> Antonio Rodriguez y Echazabal
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED June 13, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Echazabal left the United States June 5, 1963, and his present whereabouts is unknown. INS has issued an emergency lookout.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case, with particular reference to report of Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr., Washington, D. C., dated June 6, 1963.

On June 13, 1963, Mr. William B. Dinwiddie, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised that he had recently been briefed by 1-15-9 and the following information developed relating to Osoblonko (Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal).

The group formed by Osoblonko, identified as the Unified Revolutionary Forces, was encamped in Kayuca Dajabon, Dominican Republic, near the Haitian border. Although Jacques Cassaganol was then director of training, the leaders of this group were Osoblonko and Raymond Cassaganol. Osoblonko raised at least \$45,000 in New York City to finance this operation. It is estimated that he has \$40,000 that he is using to finance future activities. Throughout the entire operation in the Dominican Republic, Osoblonko has demonstrated a capacity to fabricate stories for his own gain. It has been proved on a number of occasions that he has lied to government officials and has misrepresented himself as being an agent for the Central Intelligence Agency.

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DISTRIBUTION Chief New York Newark Miami Washington	COPIES Orig. 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT Charles E. Taylor, Jr.	DATE 6-17-63
		APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	DATE 173 6-17-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

Mr. Dinwiddie stated Osoblonko is being sought by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in connection with their investigation for possible violation of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service laws. Accordingly, an emergency lookout was placed on June 11, 1963, with all ports of entry on the East Coast of the United States and if Osoblonko re-enters the United States, he will be either questioned at the port of entry or paroled to Washington, D. C., for interview.

On June 5, 1963, Osoblonko obtained his Cuban passport from the Travel Control Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and at that time he appeared to be in a hurry to leave the United States. When information was received from 1-15-9 that Osoblonko was a "security leak", this emergency lookout was issued.

Mr. Dinwiddie plans to question Osoblonko on matters relating to the following:

(1) Why Osoblonko failed to go to Germany when he defected to the United States. (Information was developed that when Osoblonko contacted the United States authorities and advised he was planning to defect, he stated that he would go directly to Germany; instead, he travelled to Paris, France.)

(2) If he travelled from Paris, France, to Martinique and whether or not he obtained a French visa for this purpose. (The French authorities are very strict on activities in Martinique and it appears that Osoblonko had previously travelled there for the purpose of making contacts and possibly obtaining a cache of arms. It is known that Osoblonko obtained a plane and had leaflets prepared by a commercial firm in Martinique.)

(3) The scope of Osoblonko's activities in the Dominican Republic and whether he was working on behalf of Duvalier or working against Duvalier. (Rumors are rampant concerning Osoblonko's activities in the Dominican Republic and 1-15-9 does not know whether or not he was aligned with a communist sponsored group or whether his activities were directed for his own personal gain.)

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