TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

To: Commandant (OPR)

Subj: Frustration of proposed raid by ELIZABETH (FL-7800-SC) on 28 November 1963, information concerning

1. On 27 November 1963, in response to reports received from other intelligence agencies reflecting probable action by several anti-communist Cuban exile groups, Coast Guard units in southern Florida and in the Straits of Florida were alerted to increased vigilance specifically by the ALPHA 66/SITE Group, COMMANDOS L Group and CUBANOS LIBRES Group. In furtherance of the good liaison which exists with Bahamas government, the substance of our information was paraphrased and passed to them with request to complement our patrol efforts.

2. Coast Guard aircraft CG-7215 on Keys Patrol out of Coast Guard Air Station, Miami sighted subject boat at 1500Z on 28 November 1963 in position six miles South of North Elbow Cay, Cay Sal Bank, on course of 150°T at a speed of 15 knots. The boat had nine persons aboard in army-type olive drab fatigue uniforms. This boat was described as a 26 foot inboard, 60 horsepower gasoline engine, green hull, decked over forward, but less cabin. (See Enclosure 1)

3. Coast Guard aircraft was directed to regain contact and maintain surveillance of ANDROSCOGIN, on surface patrol in Straits of Florida, was directed to intercept and board. At dusk on 28 November 1963, the ELIZABETH was relocated by Coast Guard aircraft southeast of Cay Sal Island. Smoke pots and/or flares were dropped; the persons on the ELIZABETH attempted to put out the smoke pots and, this failing, they apparently aborted from their raid. The ELIZABETH reversed course to the northwest and proceeded to Cay Sal Island, anchoring within the lagoon. Coast Guard aircraft continued surveillance with aid of good moonlight until 21UT at which time the ANDROSCOGIN arrived on scene. The ANDROSCOGIN took station with commanding view of the single channel to the lagoon outside territorial waters. At 2130Z, information on this sighting, subsequent occurrences and present location of the ELIZABETH was passed to Bahamas Government and their guardship HMS TARGER.

Enc. (1) S-301-001-63

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR 5200.10

Intelligence and Security Division
Control Number 820656
4. Surveillance throughout the night passed without incident and at 0830 on 29 November 1963, HMS TARTAR arrived off Cay Sal Island. The HMS TARTAR put a landing party ashore and reported that nine activists had been arrested. The ELIZABETH, which was in fact aground, not anchored, had aboard 3 U.S. Carbines, 2 U.S. Springfield rifles, 2 pistols, large quantity of ammunition, detonators, papers reflecting affiliation with the PLOT OF NOVEMBER Group, and some simple codes. Interrogation by HMS TARTAR reflected the group's mission to be two-fold, namely, infiltration of families and infiltration of saboteurs.

5. Immediately upon arrival of HMS TARTAR on scene, CCG ANDROS OGGIN departed the area, continuing her regularly assigned Keys Patrol duties.

6. The HMS TARTAR landing party, unable to salvage the ELIZABETH, destroyed her. Acting on suspicion, the party searched the contiguous area and discovered a small dump consisting of 7 rifles, 1 sub-machine gun, 30 sticks of dynamite, 3 grenades. The HMS TARTAR remained in the area overnight searching this and other areas in Cay Sal Bank and on 30 November 1963, she proceeded to Nassau with captives and evidence. Her arrival and the subsequent trial were reported in the Nassau Daily Tribune and Nassau Guardian. (See Enclosure 2).

7. On 4 December 1963, intercept of radio transmission from "Habana in Spanish to the Americas, 0000 GDL, 4 December 1963" reported the following:

Nine Cubans counterrevolutionaries captured at Key Salt (?) on 30 November 1963 by a British Frigate were given prison terms by the Nassau Authorities. They were sentenced to pay 210 dollars or spend three months in jail.

8. On 6 December 1963, the substance of papers seized aboard the ELIZABETH, names of persons arrested, serial numbers of weapons, and some miscellaneous notes were obtained from a confidential source of this office in the Bahamas, and are attached hereto as Enclosure 3.

9. Locally this information has been passed to Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs, Central Intelligence Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
C700D(0-5) AS 1Sr Serial 005472 dtd 9 Dec 1963

G. D. CLIFOS
By direction

Ends:
(1) Photographs of ELIZABETH FL-9300-SC. (5 s/n)
(2) Excerpts from Nasiri Daily Tribune and Hassan Guardian.
(3) Names of persons arrested, serial numbers of weapons and miscellaneous notes.

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR
DEVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY
RECEIVED DDD DDR 5200.10
Nine Captured Cubans Charged, Fined Today

NINE Cubans who were brought into Nassau from Cay Sal abroad H.M.S. TARTAR yesterday pleaded guilty in the Magistrate's Court this morning to three charges: being found in possession of three unlicensed revolvers, bringing 12 semi-automatic rifles into the Colony without a licence from the Governor-in-Council, and entering the Colony without permission of the Immigration Department.

All the offences allegedly occurred at Cay Sal on November 29.

After Acting Attorney General Gerald Collett, appearing for the Crown in the case, stressed to Magistrate John Davis that such incursions as the Cubans were engaged in were inimical to the security of the Bahamas, the Magistrate fined each of the nine £25 on each of the three charges, making a total of £675.

"Such as the Court may consider," Mr. Daily told them through an interpreter.

As their names were called the nine men -- José Paredes, English-speaking leader of the group; Ruben Alfonso; Benito Prez, Luis Aguirre, Jose Esteban; Pedro Camacho, and Enrique Costa -- came forward each with head, bent and shoulders slightly hunched in military fashion.

The Tribune's Spanish-speaking reporter quoted the court interpreter -- on the night before, the Cubans had been elected to a small plane, which showed on the sea and ordered them to put in shore at Cay Sal.

APOLOGETICALLY, Paredes, when asked if he had anything to say, apologizing to any offense against the British or American flag and told the Court they were found for Cuba where our families were down at home, in order to bring them out.

Mr. Collett summarizing the proceedings, stated that last Friday morning shots were fired from a party of Royal Navy soldiers, a police officer from a British Navy ship to Cay Sal, where they shot at armed patrolling nine Cubans on shore.

They had an armed motorboat there, he said, and on it a heavy stock of revolvers, rifles, and ammunition.

The Bahama Governor, Mr. Collett said, "does not regard this as a light matter.

"It was agreed that the court would give the nine Cubans taken into today was consistent with the protection of families in bringing them, which was the expression of the Court's desire to preserve order at any cost.

SECURITY THREAT, The court, in considering the form of incursion, the Acting Attorney General said, was such as to constitute a national security threat.

He took exception to the possibility of the past in similar situations, where action taken was an expression of the judicial and administrative and executive functions.

Such armed incursions as these, he said, were different from visits by refugees and threatened security.

Three premises, he said, had been noted, with extreme force: the need for a little less leniency, with a severe

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Anti-Castro Raiders Fined — And Deported

By Guardian Reporter

Nine Cubans who were captured at Cay Sal and brought to Nassau on Sunday aboard HMS Tartar were ordered deported by the Government yesterday.

Plaques totalling $73 were also imposed on each of the men.

They were accused of being in unlawful possession of two 45 revolvers, one .22 revolver, 12 semi-automatic rifles, one light machine gun and 2,650 rounds of ammunition.

RIFLES

Each defendant was ordered to pay $25 on each of the three charges.

Police say the latter had in their possession two .45 revolvers, one .22 revolver, 12 semi-automatic rifles, one light machine gun and 2,650 rounds of ammunition.

'The firearms and ammunition were destroyed by police.'

'The owners of the shot were given as Juan Parades, Hugo The men are believed to be Meloan, Darío Ferrer, Louis anti-Castro raiders who were arrested at Nassau last week about to launch a small attack on Cuba.

'The men were picked up at the beach by police.'

'TARTAR' BRINGS

9 CUBANS

SEIZED AT

CAY SAL

Nine Cubans were brought in Nassau yesterday after they were apprehended in a 30-foot boat at Cay Sal. The group was taken into custody by a Bahamas Police Force detachment which was aboard H.M.S. Tartar.

In the boat were a few light weapons, some explosives and a large quantity of ammunition, it was reported. A small weapon dump was subsequently discovered at Cay Sal, near where the boat was anchored.

Cay Sal is the southernmost Bahamian Island and the one closest to Cuba. It lies in the Florida Straits about 250 miles south-east of Nassau.
The undermentioned Cubans were charged under the Firearms Act with:

1. Unlawful possession of unlicensed rifles
2. *= *= *= revolvers
3. Illegal entry into the Colony.

2. NAMES
   Jose PAREDES
   Hugo MOLIN
   Dario PEBRE
   Luis AGUILAR
   Jose RASCAY
   Eloy GONZALEZ
   Estilio PEREZ
   Pablo CANANCO
   Costas ENRIQUE

3. Arrested NOV 29 1963 – Court on 2 DEC 63 and convicted as charged. Fined 225 or one month on each count.

Declassified on
By Authority of Commander (CGIS), USCG
Security Manager, NAUSCG
20 20 CARBINES
2537707
7937697
4174
5046324
2751229

30 30 RIFLES
122060
5192331
464526
442004
2662077
2618659
2409185

10 MACHINE CARBINE
704169

2.45 Pistols 120001 + 501023
1.22 121001

CAY SAL 29/11/63

5-361-6 101-63
On December 27, 1963, JOHN C. SULLIVAN, JR., Attorney-At-Law, 2505 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, Florida, telephonically advised Special Agent WARREN R. WELSH as follows:

SULLIVAN represents MARGARITA PAT DIGNUM in a divorce proceeding against JOHN ROBERT KLINNER.

SULLIVAN volunteered information to the effect that his client informed him on the day of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY that prior to the time of the assassination, KLINNER and his client were in Burdines' Department Store. After the news came that the President had been assassinated, his client stated that she and KLINNER immediately left the store and went home. At that time KLINNER made a telephone call to a person he addressed as "Major". The question to the "Major" was to the effect "Was it one of our boys or was it one of our group that did it?"

The files of the Miami Office of the FBI indicate that JOHN ROBERT KLINNER's correct name is JAMES EDGAR WETHINGTON. He is white, and is approximately 40 years of age. He has FBI Number 2426610. He has been arrested on numerous occasions on various charges.

On February 16, 1956, he was sentenced in the United States District Court, Savannah, Georgia, following conviction for violating the White Slave Traffic Act, to serve five years in the United States Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia. He was conditionally released on January 29, 1960, in custody of the United States Probation Officer, Savannah, Georgia.
A Conditional Release Violator's Warrant was issued for his arrest by the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., on March 15, 1960, charging him with absconding supervision, loss of contact, and failure to report. KLINNER was apprehended by FBI Agents at Miami, Florida, on October 1, 1960, and turned over to the U. S. Marshal.

KLINNER was one of a group of repatriates who arrived at Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida, on April 9, 1960, aboard a chartered Pan American Airways Flight from Havana, Cuba.

The April 10, 1963 issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article entitled "Nine Yanks Return After 43 Days in CASTRO Jail." This article described the repatriates as nine shipwrecked Americans who spent 67 days in Cuban prisons including 43 days in solitary confinement. On this occasion, information was received that JOHN KLINNER was born on November 13, 1923, at Detroit, Michigan. His U. S. address was shown as 200 S. E. 12th Street, Miami, Florida.

On January 7, 1964, the following investigation was conducted by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE:

MARGUERITE PATRICIA KLINNEN, nee DIGNUM, 5925 S. W. 42nd Terrace, Miami, Florida, furnished the following information:

On July 20, 1963, she married a man known to her as JOHN ROBERT KLINNER. She later learned that KLINNEN's true name was not "KLINNER" but was "WETHINGTON." Immediately following their marriage, they moved to Nassau, Bahamas,
Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know the substance of the telephone conversations. She said she got the impression at times that they were made solely for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of importance for her benefit on KLINNER's part.

Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know what JOHN KLINNER did for a living; that he told her he received money from an aunt in Decatur, Georgia. While KLINNER lived with her he associated with M. B. and C. B. YAKANIS, Blue Ribbon Shipping Company, Nassau, Bahamas, who owned the "British M/V Inak. The "Inak" docks at Miami every second Monday. When in Miami, KLINNER may stop at the Ocean Ranch Hotel, 200 S. E. 12th Street.

Mrs. KLINNER said she is suing KLINNER for divorce and that she was then attempting to locate him for the purpose of serving him with process.

Records of the Dade County Sheriff's Office indicated that KLINNER was arrested on January 11, 1964, on charges of selling property under lien and for a traffic violation. He was released the same date on bond.

where they lived until MARGUERITE KLINNER returned alone to Miami approximately September 1, 1963. JOHN KLINNER remained in Nassau. About three weeks before Thanksgiving, 1963, JOHN KLINNER appeared in Miami, and was from time to time in contact with her. To the best of her recollection, about a week before Thanksgiving, 1963, JOHN KLINNER told her that he had just returned from Cuba.

On November 22, 1963, she and JOHN KLINNER were in Burdines' Department Store, Miami, when it was announced that the President had just been assassinated. KLINNER insisted that they return to her home at once. Immediately upon returning to her home, JOHN KLINNER made a telephone call to someone whom he addressed as "Major".

She stated that to the best of her recollection KLINNER immediately asked the following question to the person to whom he was speaking:

"Was it us?" or "Was he one of our boys or was he one of our group that did it?"

She stated she could not further interpret the meaning of the telephone call. She said, however, that KLINNER had engaged in further conversation indicating that he and the person to whom he was speaking were speculating whether any persons would be arrested in Miami as a result of the assassination.

Mrs. KLINNER stated that during the time she lived with JOHN KLINNER he often made reference to the fact that he was associated with the "Cuban Freedom Fighters", and made frequent telephone calls to persons whom he addressed as the "Major" and "Wong". When speaking to "Wong" KLINNER often used words or phrases which she assumed were
KLINNER to join them in their endeavors. KLINNER stated that he had refused to have anything to do with this group.

KLINNER said he felt that his wife was merely trying to embarrass him due to their pending divorce action.

RE: JOHN ROBERT KLINNER

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM MAYO DREW, JR., on January 30, 1964:

Specific inquiry concerning JOHN ROBERT KLINNER was made of individuals familiar with the Second National Front of Escambia, Alpha 66. Each advised that they had no personal knowledge of JOHN ROBERT KLINNER.

JOHN ROBERT KLINNER, Room 123 Santa Anita Hotel, 16421 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, advised as follows:

He is employed as a swimming pool attendant at the Castaways Hotel, which is located immediately adjacent to his place of residence at the Santa Anita Hotel.

KLINNER is separated from and is in the process of securing a divorce from MARGUERITE PATRICIA KLINNER.

KLINNER advised that to the best of his knowledge the afternoon of the date upon which President KENNEDY was assassinated, he heard of the assassination while in an automobile with his wife on the way to the Miami International Airport. He stated that he has no recollection whatsoever of having been in Burdines' Department Store, Miami, Florida, on that date.

KLINNER stated he was on his way to the airport to catch a plane for Nassau. He said that after arriving at the airport, he and his wife did make some telephone calls concerning the assassination, but the only people to whom they talked were his wife's relatives.

KLINNER specifically denied making a telephone call to anyone whom he referred to as "Major". He stated he knew no one named "Kong". KLINNER stated he was acquainted with a man who referred to himself as "Major", that this individual is connected with the Alpha 66 Movement in Miami, and that he (KLINNER) had been approached by members of the Alpha 66 Movement in an effort to induce

On 1/20/64 at Miami Beach, Florida File # 89-35

by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE Date dictated 4/3/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to you only for your use. The contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY  
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)

The first known activity of "Alpha 66" (A-66) in Los Angeles was a hastily prepared press conference at its newly opened headquarters at 164 Glendale Boulevard, Los Angeles, on April 18, 1963. This was attended by about 40 Cuban exiles and three reporters, and was directed by RENE VALDES, who referred to himself as the local "cell leader" of A-66. VALDES criticized the Administration for frustrating the efforts of Cuban refugees to rid their country of the regime of FIDEL CASTRO.

VALDES was interviewed by TOM DUGGAN on the latter's television show on April 25, 1963. VALDES told of raids on Cuba, but said they were not launched from within the United States.

A public meeting sponsored by A-66 was held in Los Angeles on May 19, 1963. ANDRES SARGEN, the General Secretary of A-66 in Miami, presented a tape-recorded speech of ANTONIO VECIANA, General Co-ordinator of the organization in Miami.

SARGEN visited the FBI Office in Los Angeles on May 29, 1963 and said he had learned that RENE VALDES, the local representative of A-66, had been connected with the July 26 Movement (J26M) and was possibly a "G-2 Agent" with the Cuban Government.

The J26M is a revolutionary organization, founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO, the present Prime Minister of Cuba. It was dissolved in late 1962, when it was absorbed into the

ALPHA GG - SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY  
(OPERATION ALPHA GG)

Confidential sources who are familiar with Cuban nationals residing in Las Vegas, Nevada and their activities have revealed they know of the Alpha 66 - Second National Front of Escambray (Operation Alpha GG). The sources stated this organization was not active in Las Vegas, Nevada during 1963 and did not have any organized group in Las Vegas during that period.
An undated circular letter issued by the SNFE, A-66 and MRP, California delegation, was printed in the Los Angeles area in November, 1963. This letter said A-66 was created to offer positive military action against CASTRO and his regime of terror. It said the organization had joined forces with the SNFE and MRP, and all were working together in the "Omega Plan". The letter asked for support in the way of war supplies, medicine and money.

On December 18, 1963, ALFREDO RONDON, Delegate of A-66 in Los Angeles, held a press conference in which he said plans were completed for a revolutionary invasion of Cuba coordinated with internal uprising, by March, 1964, and that the revolution would be led by A-66, SNFE and MRP, and the operation would be led by Major ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO, then in Miami.

RENE VALDES stated on June 22, 1963, that he had been visited at his residence by two local members of the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) - Alpha 66. These men said it was known by them that inquiries had been made about VALDES in the past, supposedly because he was a communist. VALDES said he visited Miami in December, 1962 and met ANTONIO VECIANA, leader of A-66. VECIANA appointed VALDES as General Delegate of A-66 in Los Angeles, and the letter of appointment bore no mention of SNFE. VALDES developed an organization of 17 members just before the meeting of May 19, 1963, at which VECIANA was to speak. Instead, SARGEN came. VALDES had read of the merger of SNFE and A-66, and added the name of SNFE to the window of the headquarters. SARGEN criticized VALDES for placing A-66 in the forefront and relegating SNFE to a minor role, and said A-66 was only a "front" for the SNFE. VALDES then wrote to VECIANA and asked him if A-66 existed or was a front for the organization, and received a reply from VECIANA saying it was desired that VALDES relinquish his position as General Delegate in favor of MANOLO MESA. VALDES learned from TERESO DEL JUNCO that VECIANA had split with almost the entire membership of A-66 and had gone over to SNFE, taking the name A-66 with him.

In September, 1963, SARGEN, as Organizational Secretary of Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) sent a letter to ALFREDO RONDON at the Los Angeles headquarters of SNFE, A-66 and the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP). This letter consisted of instructions on how to conduct training of men for a specialized reserve brigade in various types of guerrilla warfare.

ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO came to Los Angeles October 11, 1963, and appeared at a public meeting of the Los Angeles delegation of A-66. He announced that the organization would be in Cuba in less than six months.
SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY

None of those interviewed in Puerto Rico indicated they have knowledge of persons involved in the attack by SNFE on Cuba. They claim they had been assured on numerous occasions by Antonio Veciana Blanch and/or Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, mentioned hereinbefore, that this attack had not originated from Puerto Rico or any part of the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
May 28, 1964

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(Operation Alpha 66)
(SNFE) - PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

The following is a summary of the activities of captioned organization in Puerto Rico during 1963:

For the sake of brevity, captioned organization will hereinafter be referred to as the SNFE.

During the period January 28, 1963 to September 11, 1963, numerous interviews were conducted by the San Juan Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with admitted members and sympathizers of the SNFE. These interviews were conducted to determine the activities of the SNFE in Puerto Rico and whether an attack on Cuba, which occurred March 17, 1963, by members of the SNFE, originated from Puerto Rico or any part of the United States.

During these interviews, it was indicated that the SNFE conducts only fund-raising activities in Puerto Rico. Funds are solicited by radio broadcasts, newspaper advertisements, distribution of handbills, collections at Cuban commemorative events, mailing of open-letters to known contributors, et cetera. The money collected as a result of the above activity is deposited in a bank account maintained at the Banco Popular de Puerto Rico, Santurce, Puerto Rico, in the name of "Alpha 66, Inc.", otherwise known as the SNFE. The money is then disbursed upon request of either Antonio Veciana Blanch or Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, principal leaders of the SNFE, who reside in Miami, Florida.
This same source in October of 1963 stated he knew of no activity by Bretos on behalf of subject organization other than the collection of funds for that group.

Luis Bretos, 3115 Elysian Fields Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on April 20, 1964, that he is a Cuban national and is the delegate of Alpha 66 in New Orleans. He added that Alpha 66 works in close cooperation with the organizations known as the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) and the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (Revolutionary Movement of the People). He stated that these are separate and distinct organizations, and that he is the delegate of all three listed organizations in New Orleans, headquarters of all three being located in Miami, Florida. He listed as the objective of subject organization the following: The collection of contributions and donations to acquire funds to wage war against Fidel Castro. He explained that all funds collected in New Orleans are sent to headquarters in Miami, Florida.

A source reported on May 8, 1964, that a public meeting sponsored by subject organization was held in New Orleans on April 29, 1964. One of the speakers at this meeting was Antonio Veciana of SNFE Headquarters in Miami. The source quoted Veciana as stating that the purpose of the meeting was to request medical supplies, food, moral support and money. Veciana allegedly stated that no request was being made for arms, as they already had arms outside of the United States.

A source close to Luis Bretos contacted in 1963 on a continuing basis reported the existence in New Orleans in 1963 of a delegate of subject organization and identified the delegate as Luis Bretos.

Another source close to Luis Bretos reported in September and October, 1963, that Bretos' activity was very limited from the standpoint of collecting funds for subject organization destined to be sent to its headquarters in Miami.
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R. - Cuba

Second National Front of Escambray
(Operation Alpha 66)

I hereby report that I have met with	
Armando Fleites of the SNFE concerning the possibility of
obtaining an exclusive story and photographs of SNFE
Alpha 66 groups while training for a raid on the coast of Cuba. 
Fleites stated that Doctor Armando Fleites informed him that the SNFE
Alpha 66 was planning an attack on the Cuban coast for early
February, 1963, and also for two additional attacks on the
Cuban coast to take place during March, 1963.

I have also stated that I would assist the SNFE-Alpha 66 prepare press releases
relative to activities of their organization.

Alberto Gutierrez De La Solana, an attorney from
Havana, Cuba, currently residing in New York City, in February,
1963, advised that the headquarters of Alpha 66 were located in
San Juan, Puerto Rico, and that he, Gutierrez, acted as a
collector of funds for the operation of Alpha 66.

Gutierrez also advised that in late October, 1962,
a public announcement was made by Antonio Veciana of Alpha 66
announcing a pact with the Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE), which is headed by ex-Major Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo.
Gutierrez stated that as a result of the pact between Veciana
and Menoyo, there was a split within Alpha 66 and one group
stayed with Veciana and another group was formed which called
themselves Comandos L.

William Fulton, LEDERLE LABORATORIES, PEARL RIVER, N.Y.
Lee Harvey Oswal
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

New York, on March 15, 1963, furnished a copy of a letter
received from Alpha 66 requesting help for the organization.
The help requested in the letter sent out by Alpha 66 dated
February 11, 1963, was for a sulfa tablet which is manufactured
by the Lederle Laboratories.

Antonio Veciana, the head of Alpha 66, while in
New York City, on March 21, 1963, stated that the recent attack
on the coast of Cuba was carried out by the action group of the
SNFE-Alpha 66 organization. Veciana said that the raid was
led by Eloy Gutierrez Monroy and that the raiding party consisted
of two 20-foot boats with a complement of 12 to 15 men whose
identities were unknown to him. Veciana stated that the men
participating in the raid were armed with BAR's, M-1's and one
20 mm. cannon. Veciana stated that the raid was on the port of
La Isabela Sagua and to his knowledge, the damage inflicted was
very slight. He stated that from information received from
clandestine radio stations inside Cuba his organization was
informed that as a result of the raid, five or six Russians had
been wounded and had been treated at the hospital at La Isabela
Sagua.

Veciana stated that immediately after the raid, the
SNFE-Alpha 66 held a press conference and gave an exaggerated
story of the raid in order to more easily obtain contributions
in the United States for more raids against Cuba. He also stated
that on March 21, 1963, the members of the high group of their
organization had taken a private oath not to disclose to anyone,
including United States authorities, the location of their base
of operation. He advised that armaments for their organization
is obtained in the United States and is purchased with money
which they receive in donations from various sources and from
Cuban exiles.
Lee Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable
information in the past, on April 3, 1963, advised that he
had ascertained that the SNFE Alpha 66 organization would
picket the Russian Delegation to the United Nations on
April 7, 1963, at 2:00 p.m. The purpose of the picket was to
protest recent United States Government restrictions placed
upon exile Cuban groups forbidding them to carry out raids on
Cuba. The SNFE Alpha 66 would protest before the Russian
Delegation to the United Nations this action by the United
States, which they consider unjust since Russian, Czechoslovak
and Polish Communists can carry out their work of subversion and
espionage in the United States without any interference.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Babcock, Woodbury, Long Island,
New York, by letter dated January 9, 1963, furnished the
Attorney General of the United States material which she had
received in the mail from Alpha 66. The material sent by
Alpha 66 was signed by Antonio Velez, who was self-described
as the "General Coordinator" of Alpha 66 and a former President
of the Public Accountants Association in Havana, Cuba. Mrs.
Babcock on April 15, 1963, stated that she had received pro-
gaganda material in the mail from Alpha 66 and that she had sent
this material in a letter to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy
in Washington, D.C., for his information. She stated that she
brought this matter to the attention of the Attorney General
since she felt that this type of action by Alpha 66 was
against the policies of the United States and was damaging to
the foreign policy of the United States.

Inc., Cecilio J. Vasquez, Public Relations Director of
SNFE Alpha 66, on April 8, 1963, advised that the SNFE Alpha 66
organization recently opened new headquarters which were now
located in New York at 103 West 74th Street, New York City.

Inc., Cecilio J. Vasquez on April 24, 1963, stated that the
organization receives voluntary contributions from exile Cubans
residing in the New York area and money collected by the organi-
ization in New York is sent to the headquarters of the organi-
ization which are located in care of Box 1355, Hato Rey, Puerto
Rico.
Lee Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

Cecilio J. Vasquez, Public Relations Director for
SNFE-Alph 65, on May 20, 1963, advised that ex-Major Eloy
Gutierrez was in New York for a public rally which was held
at the Palm Garden, New York City, on May 19, 1963. Vasquez
stated that Menoyo made a speech at this meeting which was
well received by the people and the organization collected volun-
tary donations from those in attendance and this money would
be used to carry out future military activities against the Cuban
Government. He said that Gutierrez Menoyo would remain in the
New York area for a period of approximately one month and his
visit was to help the organization in public relations and also
to assist in fund raising activities.

Vasquez on June 5, 1963, stated that the SNFE-Alph 66 continues to solicit contributions from people residing
in the Metropolitan New York area. The organization, according
to Vasquez, continues to make propaganda against the present
regime in Cuba and continues to print its newspaper which
is called "El Mambi". He said that the SNFE-Alph 66 had no
immediate plans for any public meeting but in the future,
would hold such meetings to raise needed funds to carry out
their operations.

Vasquez, on June 24, 1963, advised that the SNFE-
Alpha 66 would, in the immediate future, initiate a campaign
among Americans throughout the United States to seek financial
support in order to achieve their goal of overthrowing the
present Cuban Government.
Lee Harvey Oswald

Second National Front of Escambray, unity - A. Cuba 
(SNPE) (Operation Alpha 66)

Vasquez on July 26, 1963, advised that efforts by 
the SNPE-Alpha 66 to unite with other exile organizations was 
unsuccessful but they did reach an agreement with the 
Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MNP). He stated that 
approaches had been made by Gutierrez Menoyo to representatives 
of the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE), but due to dis 
agreements and difference of opinion, it is now felt that there 
will be no unification with JURE.

Detective John Caulfield, Bureau of Special Services, 
New York City Police Department, on November 12, 1963, advised 
that the SNPE-Alpha 66 had only held two meetings in New York 
during the past several months. He stated that the SNPE-Alpha 
66 held a meeting in New York during May, 1963, and the last 
meeting was held on November 10, 1963 at the Palm Garden, New 
York City. He stated that the meeting of November 10, 1963, 
was of a social nature but several individuals made short 
political speeches and money was solicited from those in 
attendance for the operational expenses of SNPE-Alpha 66. He 
states that the New York City Police Department had estimated 
that approximately 700 people attended this last meeting and 
that it was a financial success.

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SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)

On February 25, 1964, Dr. Diego Medina Rodriguez, 933 West 54th Place, Chicago, advised as follows:

He continued to be a part of the national delegation of the combined organizations Alpha 66, Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE), and Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRE), and as such gave direction to the Chicago branch of the organization. The group had no formal membership but approximately 200 Cuban individuals had filled out forms indicating they were in sympathy with the group and would support the group.

Shortly before Christmas, 1963, the group sponsored a show at the San Juan Theater, 2046 West Division Street, at which a well-known Cuban singer, as well as local talent, appeared. The affair was not well attended and contributions barely covered expenses.

The only other activity by the group had been the sponsoring of study groups, usually of 15 to 20 individuals, at various residences to discuss Cuba's problems. Collections were taken up and funds collected for the cause at these meetings. Any money collected above expenses was forwarded periodically to the organization's headquarters in Miami.

The December 30, 1963 issue of "El Correo", the bulletin of the SNFE, made reference to a joint meeting recently held by the SNFE in conjunction with members of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE), another anti-Castro exile organization.

The information bulletin of the SNFE for August, 1963, carried an article reporting that on July 27, 1963, the organization had gotten together a group of Cubans to "break up"
a "Communist" function which intended to celebrate the 26th of July anniversary of the revolutionary movement of Fidel Castro in Chicago. The group established a picket in the vicinity of the "Fidelista" party, sang the national hymn of free Cuba, and used an amplifier to advise the American public that the "dangerous Red" event was being held in the neighborhood, according to the article, which claimed the "Fidelista" celebration was interrupted by this action.

The SNFE information bulletin for August, 1963, stated as follows:

During May and June, 1963, collections totaled $1,839.50, which was made up of collections taken up at a public meeting held at the Engineers Building, a collection at the Senate Theater, a collection from participants in a "We the People" meeting, as well as collections by the "War Committees" and spontaneous contributions by members. In addition, over $1400 was obtained at a picnic June 30, 1963.

The organization was carrying on a campaign under the name "Dolares Para La Libertad" (Dollars for Liberty) to gather funds from Americans for the freedom of Cuba.

Blas Rodriguez Gonzalez, 1708 North Talman Avenue, advised June 5, 1963, as follows:

He was the leader of the SNFE in Chicago. This group had no formal membership as such but was comprised of individuals who assisted by contributing to the cause or by helping to arrange for meetings and speakers.

When Eloy Gutierrez Kenoyo, SNFE leader, appeared in the Engineers Building May 18, 1963, all the Cuban groups in Chicago cooperated in the meeting, which was intended to raise the spirits of the Cubans opposed to the Castro Government as well as to collect funds.
SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)
(Separate alphabet 66)

The SNFE in Chicago planned to hold some celebration and possibly a picnic during the Summer, 1963, on one or more Cuban patriotic days in an effort to obtain contributions for their cause.

The SNFE in Chicago had done nothing in the way of obtaining arms or equipment for any of the "hit and run" raids on Cuba. The only activity of the SNFE in Chicago had been to solicit and collect contributions for their cause.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Title: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCANBRAY (SNFE) (OPERATION ALPHA 66)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA; REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA; NEUTRALITY MATTERS

Reference: Memorandum dated June 3, 1964, at New Orleans, captioned "SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCANBRAY (SNFE) (OPERATION ALPHA 66)"

Synopsis:
RODRIGUEZ, Cuban citizen, resident of Dallas, Texas, at 2311 Nicholson Street, Apt. D employed at Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company, was born 11/18/28, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente, Cuba. RODRIGUEZ states he served in FIDEL CASTRO's army under HUMBERTO MATOS from 2/1956 until 10/21/58. He stated he took asylum at Brazilian Embassy at Havana as exile on 9/9/60 and thereafter entered U.S. at Miami, Fla. on 11/29/60. RODRIGUEZ is president of the Dallas Unit of the Organization, Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) - Operation Alpha 66 - People's Revolutionary Movement (MRP). Information received RODRIGUEZ has been reported to be violently anti-President KENNEDY. RODRIGUEZ voluntarily interviewed at Dallas, 2/10/64 and 5/20/64 at which times he furnished information re SNFE and stated he was an admirer of President KENNEDY and had never made derogatory statements against President KENNEDY.

DETAILED:

Dallas T-l furnished information that it had been reported that MANUEL RODRIGUEZ who resides in Dallas, Texas, was known to be violently anti-President KENNEDY. T-l stated that one MANUEL RODRIGUEZ resided at 5310 Columbus at Dallas and was a member of the Second National Front of the Escambray (SNFE). On January 14, 1964, Special Agent, ROGER C. WARNER of the United States Secret Service of Dallas, Texas, advised he had received the information as recorded above furnished by Dallas T-l.
of Second National Front of Escañubay (SFNE), (Operation Alpha 66) and Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP). Rodriguez advised he is a Cuban refugee and is a citizen of Cuba. He was born November 8, 1928 in Santiago de Cuba, Oriente, Cuba. He stated he had left Camaguey, Cuba, for Havana on July 7, 1960. On September 9, 1960, he entered the Brazilian Embassy at Havana as an exile. He remained at the Brazilian Embassy until November 29, 1960, on which date he entered the United States at Miami, Florida.

Rodriguez advised he became interested in SFNE - Alpha 66-MRP, when a friend, Andres Nazario Sargen, who is secretary of the organization SFNE - Alpha 66-MRP, at Miami, wrote him a letter in June, 1963, requesting that he attempt to form a local Dallas group of the organization. He said he had been successful in forming a local unit and a full slate of officers has been selected.

Rodriguez stated he had been a First Lieutenant in the army of Fidel Castro under Hubert Matos. He said Matos had defected on April 21, 1959 and he, Rodriguez, had also left the Castro army. He stated thereafter he had taken refuge in the Brazilian Embassy in Havana, as he had desired to leave Cuba, in order that he might fight clandestinely against Fidel Castro. He stated that between the time he defected from the Castro army and that time when he took refuge in the Brazilian Embassy, he had worked for a short time in the Coca-Cola Company in Camaguey, Cuba. He said he had worked at the company prior to his joining the Castro army.

On January 27, 1964 United States Immigration and Naturalization Service file number A12 599 701 was examined by Special Agent Wallace B. Heitman and the following information was found to be reflected therein:

One Manuel Rodriguez Orcaserrro was born November 8, 1928 at Camaguey, Cuba. He arrived in the United States at Miami, Florida by Pan American flight number 422 on November 29, 1960 bearing Cuban passport number 56779, expiration date, July 1, 1955. His mailing address was shown as 1541 South West 4th Street, Apartment A, Miami, Florida. His wife was shown as Mercedes Abreu, 1541 South West 4th Street, Miami, Florida. His social security number shown to be 264 70 8444. He was employed at the Sea Isles Hotel at Miami Beach, Florida, as dishwasher at $425 a week following his arrival in the United States. He stated his reason for coming to the United States was because of the existence of the Communist Government in Cuba. He stated it was for his own return to Cuba as long as Fidel Castro was in power. Rodriguez furnished his last foreign address as the Brazilian Embassy, Havana, Cuba. Rodriguez registered as an alien of Dallas, Texas, on September 6, 1963 at which time his address was shown as 1285 Mission Street. His last prior address was listed as 5310 Columbia Street, Dallas. This registration showed Rodriguez employment to be Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company, 2170 Young Street, Dallas. A photograph of Rodriguez appears in this file. The fingerprint classification of Rodriguez which appears on the FBI identification form is:

19 M 1 U 001
L 1 R 101 6

The FBI Identification return reflected there was no prior record of Rodriguez in the FBI Identification files.

On February 10, 1964 Manuel Rodriguez Orcaserrro, who identified himself as a Cuban refugee, telephonically communicated with Special Agent Wallace B. Heitman at the Dallas FBI office, and requested an interview at the office concerning a confidential matter. An appointment was made for that same date and Rodriguez appeared at the FBI office in company with an individual whom he identified as Humberto Bueno Estrada del Sol. The purpose of this visit was to register a complaint against another Cuban refugee at Dallas, who, it was alleged, had cast dispersions on the character of one Rosendo Cardozo, a Cuban refugee who is the father-in-law of Estrada del Sol.

In the ensuing conversation, Rodriguez identified himself as the president of the Dallas unit of the combined organizations.
MANUEL RODRIGUEZ ORCABERRO voluntarily appeared and was interviewed at the office of the FBI in Dallas, Texas. He furnished his home address as 2311 Nicholson Street, Apartment D, home telephone, WH 6-8429. He said he was employed at the Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company 2200 Young Street, Dallas, Texas. RODRIGUEZ advised further concerning his background and indicated he had taken primary school work in Cuba and had finished one year of commercial school in Camaguey, Cuba in 1942. Due to a large family and economic necessity, he had become employed at a very young age - when he was approximately fifteen years old. He had first worked for a number of years at a grocery store called Casa Estrada in Camaguey, Cuba until about 1955. He thereafter took a job with Coca-Cola Company in Camaguey where he worked until about 1958. In about February, 1958, he joined the FIDEL CASTRO army in the mountains and served under HUBERT MATOS until shortly after October 21, 1959. It was on this latter date that HUBERT MATOS defected from CASTRO. RODRIGUEZ said he thereafter worked for a short time at the Coca-Cola Company in Camaguey. Because he desired to fight against CASTRO, he left his job and took asylum as an exile in the Brazilian Embassy in Havana on September 9, 1960. He remained in the Brazilian Embassy until November 29, 1960 on which date he entered the United States at Miami, Florida as a refugee.

RODRIGUEZ said that desiring to engage in activities against FIDEL CASTRO, he had organized a Dallas Unit of the Second National Front of the Escambray (SNFE). RODRIGUEZ advised, he, at the present time, is the president of SNFE at Dallas. He said this group is sending an average of $200 a month to the national headquarters of the SNFE at Miami, Florida for the purpose of furthering the aims of the organization which has as its final goal the ousting of FIDEL CASTRO.

RODRIGUEZ pointed out the SNFE at Dallas had until very recently been very inactive. He said, however, a national officer of the SNFE, ANTONIO VECYANA, had come to Dallas and made a speech on about April 19, 1964, at which time he outlined the purpose of SNFE - Alpha 66. RODRIGUEZ said that since the arrival of VECYANA in Dallas for the purpose of this speech, the members of the SNFE had shown a greater interest in the organization. He advised meetings are held on a regular bi-weekly basis. He stated members in attendance vary in number with a maximum of approximately twenty. He said these meetings are almost always held in the home of JORGE SALAZAR, residence, 3126 Hollandale, Dallas.
Dallas T-2 advised on May 21, 1964 MANUEL RODRIGUEZ is the president of the SNFE at Dallas and is considered to be anti-Castro and anti-Communist by the Cuban exile community. He said he has not received any information which would indicate RODRIGUEZ was considered to be anti-President Kennedy or that he had made any derogatory comments concerning President Kennedy.

Dallas T-3 advised MANUEL RODRIGUEZ to his knowledge is anti-Fidel Castro and anti-Communist. He said he has no information that RODRIGUEZ was anti-President Kennedy or had made any derogatory remarks. RODRIGUEZ advised he has made no contacts in Dallas with any American persons or other persons concerning the purchase of arms or ammunition by SNFE. He said members of the Dallas Unit of this organization are to collect whatever money they can and send it to the national headquarters of SNFE to serve the national purposes of this organization.

RODRIGUEZ explained that the SNFE - Alpha 66 is an exile Cuban organization which is anti-Castro and anti-Communist. It was for its goal the ultimate ousting of Castro and his purchase of power in Cuba.

Concerning the report he was violently anti-President Kennedy, RODRIGUEZ stated he had been an admirer of President Kennedy, both as a person and as a politician. He said he recognized that the policies of President Kennedy concerning politics in Cuba had been directed by the whole international situation. He said he believed President Kennedy had been a fighter against communism and a friend of the Cuban people. He said he had never made any derogatory statements against President Kennedy and did not recall that such statements had been made in any of the SNFE meetings at Dallas. RODRIGUEZ pointed out the SNFE had bought and placed flowers at the place of the Kennedy assassination in Dallas. He said he had heard rumors that many Cubans were critical of the policies of President Kennedy regarding the Cuban situation, but he thought that most of the critics of the United States Cuban policy were ex-estista followers.

RODRIGUEZ advised he is 5'11" in height, weighs 158 pounds, has brown hair. It was observed that RODRIGUEZ wears dark glasses and has a dark complexion. RODRIGUEZ's wife is MERCEDES AGREU RODRIGUEZ and they have one child, a daughter, age three, ALLISTE RODRIGUEZ AGREU.

Title MANUEL RODRIGUEZ ORCARBERRO

Character IS - Cuba

Reference WALLACE R. HEITMAN/dated at Dallas, 5/26/64.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

T-1 furnished information received from a source which was not evaluated.
SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(SNFE) (OPERATION ALPHA 66)

Luis Bretos, 3115 Elysian Fields Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on April 20, 1964, that he is a Cuban national and is the delegate of Alpha 66 in New Orleans. He added that Alpha 66 works in close cooperation with the organizations known as the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) and the Movimento Revolucionario del Pueblo (Revolutionary Movement of the People). He stated that these are separate and distinct organizations, and that he is the delegate of all three listed organizations in New Orleans, headquarters of all three being located in Miami, Florida. He listed as the objective of subject organization the following: The collection of contributions and donations to acquire funds to wage war against Fidel Castro. He explained that all funds collected in New Orleans are sent to headquarters in Miami, Florida.

A source reported on May 8, 1964, that a public meeting sponsored by subject organization was held in New Orleans on April 29, 1964. One of the speakers at this meeting was Antonio Veciana of SNFE Headquarters in Miami. The source quoted Veciana as stating that the purpose of the meeting was to request medical supplies, food, moral support and money. Veciana allegedly stated that no request was being made for arms, as they already had arms outside of the United States.

A source close to Luis Bretos contacted in 1963 on a continuing basis reported the existence in New Orleans in 1963 of a delegate of subject organization and identified the delegate as Luis Bretos.

Another source close to Luis Bretos reported in September and October, 1963, that Bretos' activity was very limited from the standpoint of collecting funds for subject organization destined to be sent to its headquarters in Miami.
SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(SNFE) (OPERATION ALPHA 66)

This same source in October of 1963 stated he knew of no activity by Bretos on behalf of subject organization other than the collection of funds for that group.
UNI. D STATES DEPARTMENT OF JICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  

Miami, Florida  
June 3, 1964  

I. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

On December 20, 1952,  
Miami, Florida, who was then a member of the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) furnished the following information:

The SNFE was originally formed in the Escambray hills, Province of Las Villas, Cuba, by on November 19, 1957, to fight against the military dictatorship of FULGENCIO BATISTA which was then in control of Cuba. The SNFE was reorganized in the United States during 1951 by following his arrival here from Cuba. It was then composed almost exclusively of anti-Castro Cuban exiles who had been SNFE members in Cuba.

left Cuba in a fishing boat and arrived at Key West, Florida, on January 26, 1951. During interview on February 14, 1951, at the Immigration and Naturalization Service Alien Detention Facility, McAllen, Texas, he advised he was born on December 8, 1934, at Madrid, Spain, where he lived until moving to Havana, Cuba, in 1945. From 1952 to November, 1957, in Cuba, he participated in anti-BATISTA activities. On November 10, 1957, he founded, with about 40 men, the SNFE. By October, 1958, the SNFE had grown to 3,000 men and upon the overthrow of BATISTA, he was given the rank of Comandante in the Cuban Rebel Army. He later broke with FIDEL CASTRO when he noted that the immediate followers of FIDEL CASTRO were receiving the bulk of the choice command positions in the Rebel Army.

The national headquarters of the SNFE is located at 109-111 S. 12th Avenue, Miami, Florida.

Regarding the origin of Operation Alpha 65, it is noted that a person familiar with anti-Castro activities in Puerto Rico, reported on July 12, 1952, that Operation Alpha 65 had been set up recently by who had been engaged in contacting Cuban exile groups in Puerto Rico.
Re: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCOBEDO (SNFE)

Florida, Chicago, and possibly New York, for the purpose of collecting funds. These funds were to be used to finance anti-Castro military actions. was described as the only spokesman for Alpha 66 in Puerto Rico.

The September 12, 1962, issue of "Diario Las Americas," Spanish-language daily newspaper published in Miami, Florida, contained an article reporting that Operation Alpha 66 claimed to have carried out a "naval attack" on Cayo Frances, the port of Caibarien, Cuba, on September 10, 1962. This claim was made in a press release dated September 11, 1962, at Puerto Rico. The article related Havana radio had confirmed the attack in an announcement on September 11, 1962.

On September 14, 1962, was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in San Juan, Puerto Rico. said Alpha 66 was not operating out of the U. S. or Puerto Rico and its only activity consisted of fund raising.

On January 28, 1963, made available a leaflet in the Spanish Language captioned "From Comandos L 66 to Public Opinion in General." In summary, this leaflet advised that the resignation of from the organization had been accepted on October 30, 1962, in view of his public acknowledgement of this which he had established with a "political-military movement." It was reported that this action by was taken without consultation with the Alpha 66 organization and that henceforth the Alpha 66 organization would operate under the name Comandos L 66. This leaflet was dated November 8, 1962, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

On November 29, 1962, mentioned above, advised that had been Secretary of Finance for the SNFE, later became head of Operation Alpha 66 then left Alpha 66 and returned to the SNFE.

On March 20, 21, 1963, who was then an officer in the SNFE, advised that the SNFE and Operation Alpha 66 were one and the same organization. said that who was considered to be the head of Operation Alpha 66, had always been the Treasurer of the SNFE. He said the name Alpha 66 had been used prior to November, 1962, to denote an action group of the SNFE.

II. ACTIVITIES previously mentioned, also advised on December 20, 1962, that and a group of his
Re: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ELEGIRAY (SNFE)

Followers had departed Miami and were then located on an unidentified island in the South Atlantic Ocean. The group was being maintained by shipment of necessary supplies from Miami, maintaining radio contact with the organization in Miami, and had already participated in one venture into Cuban waters. Advised also that the anti-Castro organization known as Alpha 66 had joined the SNFE.

On March 20 and 21, 1963, advised that the SNFE had been using certain islands in the British Bahamas as a base of operations. On March 17, 1963, the SNFE carried out a raid utilizing two small boats, two 20 millimeter cannons, as well as small arms. The attack was made against a shore installation and a Russian ship in the vicinity of Isabela de Sagua, Las Villas, Cuba.

On April 7, 1963, advised that four of his men had been picked up on April 6, 1963, and returned to Miami, also reported that nine SNFE members had been captured near Williams Island in the Bahamas on April 5, 1963.

On May 19, 1963, an officer in the SNFE, advised that the SNFE, Alpha 66, and the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP), another anti-Castro organization, had carried out an attack on the militia barracks at Tarara, Havana, Cuba, on that date.

Regarding the MRP, it is noted that Officer of the MRP, said on May 19, 1963, that the MRP had entered an agreement of unity with the SNFE and Alpha 66.

During the Summer and Fall of 1963, who is an active member of the SNFE, advised that the SNFE was then in the process of organizing new delegations of the SNFE in various cities all over the United States where Cuban exiles were living. The SNFE was also forming "Committees of War" to generate fund-raising drives and obtain contributions. In June, 1963, the SNFE began publicizing "Plan Omega" which was alleged to be a military operation which would overthrow the Castro government.

Advised that in connection with the fund-raising activities of the SNFE the leading officers began traveling to the larger cities in the United States and to
During August, 1963, SIFE, led by Annan, announced publicly that he and his men would be in Cuba by December, 1963.

During October, 1963, EY, then interested in purchasing an NME for their proposed military action in Cuba. This source also furnished details regarding a plan on the part of the SIFE to obtain the World War II type aircraft for a bombing raid against Cuba.

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper of December 19, 1963, reported that delegate of the SIFE in Los Angeles, had held a meeting and announced that the organization was ready to launch an attack against Cuba.

He said this was not to be a "hit and run" attack, but that they were "going to stay."

It is noted that the last reported military attack against Cuba by the SIFE was on May 19, 1953. As of May 1, 1964, the SIFE had expressed deep regret over loss of the President, who was considered by them to have been a great friend of Latin Americans.

Regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, EY advised this document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is located to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
New York, New York
May 23, 1964

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

New York City, on January 31, 1963, stated that he had assisted the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) - Alpha 66 with a press conference which they had held in New York recently.

also advised that he had recently met with one of the SNFE concerning the possibility of obtaining an exclusive story and photographs of SNFE-Alpha 66 group while training for a raid on the coast of Cuba. He stated that he informed him that the SNFE - Alpha 66 was planning an attack on the Cuban coast for early February, 1963, and also for two additional attacks on the Cuban coast to take place during March, 1963.

also stated that he would assist the SNFE-Alpha 66 prepare press releases relative to activities of their organization.

an attorney from Havana, Cuba, currently residing in New York City, in February, 1963, advised that the headquarters of Alpha 66 were located in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and that he, acted as a collector of funds for the operation of Alpha 66.

also advised that in late October, 1962, a public announcement was made by of Alpha 66 announcing a pact with the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE), which is headed by stated that as a result of the pact between and there was a split within Alpha 66 and one group stayed with and another group was formed which called themselves Comandos L.
Lee Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

New York, on March 15, 1963, furnished a copy of a letter received from Alpha 66 requesting help for the organization. The help requested in the letter sent out by Alpha 66 dated February 11, 1963, was for a sulfa tablet

...while in New York City, on March 21, 1963, stated that the recent attack on the coast of Cuba was carried out by the action group of the SNFE-Alpha 66 organization. said that the raid was led by and that the raiding party consisted of two 20-foot boats with a complement of 12 to 15 men whose identities were unknown to him. stated that the men participating in the raid were armed with BAR's, M-1's and one 20 mm. cannon. stated that the raid was on the port of La Isabela Sagua and to his knowledge, the damage inflicted was very slight. He stated that from information received from clandestine radio stations inside Cuba his organization was informed that as a result of the raid, five or six Russians had been wounded and had been treated at the hospital at La Isabela Sagua.

stated that immediately after the raid, the SNFE-Alpha 66 held a press conference and gave an exaggerated story of the raid in order to more easily obtain contributions in the United States for the raids against Cuba. He also stated that on March 21, 1963, the members of the action group of their organization had taken a private oath to disclose to anyone, including United States authorities, the location of their base of operation. He advised that armament for their organization is obtained in the United States and is purchased with money which they receive in donations from various sources and from Cuban exiles.
Lee Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable
information in the past, on April 3, 1963, advised that he
had ascertained that the SNFE-Alpha 66 organization would
picket the Russian Delegation to the United Nations on
April 7, 1963, at 2:00 p.m. The purpose of the picket was to
protest recent United States Government restrictions placed
upon exile Cuban groups forbidding them to carry out raids on
Cuba. The SNFE-Alpha 66 would protest before the Russian
Delegation to the United Nations this action by the United
States which they consider unjust since Russian, Czechoslovak
and Polish Communists can carry out their work of subversion and
espionage in the United States without any interference.

by letter dated January 9, 1963, furnished the
Attorney General of the United States material which she had
received in the mail from Alpha 66. The material sent by
Alpha 66 was signed by who was self-described
as the

of Alpha 66 and a
Havana, Cuba.

on April 15, 1963, stated that she had received propa-
ganda material in the mail from Alpha 66 and that she had sent
this material in a letter to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy
in Washington, D.C., for his information. She stated that she
brought this matter to the attention of the Attorney General
since she felt that this type of action by Alpha 66 was
against the policies of the United States and was damaging to
the foreign policy of the United States.

SNFE-Alpha 66, on April 8, 1963, advised that the SNFE-Alpha 66
organization recently opened new headquarters which were now
located in New York at 103 West 74th Street, New York City.

on April 24, 1963, stated that the
organization receives voluntary contributions from exile Cubans
residing in the New York area and money collected by the organ-
ization in New York is sent to the headquarters of the organ-
ization which are located in care of Box 1335, Hato Rey, Puerto
Rico.
Lee Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 65)

advised that due to recent restrictions imposed upon the leaders of the SNFE-Alpha 65 by the United States Government, there was no hope that in the immediate future any of these leaders would be able to travel to the New York area for fund raising purposes. He said that the members of the SNFE-Alpha 65 are dedicated to the overthrow of the present Cuban regime and that they will continue their activities until they accomplish their goals.

SNFE-Alpha 65, on May 20, 1963, advised that was in New York for a public rally which was held at the Palm Garden, New York City, on May 19, 1963. Stated that made a speech at this meeting which was well received by the people and the organization collected voluntary donations from those in attendance and this money would be used to carry out future military activities against the Cuban Government. He said that would remain in the New York area for a period of approximately one month and his visit was to help the organization in public relations and also to assist in fund raising activities.

On June 5, 1963, stated that the SNFE-Alpha 65 continues to solicit contributions from people residing in the Metropolitan New York area. The organization, according to , continues to make propaganda against the present regime in Cuba and continues to print its newspaper which is called "El Kambi". He said that the SNFE-Alpha 65 had no immediate plans for any public meeting but in the future, would hold such meetings to raise needed funds to carry out their operations.

On June 24, 1963, advised that the SNFE-Alpha 65 would, in the immediate future, initiate a campaign among Americans throughout the United States to seek financial support in order to achieve their goal of overthrowing the present Cuban Government.
Lee Harvey Oswald
Second National Front of Escambray
(SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66)

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the SNFE-Alpha 66 to unite with other exile organizations was
unsuccessful but they did reach an agreement with the
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approaches had been made by
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of the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE), but due to dis-
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Bureau of Special Services,

New York City Police Department, on November 12, 1963, advised
that the SNFE-Alpha 66 had only held two meetings in New York
during the past several months. He stated that the SNFE-Alpha
66 held a meeting in New York during May, 1963, and the last
meeting was held on November 10, 1963, at the Palm Garden, New
York City. He stated that the meeting of November 10, 1963,
was of a social nature but several individuals made short
political speeches and money was solicited from those in
attendance for the operational expenses of SNFE-Alpha 66. He
stated that the New York City Police Department had estimated
that approximately 700 people attended this last meeting and
that it was a financial success.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

V.

CRIMINAL NO. 11 40

RAUL LA ROSA, SYLVERIO RODRIGUEZ, ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, ANDRES NAZARIO SARGEN

SUBSTITUTED INFORMATION

The United States Attorney, through the Assistant United States Attorney, charges that:

ONE COUNT

From on or about the 1st day of August, 1969, until on or about the 31st day of December, 1969, RAUL LA ROSA, SYLVERIO RODRIGUEZ, ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, and ANDRES NAZARIO SARGEN, the co-defendants herein, each at various times within the above period, knowing that Enrique E. Rodriguez was engaged in the business of dealing in firearms at 248 Laurel Street, in the City of Hartford, without having been licensed to do so under the provisions of Chapter 44, Title 18, United States Code, in violation of Sections 922(a)(1) and 924(a), Title 18, United States Code, did knowingly and willfully relieve, receive, comfort, and assist the said Enrique E. Rodriguez in order to hinder and prevent his apprehension for trial and punishment; that is to say, each of these co-defendants aided in the disposal and shipment of at least two dozen automatic M-16 rifles sold by Enrique E. Rodriguez at the aforesaid address in Hartford, Connecticut, all in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3.

STEWART H. JONES
United States Attorney

F. MAC BUCKLEY
Assistant United States Attorney
20 July 1974

Clerk of the U.S. District Court
915 Lafayette Blvd.
Hartford, Ct. 06603

Dear Mr. Clerk:

Is your office in possession of the Federal Court case of: U. S. of A. vs Andrea Nazario-Sargent? This case may have been tried before Judge N.X. Joseph Blumenfeld in 1971.

If you have record of this case, please advise as to the cost of a photocopy of the indictment.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten Notes]

case tried aft May 71 +
ref Nov-71
ref: St. Pete Times Magazine
14 Nov 1971
cert: "Alpha 66."
July 31, 1974

Mr. Gordon W. Winslow
1400 N. W. 10th Avenue
Apartment 15-G
Miami, Florida 33136

Dear Mr. Winslow:

Re: USA vs Andres Nazario Sargen
Criminal No. H-40

Please be advised that the statutory fee re copies of documents from our files is fifty cents per page and the search fee is two dollars.

Upon receipt of your check made payable to Clerk, U. S. District Court in the amount of $2.50 we will forward a copy of the indictment as requested in your letter of July 20th.

Very truly yours,

Sylvestor A. Markowski, Clerk

Deputy clerk

Sent 2.50 12 Aug 74
Habana 1 de Octubre de 1974

PASE ESPECIAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE SEGURIDAD DEL ESTADO

Al Sgto. Luis Ramirez

Para efectuar unas investigaciones en la Prov de Oriente de orden del Buró Central. Se ruega a cualquier compañero que pueda prestarle su cooperación para el buen funcionamiento de nuestro Departamento, lo realicen.

Se extiende sin fecha definida.

"SOMOS MARXISTAS-LENINISTA"

[Signature]

Jefe del Departamento
Desde hace algún tiempo Alpha 66 venía haciendo transmisiones radiales para Cuba con el objeto de orientar al pueblo para la batalla final. En el día 3 de Junio de 1980 comenzamos a trasmitir por una potente planta a través de ella anunciamos para la Isla Isla el PLAN MAXIMO GOMEZ. Instamos como lo hizo el generalísimo en su lucha contra España, a quemar y sabotear toda la economía del sistema comunista, como paso previo a otra fase que fuera produciéndose con la paralización total del régimen.

Incendio en la Fábrica de fósforo del Cerro.
Quemado el almacén de la papelera de Mantilla.
Destruído por el fuego la Ronera de la Habana Club.
Puego en las oficinas de la Terminal del Ferrocarril.
Varios incendios en la Terminal de Omnibus.
Destructión de varias casas de curar tabaco en Manicaragia por incendio.
Descarrilamiento de un tren de carga en Aguada de Pasajeros.
Incendio en los campos de caña y aroceras de Bauta.
Alquizar, varios incendios.
Colocación de una Banderola de Alpha 66 en el Busto de José Martí Cienfuegos.
Letreros engomados con consignas del Plan Maximo Gómez, Cienfuegos.
Ruptura de dos conductores de azúcar a granel en la zona de Cienfuegos.
Quemadass varias casas en Santiago de Cuba.
Incendio de 11 omnibus en Santiago de Cuba, en distintas calles.
Varios incendios en Regla.
Destrucción de equipos de recogidas de arrar en la zona de Cienfuegos.
Destrucción de varios campos de caña en Aguada y Quemado de Guines.
Destrucción del Almavén de suministro a la Secundaria Básica Ceiba lo liquidación física del Oficial de Seguridad Roberto Campos Fernández, Marianao.
Distribución de proclamas alrededor del Ten Cents de Callau.
Las proclamas decían: Cubana lucha por tu pueblo, la patria te necesita.
Quemados varios campos de caña en Crucés y almacenes.
En Zulueta, las Villas, amarraron a los Jurados y de truyeron campos de caña.
En Nueva Gerona, Isla de Pinos, quemaron el Centro Comercial "13 de Marzo".
Candela en la fábrica de plástico, barrio Pueblo Nuevo, en Matanzas.
Puego en distintos lugares de Jaruco y Central Hershey.
Un coctel Mototov fue lanzado contra la reunión del Congreso Comunista.

Por supuesto que esto sólo es una lista parcial, según recopilación nuestra. Existen cientos mas. En la medida que lo sepamos lo daremos a conocer.

Sentimos orgullo de dar esta información y de la participación directa de la Organización Alpha 66 desde el Exilio. Si recibes algún informe que no esté conteniendo en esta lista por favor comuníquenlo para comunicarlo a la opinión pública.

Al Plan Maximo Gomez es una creación de Alpha 66 y en si esta estimulando al pueblo de Cuba a tomar participación. Este es un instrumento de lucha del pueblo cubano y de todos los cubanos que quieren sumarse en la colaboración.
4 May 1981

Dear Gordon,

When you ask for FOI on Fernández, who is a “Comandante” of Alpha 66, ask for information concerning the informant or informants that led to his arrest on 16 January 1981 by FBI, Customs and Coast Guard.

Fernández had your address & phone number, although he doesn’t speak English. He told me to tell you he is very grateful, as he wants it uncovered, if there was cooperation with the authorities from; Andres Nafarion Sagen, Humberto Perez, Ramon Cala, Luis Yanez and a so called “Panchito”.

Thanks buddy —
Lake Butler O’bound,

Tony

Yo, Florencio Fernandez Gonzalez, nacido diciembre 17, 1943, aqui autorizo a cualquier agencia del gobierno que entreguen cualquier documentos bajo el titulo 5 U.S.C. 552, Ley de Libertad de Informacion, y titulo 5 U.S.C. 552a, Ley de Privacidad, perteneciente a mi o cualquier documentos que contengan mi nombre a Gordon Winslow.

Florencio Fernandez Gonzalez

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of May, 1981
State of Florida
County of Dade

[Signature]
Notary Public