



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Parole Commission

K.C.I. Bank Building
8800 N.W. 112th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64153

July 22, 1980

Mr. Ignacio Novo-Sampol
00128-106
Post Office Box 1000
Terre Haute, Indiana 47808

Dear Mr. Novo-Sampol:

On October 25, 1979, the Commission responded to your Privacy Act request. In this response the Commission referred some F.B.I documents to that agency for their determination in the release of this information.

On this date the F.B.I. has authorized the release of these documents. Enclosed please find a copy of a letter dated July 16, 1979 with attachments.

This release fulfills your August 7, 1979 request under the Privacy Act.

Sincerely,

JUDITH K. LASLEY
Legal Technician

JKL:mjw

Enclosure



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

July 16, 1979

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

IGNACIO NOVO SAMPOL,
REGISTRATION NUMBER 00128-106,
FBI NUMBER 92 257 G

By letter dated June 15, 1979, Mr. R. T. Mulcrone, U.S. Parole Commissioner for the North Central United States, requested pertinent information within the possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding Ignacio Novo Sampol, currently an inmate serving a sentence at the U.S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, because of convictions stemming from his involvement in the murder of Orlando Letelier, former Chilean Ambassador to the U.S., who was killed when a bomb exploded under his car in Washington, D.C., on September 21, 1976.

In December, 1964, Ignacio Roberto Novo Sampol, date of birth June 7, 1938, at Havana, Cuba, was arrested immediately after the launching of a bazooka missile against the United Nations Building in Washington, D.C., from the shore of the East River. At that time Novo's anti-Castro, anti-communist activities, primarily with his brother, Guillermo Novo Sampol, on behalf of a Cuban exile group known as the Cuban Nationalist Movement (CNM), became apparent. The arrest was executed by the New York City Police Department, who was later forced to withdraw charges against Novo because they

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g.w.y.c.

not immediately turned in Dec-24

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Disclosed to inmate 7/31/79



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had not correctly administered legal warnings required by the U.S. Supreme Court prior to interrogation.

On June 29, 1967, Ignacio Novo and his brother, Guillermo, were arrested by the Jersey City, New Jersey, Police Department for illegal possession of explosive materials and devices in violation of New Jersey law. The explosives, consisting of three blocks of explosive materials, three blasting caps, and two 18 inch lengths of primer cord, were found at 773 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, a location utilized by the Novo brothers as a shoe store. The above address was located in a densely populated commercial/residential section of the city where accidental detonation of those explosives could have resulted in loss of life. On February 14, 1968, Ignacio Novo Sampol, along with his brother, Guillermo, pleaded guilty to the charges and on April 5, 1968, was sentenced to one to three years imprisonment in the New Jersey State Prison, which sentence was suspended in lieu of two years' probation. In addition, Ignacio Novo was fined \$250. *Explosivos Enmascarados por Orlando Rosal, por parte de*

On December 17, 1967, an article appeared in the "El Nacionalista", organ of the CNM, stating that the CNM was planning a meeting in early January, 1968, and that matters to be discussed at that meeting would be unity among the Cuban exile groups. According to the article, plans would be made at the meeting to increase the war against communism; there would be a new structure, and there would be a complete change in the structure of CNM in order to make the exiles more radical. The article further commented that the new leaders would mobilize the Cuban colony into a fighting front to carry out activities which would begin the war against the Cuban Regime in Havana, Cuba. Among the leaders of the CNM to be present at the meeting was Ignacio Novo Sampol. *Morales Garcia, 7 entegados por Kille y Fobla*

On July 18, 1968, an article entitled "Cuban Exile Here Explains Bombings" appeared on page 18 of the late city edition of the New York Times. The article reported an earlier radio interview with Ignacio Novo Sampol that had been aired on WNEW Radio in which Novo discussed and defended bombings of tourist agencies of governments doing business with Cuba.

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Novo stated the bombings were intended "to hurt them where they feel it most." He further stated, "The next phase, which will be the political execution of representatives of the Cuban Government outside of Cuba".

On July 19, 1968, Ignacio Novo Sampol made a statement to a local Spanish newspaper in New York, New York, in which he stated that anti-Castro Cubans were responsible for recent bombings in the New York area. Ignacio Novo in this statement said that Cuban exiles were disgusted with the policy towards Cuba and that the Cuban exiles' disappointment was shown by their actions.

A New York source of the FBI advised in the late summer of 1968 that Ignacio Novo Sampol stated that actions of the CNM would soon enter into a phase which Ignacio Novo described as the assassination of representatives of countries who maintained commercial relations with Cuba.

In September, 1968, Ignacio Novo Sampol was publicly identified as a Secretary General of the CNM in the New Jersey/New York area.

In the fall of 1968, a reliable source of the FBI advised that the CNM evaluated carefully the possibility of launching explosive attacks on the Cuban Pavilion of Expo 67 and the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa, Canada. The source advised that one of the members evaluating the above mentioned possibility for the CNM was Ignacio Novo Sampol. ?

In April and May, 1969, reliable sources of the FBI reported Ignacio Novo's involvement in CNM discussions of possible attacks on Cuban ships at anchor, St. Johns, Nova Scotia, Canada.

In March, 1974, a prominent anti-Castro Cuban exile, Jose E. De La Torriente, age 70, was murdered in Miami, Florida. On May 7, 1974, Juan Roberto Domeq Rodriguez provided the following information to the Homicide Unit of Dade County Public Safety Office and the FBI: *Exile Brigadier (Buzamen y Brujero)*

Domeq advised that on March 10, 1974, a short time before Torriente was killed, Ignacio Novo Sampol offered

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him (Domeq) \$5,000 to kill De La Torriente in Miami. This offer was made at the CNM Headquarters in New Jersey.

In March, 1976, a reliable source of the FBI advised that Ignacio Novo Sampol was one of those involved in the killing of Jose De La Torriente.

On October 23, 1978, Ricardo Morales Navarrete provided Miami Police Department officials and Florida state attorneys with the following information: *EL MONDO*

Morales stated that he had received information from Orlando Bosch that the Novo brothers were directly involved in the homicide of Jose De La Torriente.

In February, 1975, a reliable source of the FBI advised that Ignacio Novo Sampol and his brother, Guillermo, were looking for another prominent anti-Castro Cuban, Ricardo Morales Navarrete, to assassinate him since they felt Morales was directly involved in turning over to authorities Dr. Orlando Bosch, another prominent anti-Castro Cuban exile, long thought to have been involved in violent activities on behalf of the radical element's Cuban exile movement.

In mid-summer, 1975, another reliable source of the FBI advised that Ignacio Novo Sampol along with his brother, Guillermo, was involved in the bombing of the Mexican Mission to the United Nations in New York on May 26, 1975.

On October 31, 1975, Rolando Masferrer Rojas, the editor and publisher of a Cuban newspaper in Miami, Florida, and one considered to be a prominent Cuban exile, was killed when an explosion equivalent to six sticks of dynamite detonated under his car as he attempted to start it. A report of the Organized Crime Bureau, Dade County, Miami, Florida, shows that several months prior to his murder, Masferrer contacted an officer of that department and advised that he had been accosted in the parking lot behind his newspaper office by Ignacio Novo Sampol, who was carrying a gun under his shirt. Masferrer also advised that Novo failed to recognize him right away, giving Masferrer an opportunity to reach for his own gun, at which time Ignacio

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Novo Sampol became extremely nervous and told Masferrer he was there to talk to him; however, Masferrer pointed out to the officers in the Dade County Police Department that in order to get where Novo was in the parking lot, Novo would have had to jump a fence. This caused Masferrer to believe that Ignacio Novo had planned to kill him that night.

In the late fall of 1975, a reliable source of the FBI advised that the Cuban nationalists, including Ignacio Novo Sampol, expressed intentions to continue with bombings; but they felt the bombings should be restricted to consulates and other diplomatic establishments doing business with the Castro government of Cuba.

On April 30, 1976, a vehicle belonging to Emilio Milan, a highly respected anti-Castro Cuban exile leader and news director for a Spanish language radio station in Miami, Florida, was destroyed by an explosion. On that evening, Milan departed the radio station and entered his locked car parked in the radio station's parking lot. Immediately upon activating the ignition, the explosion took place resulting in serious injury to Milan, including the subsequent loss of both legs.

Shortly after the Milan bombing, a reliable source of the FBI advised that one of those responsible was Ignacio Novo Sampol, who was present in Miami at the time of the bombing.

In the late spring of 1976, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past to the FBI advised that Ignacio Novo Sampol and his brother, Guillermo, had recently been in Miami discussing with other CNM members the feasibility of attacking a Russian ship or a Cuban fishing boat. On September 16, 1976, a Russian ship named "The Ivan Shepetkov", berth at Pier 64, Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, was damaged as a result of detonation of a bomb placed by a swimmer below the waterline. Shortly afterward, the source of the FBI began to report information implicating Ignacio Novo Sampol and CNM in the bombing.

On April 19, 1978, Michael Vernon Townley, the American citizen working for the National Directorate of

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Intelligence for Chile, admitted his participation along with the CNM in the killing of former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier. Townley furnished voluminous information regarding both his own involvement and the involvement of the CNM. His later testimony was instrumental in convicting Guillermo Novo Sampol, Alvin Ross Diaz, and Ignacio Novo Sampol for their participation in the Letelier murder. During testimony furnished April 19, 1973, Townley provided the following information:

On or about September 10, 1976, he had lunch in the "Estrella" Restaurant in Union City, New Jersey, with CNM members Guillermo Novo Sampol and Jose Dionisio Suarez Esquivel. Townley requested assistance of the CNM to carry out a mission in the U.S. on behalf of the National Directorate of Intelligence, the Chilean Secret Intelligence Service. He was put off for several days by Guillermo Novo Sampol, and the latter individual informed him that "they", referring to CNM, were engaged in some other operation which required his immediate attention.

During the period September 9, 1976, through September 14, 1976, he visited Guillermo Novo Sampol at a Ford Motor Company dealership, located in New Jersey, where the latter was employed. Suarez Esquivel was also employed at the same dealership in the used car lot. In conversations with Novo Sampol and Suarez, they advised that they were deeply committed to another activity and were awaiting the termination of the project. He gained the definite impression during contacts with Novo Sampol and Suarez Esquivel that they were uneasy over their participation in the unidentified project.

He was subsequently driven from New Jersey to the Washington, D.C. area on or about September 15, 1976, by CNM member Virgilio Paz in the latter's Volvo automobile. During the trip in the early morning hours, believed to be September 15, 1976, a news flash was broadcast over Paz's automobile radio, indicating that there had been an explosion of a Soviet ship named "Shepetkov" in Newark Harbor. Paz was elated over the news broadcast, and he "squirmed around" with joy over hearing the news of the ship "Shepetkov"

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bombing. Paz mentioned to him that the group known as "Omega-7", together with the CNM, had carried out the "Shepetkov" bombing.

At approximately 9:40 a.m., September 21, 1976, a bomb attached to a 1975 Chevelle under the driver's seat, owned and driven by Orlando Letelier, former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, exploded as the car entered Sheridan Circle, N.W., at Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C., killing Letelier and a 25 year old female business associate, Ronnie Moffitt, who was riding in the right front seat of the car. Moffitt's husband, Michael P. Moffitt, a 26 year old male and business associate of Letelier, riding in the back seat received superficial wounds.

On October 22, 1976, Ignacio Novo Sampol was interviewed in Miami, Florida, by Agents of the Miami FBI Office. During the interview, Ignacio Novo Sampol stated he was one of the founders of the CNM in October, 1959, and at that time held the position of national coordinator. Ignacio Novo Sampol denied during the interview any knowledge of the bombing of the Russian ship in Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, or the bombing murder of former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier.

In November, 1976, Ignacio Novo Sampol was interviewed by Mr. Emile Fallaux, Dutch journalist. This interview, in which Novo talked freely of the terrorist tactics employed by the CNM in their continuing fight against the Communist Regime of Cuba, was aired on Dutch television in December, 1976.

During the interview, Ignacio Novo stated on videotape that the CNM has blown up ships, Cuban property, and Cuban trade missions. In addition, Novo also stated during the interview that "car bombs seem to be quite in vogue." Novo also stated that primarily plastic explosives C3 or C4 are used in the manufacture of the bombs. FBI investigation, substantiated by a later testimony in the Letelier murder case, showed clearly that Orlando Letelier died as a result of a bomb being placed under his car which consisted primarily of C4.

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The Washington Field Office of the FBI is presently in possession of a videotape of the above described interview of Ignacio Novo Sampol by Dutch journalist Emile Fallaux. This tape will be made available for review by the U.S. Parole Commission if requested.

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On May 9, 1977, Mr. Ricardo Cañete, a source of the FBI in the New York area who later testified at the Letelier murder trial, advised the FBI that Ignacio Novo Sampol advised him on the evening of May 5, 1977, in Union City, New Jersey, that if Guillermo Novo Sampol was sent to jail as a result of the FBI investigation of the assassination of Orlando Letelier, war would be declared on those investigating the case, from Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) Eugene M. Propper to Robert Fisk, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, to United States Attorney General Griffin Bell. Cañete continued that Ignacio Novo Sampol advised him that he, in league with others, were compiling a "hit list" of persons to be assassinated if his brother, Guillermo, was indicted in the Letelier killing. Cañete advised that those on the list included Propper, Fisk, and Bell.

During the summer of 1977, Mr. Cañete was asked by Ignacio Novo Sampol to make false identification papers to include birth certificates, driver's licenses, and armed forces discharge papers so that if things became too hot he could escape to South America. Ignacio Novo Sampol also asked Cañete in May, 1977, for U.S. blank passports and other passports which could be altered for use by the CNM.

inverted
On June 25, 1977, Ignacio Novo Sampol advised Ricardo Cañete that he wanted Cañete to come back and rejoin the CNM. Novo during this meeting told Cañete that if Cañete did rejoin "we have a special team to blow the head off anyone who talks, and their family, too."

inverted
Novo related to Cañete that he has entered into a religion known as Lucumei (old Yoruba religion), which is the same religion as Cañete's. Novo told Cañete that he spoke to his "Godmother" recently since there was "an FBI Agent he wanted to get violent with," but the Godmother

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Incorrecto
talked him out of it. Novo did not tell Cañete the identity of this FBI Agent.

Cañete continued to provide information to the FBI on a confidential basis until January, 1979.

Cierto
Cierto
No cierto
On March 18, 1978, Ignacio Novo Sampol telephonically contacted the Special Agent handling the Letelier case in the New York Office, Special Agent Larry E. Wack. Novo stated that he was tired of the case agent "harassing" his mother and former wife and children, then residing in Queens, New York. Novo continued to Special Agent Wack that specifically this harassment involved continuous contacts with his relatives in order to locate his brother, Guillermo, who was then a federal fugitive. Ignacio Novo Sampol stated to Special Agent Wack that the harassment would have to stop or something would be done. When asked specifically if he was making threats, Novo stated that if the harassment did not cease, he would "go public" and tell the press, mentioning Special Agent Wack's name. Novo during the telephone conversation was advised by Special Agent Wack that the FBI would not tolerate any threats, either direct or implied, against any of its Agents and their families.

No pre cierto
On the evening of January 23, 1979, Mr. Ricardo Cañete advised that his father, then residing in New York, New York, received a phone call on the afternoon of January 22, 1979, from Ignacio Novo Sampol. According to Cañete, Novo told his father that the father should consider talking his son out of testifying against the Novo's at the Letelier murder trial. Ignacio Novo Sampol told Cañete's father he understood that Cañete was in good health and added that he hoped Cañete's father would continue good health.

During the Letelier trial in January and February, 1979, at the U.S. District Courthouse in Washington, D.C., defendant Ignacio Novo Sampol granted an interview with Dutch journalist Jan Joost Teunissen. During the interview,

*Deposito que fue
en el 6 de febrero
y mandaron a follow*

*To take de
notar a la
mae de Cañete*

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with the Dutch journalist, which was taped by the journalist, with Novo's permission, Ignacio Novo admitted that he had met Michael V. Townley in 1975 in the United States. Novo, by making that statement, virtually conceded he had perjured himself before the Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D.C., when he stated before that body he had had no contact or knowledge of anyone from the country of Chile.

The interview of Ignacio Novo Sampol was aired on WETA Radio in Washington, D.C., at 5:00 p.m., Saturday, January 3, 1979. A transcription of the tape of the interview of Ignacio Novo by the Dutch journalist, which has been certified correct, is attached hereto:

*Tape taken in
interview
to my in [illegible]
Amateur*

TRANSLATION OF THE TRANSCRIPTION OF THE SPANISH PORTION OF A
TAPE - ^{Phillips}~~Phillips~~ tape cassette from 0 to 251

[...DUTCH...]

[Voice] In the first place . . . [garbled]

[another voice] It is not going to be in English...

[First voice] Yes, but since I will immediately translate
it into Dutch . . . when you speak slowly the easiest way
for me would be to do it in Spanish.

Q. Now then, first of all Mr. Novo, could you explain to me
precisely what is the Cuban Nationalist Movement?

A. The Cuban Nationalist Movement, as its name shows, is a
nationalist organization which is against and diametrically
opposed to the Marxist regime which is tyrannizing Cuba.

[...DUTCH...]

A. We have been organized since 1959 and we prepare... we
have, for example, study circles, we publish a newspaper,
and we try to train Cuban youth in exile in the fields of
political science, political economy, in order to prepare
the people who, in the future, given other circumstances,
could occupy key positions in Cuba.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. How are you connected to this Movement? Do you hold any
position in the Movement?

A. yes. I was one of the founding members in 1959 and, presently, I am the general coordinator.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. Well, the Letelier case is now taking place, here in Washington and, well, several weeks have gone by. What is your opinion of this trial? Because, well, only three people are sitting here on the accused's bench ~~your~~ brother and Mr. Alvin Ross who is also a member of that Movement.

Ciervo

A. Yes, it is becoming more and more evident each day in the Court that this is a plot by certain sectors of the American Government, first of all against the Government of Chile, and second against the Cuban Nationalist Movement to try to blame us for this murder and, in that way, to try to produce the fall of the Chilean Government and the elimination of the belligerent elements in the Cuban exile community. This by order, not by order, but by a petition of Fidel Castro, who has requested that.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. And what is your opinion, let's say, regarding the charges that here in this Court have been brought against the three of you?

A. Yes, it can be seen by the testimony of all government witnesses, that the charges are absolutely false. Up to now, there has not been an iota of evidence. I do not believe that there could be the slightest doubt in the minds of any of the jurors that we are innocent of this accusation.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. And what is your opinion of Mr. Townley, who has also testified here at length?

True { A. It is evident that Mr. Townley, primarily because of his testimony, plus other information that has reached us but that could not be presented in Court because the Judge has rejected it, is an international criminal who has agreed to work for several intelligence agencies, among them the American CIA which, according to our information, was the one that put him to work with the Chilean DINA in, I believe, the year 1973.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. But, perhaps not you, but your brother and Alvin Ross knew Mr. Townley?

True { A. No, I also knew him. I met Townley in 1975. He was coming from a trip to Europe. He told me that he was an official, it was the first time I saw him, that he was an official in the Chilean government and that he had gone to Ireland to take some photographs of a British concentration camp, near Belfast, where they were keeping Irish political prisoners from the I.R.A. in sub-human conditions and that he was able to obtain 35 photographs of that camp that looked like one of the camps the Nazis had during World War II, and that later those pictures were published in European and Latin American newspapers, which in turn caused Great Britain to drop charges they had against the Chilean Government on violations of human rights . . . because they were able to prove that Great Britain was violating human rights.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. When was that exactly, in 1975, that you met Townley, and where did the meeting take place?

A. I was working in a Ford automobile agency in Miami. He came with a friend of mine, Virgilio Paz. Afterwards...

Q. When was that? Approximately...

A. I believe it was at the end of the Summer of 75.

[...DUTCH...]

A. Later, in 1976, on the 21st of September, he called me at my office, a Buick automobile agency in Miami, Sheeham Buick, at about... it must have been eleven or eleven thirty in the morning. He told me that he was just passing through Miami, that he had no money, that he needed transportation; I, then, invited him to lunch that day. We went to lunch at around 12:30 that afternoon...

Q. And that was on the 21st of September of 76?

A. Yes, yes. After lunch he told me that he had to turn in a car that he had rented. I then told him that I worked until 9:00 at night, but that after that time I would be glad to take him to the airport and that whatever money I had he could have some. I believe I had around 30 dollars; I gave him ten or fifteen, I think. I took him to the airport with another person. He spoke to a man...

At the Counter

[...DUTCH...]

[TAPE INTERRUPTED]

[Voice] TEST, TEST.

Q. This first time that you met Townley, at the end of the summer of 75, had he asked you something special, or was it a simple meeting?

A. No. He was passing through Miami, on his way to Chile, he told me. As I told you before, he was introduced to me by Virgilio Paz whom I knew from the Movement in New Jersey, and who corroborated what my brother had told me, that Townley had arrived as an emissary from the Chilean Government, showing interest regarding the exchange of Cuban prisoners for Chilean prisoners.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. Well then, you knew Townley a little. What do you think of his actions here in Court now? He is not exactly acting like a friend of all of you.

A. Well, the two occasions. The first time I believe did not last even five minutes. The second time, we had lunch together, it took maybe a little more than half an hour, and then that night I took him to the airport, maybe another hour. Those are the only times I have personally been with him. Now then, as I just said, after these times, later, I heard rumors in Miami, from persons who had been in the CIA, that they knew him before I met him; that they knew him as CIA. One of them even, went to him to get papers to travel illegally, I believe Dominican documents.

Q. But, what is your opinion of him, now, as a person? The way he is acting, well, he more or less is making all of you guilty.

A. Well, he has tried. but I don't believe he has succeeded. My attitude towards him must be today... I don't hate anyone... must be one of contempt; he is a contemptible individual.

So be careful
Carmen Andres Wilson

True

(
[...DUTCH...]

Q. Well, and in the past, as the Nationalist Cuban Movement, did you have good contacts with the Chilean government?

True {
A. No, not good contacts. We have had contacts with Chilean diplomats: the Ambassador in Washington, the Chilean Ambassador to the United Nations, the Chilean Consul in New York, in relation to the exchange of prisoners and in relation to mutual publications and mutual information against Marxism; that is to say, whenever we could we gave them information on what was being published about Chile here in this country and they, in turn, gave us information on what was being published about Cuba in Chile.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. Then, what you mean is that you, Chileans and Cubans, had more or less the same enemy?

A. Yes, yes, basically and essentially. Our relations with them never were at the level of the members of the government, that is the Government Junta, the military men in power. It was only with those diplomats which I have mentioned.

Q. Well, a last question. What is your opinion about all the stories, what can be read in the European and American press, which says that DINA has used bombs and violence and that Cubans have also participated in those actions?

True {
A. As far as it concerns the Cuban Nationalist Movement, we have never worked with the DINA and we have never participated in an act of violence with the DINA. We have never had any relations or contacts with the DINA. We found out that this fellow Townley was with the DINA when he was brought to this country and he said so.

(
[...DUTCH...]

Q. Then this means that when Townley introduced himself as a government official, he did not say that he worked for a secret agency?

True
A. No. The impression he gave me, or the way in which he expressed himself, led me to believe that he worked in something to do with public relations.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. Well, one last thing, do you want to add anything? Do you want to say something to the Dutch people? You can do so now.

A. First of all. A warm hello and I hope, in a not too distant future, to be able to visit that beautiful country.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. You are optimistic about that possibility of some day, some day being able to go to Holland? Or do you think...

A. Absolutely. My wife is crazy for me to take her to Europe and for both of us to take, say a month, and travel from Portugal to at least Germany, including Holland, Belgium, France, Italy...

[...DUTCH...]

Q. Then, this means that you are also optimistic that at the end of this trial you are not, let's say, going to a prison but that you will be free?

A. Oh yes, absolutely. We are going to be exonerated and found not guilty.

[...DUTCH...]

Q. That is, as far as you personally are concerned?

A. As far as the three of us.

[...DUTCH...]

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

I hereby certify that the above translation bearing LS No. 100-100-100 was prepared by the Division of Language Services of the Department of State and that it is a correct translation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated: . . .

2/4/79

Anthony D. Sierra
Anthony D. Sierra
Chief, Translating Branch

IGNACIO NOVO SAMPOL

On February 14, 1979, the jury hearing of the Letelier murder case in U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., returned a verdict against Ignacio Novo Sampol of guilty of all charges.

Muerto ya

On March 23, 1979, U.S. District Court Judge Barrington Parker sentenced Ignacio Novo Sampol the maximum sentence of five years on each of two counts of false declaration to the Grand Jury, which sentences were to run concurrently. Judge Parker imposed the maximum sentence of three years for one count violation of misprisonment, which was to run consecutively with the previous two counts of false declaration. Judge Parker instructed that Ignacio Novo Sampol was to serve the term of imprisonment in a maximum security prison.

TOTAL 8 yrs.

At the present time, Ignacio Novo Sampol is currently serving his sentence at the U.S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

"EL CULO del Mundo"