



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Miami, Florida

105-8280

July 13, 1965

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DECLASSIFICATION AND/OR,  
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SECRET

8/8/94  
#20326  
Classified by ~~SP8 MACIGAT (JFK)~~  
Declassify on: ~~DAOR~~ ~~12/85~~  
~~MULTIPLE SOURCES~~  
~~12/85~~

RE: CUBAN REPRESENTATION IN EXILE (RECE);  
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA;  
NEUTRALITY MATTERS.

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/USP  
ON 4-16-98 (JFK)

MM T-1, another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, on June 17, 1965, advised information had been received from a Cuban refugee with contacts among Cuban exile activists, and this refugee's previous reporting has proved to be fairly reliable. The information from this source is as follows: (S)(X)(U)

On June 11, 1965, a Cuban exile, proficient in demolition and the use of explosives, gave instructions in these subjects to three Cubans about to be infiltrated into Havana, Cuba, under the auspices of the Cuban Representation in Exile (RECE) (S)(X)(U)

In connection with this instruction, Jorge Mas Canosa, an official of RECE, residing in Miami, proposed to the demolition expert that he travel to Spain, Mexico, and other Latin American countries at RECE's expense and place bombs in Communist installations such as embassies and information service libraries. Mas said that in May, 1965, one of RECE's agents had placed a bomb in the Soviet Library in Mexico City, which bomb exploded and caused a furor. On this agent's return to Miami, he was not bothered by U. S. authorities, although his activities were common (S)(X)(U)

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CIA INFO CLASSIFIED PER  
ITS 7/5/84 LTR.  
9803 AND 9804 #21,326 4/29/97

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
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SEE REVERSE  
SIDE FOR  
CLASSIFICATION  
ACTION

105-8280-31

SEARCHED

~~SECRET~~

NARA *gm*DATE *4/28/05*~~SECRET~~

RE: CUBAN REPRESENTATION IN EXILE (RECE).

knowledge in exile circles. Mas interpreted this to mean U. S. tacit approval to the operation. ~~(S)~~ (U)

It is noted that "The Miami Herald," a daily newspaper published in Miami, Florida, on May 22, 1965, reported that two homemade bombs were thrown into a building occupied by the Mexican-Russian Cultural Relations Institute in Mexico City on May 21, 1965. Mexican police said they found a Cuban flag at the scene. Aldo Rosado Tuero, General Coordinator for Movimiento Nacionalista Cristiano (MNC), claimed that five commandos from his group in Mexico City did the bombing.

"The Miami Herald," on July 11, 1965, contained an article stating two Mexicans were in jail in Mexico City as accomplices of a Cuban-American in a Miami based plot to bomb leftist installations throughout Latin America.

The police said that Manuel de la Isla Paulin, Daniel Ituarte, and Henry Agueros Garces are members of a group which is affiliated with the Miami Cuban refugee National Christian Movement. De la Isla admitted taking part with Agueros in the May, 1965, attack on the Mexican-Russian Cultural Relations Institute in Mexico City.

MM T-1, on July 2, 1965, stated that a Cuban refugee who was associated with Cuban activists in Miami, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that Luis Posada Carriles, on June 25, 1965, said that Jorge Mas Canosa paid him \$5,000.00 to cover the expenses of a demolition operation in Mexico. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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CLASSIFIED PER CIA'S  
7/5/92  
9803 JAD/gel #211,326  
4/29/93

NARA *gm*

DATE *4/28/05*

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RE: CUBAN REPRESENTATION IN EXILE (RECE).

Posada said he was planning to place limpet mines on either a Cuban or Soviet vessel in the harbor of Veracruz, Mexico, and had 100 pounds of C-4 explosives and detonators. ~~Posada~~ said he was preparing certain papers to show he is a Puerto Rican to enable him to obtain a visa for entry into Mexico. ~~(S)~~ (U)

*LUIS* Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records, at Miami, Florida, on November 14, 1961, under INS Number A12 419 708, reflect that Luis Clemente Posada Carriles entered the United States at Miami from Cuba on April 28, 1961. He resided at 1761 S. W. 5th Street, Miami, FL. ~~Posada's~~ INS file reflected the following information:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	February 15, 1928, Cienfuegos, Cuba
Employment	Supervisor, Firestone Rubber Company.
Marital Status	Married
Wife	Concepcion Castaneda Napoles.

~~FMM~~ T-1, on September 6, 1961, stated that the Unidad Revolucionaria, an anti-Castro organization, planned to select infiltration teams from its commando group known as the Black Falcons. The teams would be given special training, and Luis Poveda Carriles was selected as one of the participants. No further background information was available concerning Poveda. ~~(S)~~ (U)

On June 23, 1964, Luis Posada, at Polk City, Florida, gave a signed statement to the FBI, stating the following:

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4/29/92

NARA *gm*DATE *4/28/05*~~SECRET~~

RE: CUBAN REPRESENTATION IN EXILE (RECE).

He was then 36 years of age, served in the U.S. Army one year, and resided at 750 N. W. 15th Street, Miami. He had joined Junta Revolucionaria Cubana, an anti-Castro organization known as JURE. About three months before, he went to Polk City, Florida, and with other JURE members, built a military training camp on property belonging to Mr. Weir Williams. After that military training courses in guerrilla warfare were given, and three groups of eight men each were trained. He explained the purpose of the training was for guerrilla warfare in Cuba, and they planned to be in Cuba by May 20, 1964, but the plan failed.

Posada continued that he had not been told they had the support of the U. S. Government, but they did believe they had U. S. Government tolerance by the very fact they had not been bothered by anyone while they conducted their military training activities.

On June 25, 1965, Weir P. Williams stated that he had not been contacted by the U. S. Government to allow these Cubans to use his property, but was led to believe it was in accord with the Government's desire. He said that the uniforms, boots and equipment appeared to be U. S. Government issue, and on one occasion the Sheriff of Polk County, Florida, told Williams he had checked with the Federal Government and verified it was operating with U. S. Government approval.

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