

Court Papers
filed in the
Luis Posada Carriles
detention case
in El Paso, Texas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
OFFICE OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE
EL PASO, TEXAS

RE: LUIS POSADA-CARRILES (A# 12 419 708)

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1746, I, Thomas H. Rice, hereby declare as follows:

1. I have been employed as a Special Agent by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for more than 19 years and I have over 13 years of experience investigating counterterrorism matters. I am currently assigned to the FBI's Miami Division. The following declaration is based on my personal knowledge and facts presented to me in my official capacity. As part of my official duties, I have reviewed evidence gathered from a variety of sources relating to the activities of Luis Posada-Carriles (POSADA-CARRILES).

2. This declaration is being submitted for the limited purpose of use during immigration proceedings involving POSADA-CARRILES. The information contained in this declaration does not constitute all of the information known by this declarant with regard to this matter.

**POSADA-CARRILES' CONNECTION TO AND
INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES**

**POSADA-CARRILES' Connection to and Involvement in the Financing of
the 1997 Cuban Bombings**

3. Beginning in April 1997 and continuing through September 1997, a series of bombings occurred in hotels and restaurants in Cuba in the cities of Havana and Varadero Beach ("the 1997 Cuban bombings"). One of the first bombs detonated on April 12, 1997, and damaged the "Ache" discotheque at the Melia Cohiba hotel. Another explosive device detonated on September 4, 1997, in a bar at the Copacabana hotel

killing an Italian tourist. That same day, three other bombs detonated, two at other Havana hotels and one at a Havana restaurant known as "La Bodegita Del Medio."

New York Times Interview of POSADA-CARRILES

4. In July 1998, the *New York Times* published several articles describing an interview of POSADA-CARRILES ("*New York Times* interview"). According to a *New York Times* article, "*A BOMBER'S TALE: Decades of Intrigue; Life in the Shadows, Trying to Bring Down Castro.*" (*Times Article I*) published on July 13, 1998, POSADA-CARRILES provided details about his life, including the fact that he moved to Venezuela in the 1960s and became chief of operations for Venezuelan intelligence. Referring to his activities while in Venezuela, POSADA-CARRILES was quoted by the *New York Times* as stating, "I persecuted them [leftist guerilla movements in Venezuela] very hard," and "[m]any, many people got killed."

5. According to a *New York Times* article, "*A BOMBER'S TALE: Taking Aim at Castro; Key Cuba Foe Claims Exiles' Backing.*" (*Times Article II*) published on July 12, 1998, POSADA-CARRILES also discussed the 1997 Cuban bombings in detail.¹ He reportedly told the *New York Times* that Raul Ernesto Cruz Leon, a Salvadoran citizen arrested by Cuban authorities in September 1997 as a suspect in the Cuban bombings, had been working for him. POSADA-CARRILES also reportedly disclosed that "maybe a dozen" other co-conspirators were still at large.

6. Further, according to *Times Article II*, POSADA-CARRILES stated that the 1997 Cuban bombings had been organized from El Salvador and Guatemala. POSADA-CARRILES reportedly indicated that the explosives used in the attacks were obtained through his contacts in El Salvador and Guatemala, and that other unidentified subordinates recruited "couriers" such as Cruz Leon to transport explosives into Cuba

¹ According to *Times Article II* and an article on or about April 17, 2005 in the *Washington Post*, POSADA-CARRILES said he granted the *New York Times* an interview in 1998 in order to generate publicity for his bombing campaign against Cuba's tourist industry and to frighten away tourists.

and detonate them at the locations of carefully selected targets. *Times Article II* indicated that, when he described his role in the 1997 Cuban bombings, POSADA-CARRILES said, "Everything is compartmentalized, I know everybody, but they don't know me."

7. *Times Article II* indicated that POSADA-CARRILES characterized the death of the Italian tourist during the 1997 Cuban bombings as a freak accident but, he declared, he had a clear conscience about the fatality, reportedly stating, "I sleep like a baby[,] and that, "[i]t is sad that someone is dead, but we can't stop." He added, "That Italian was sitting in the wrong place at the wrong time."

8. According to *Times Article II*, POSADA-CARRILES acknowledged that he possessed at least four passports, all in different names. He said he had a Salvadoran passport in the name of "Ramon Medina Rodriguez" and a Guatemalan passport in the name "Juan Jose Rivas Lopez." He also claimed to possess a United States passport, but he refused to disclose the name in it or how he had obtained the passport.

9. According to media reports and other sources identified elsewhere in this declaration, POSADA-CARRILES has used multiple aliases. For example, a *New York Times* article, "A BOMBER'S TALE: A Cuban Exile Details the 'Horrendous Matter' of a Bombing Campaign" (*Times Article III* published on July 12, 1998), also reported that POSADA-CARRILES was also known as "Bambi," Lupo," and "Solo."

Information from Confidential Source One about POSADA-CARRILES

10. In 1998, an individual identified herein as Confidential Source One ("CS-1") was interviewed by the FBI during its investigation of the 1997 Cuban bombings. CS-1, a naturalized United States citizen who was born in Cuba, went to Guatemala in 1996 in connection with employment by a United States-based entity, WRB Enterprises, Inc. ("WRB"). CS-1 went to Guatemala to set up utility companies. CS-1 reported having been introduced to two men shortly after arriving in Guatemala City in 1996. CS-1 identified the two men as Jose Francisco Alvarez ("Alvarez") and Jose Atiliano Burgos ("Burgos"). CS-1 described Alvarez as a Cuban émigré and naturalized Guatemalan

passports

aliases

citizen, and CS-1 described Burgos as a Guatemalan citizen.² Guatemalan law purportedly required that the utility company be divided into three separate companies: one for transmission, one for power generation, and one for billing.³ CS-1, Alvarez, and Burgos each assumed separate operational control over one of the three companies.

11. CS-1 stated that, at some point, Alvarez began describing plots of Cuban exiles against Fidel Castro and the Cuban government. For example, Alvarez told CS-1 that, in late 1996, certain prominent Cuban exiles were planning to travel to Guatemala City to assassinate Castro while he was visiting that city.

12. CS-1 stated that, in March 1997, Alvarez and Burgos introduced CS-1 to POSADA-CARRILES. During their initial meeting, POSADA-CARRILES told CS-1 that he was a Venezuelan citizen and that he had once held the position of chief of "DISIP," the Venezuelan security service.

13. CS-1 described being introduced, through an intermediary, to an individual named Pastor Heydra during a subsequent business trip to Venezuela. CS-1 indicated that Heydra was, at that time, a member of the Venezuelan Congress. CS-1 reportedly asked Congressman Heydra about the activities of POSADA-CARRILES in Venezuela. Congressman Heydra told CS-1 that POSADA-CARRILES had previously held the position of chief of the DISIP. Congressman Heydra opined that POSADA-CARRILES is a "very dangerous individual" who, while with the DISIP, was reputed to have tortured and killed an indeterminate number of individuals who were accused of being members of leftist revolutionary movements in Venezuela.

² This declaration also describes an FBI interview of an employee of WRB, who is identified herein as Confidential Source Three ("CS-3"). The FBI interview occurred in CS-3's office in September 1998. CS-3 reported having been informed by Malcolm Harris, a WRB vice president, that CS-1 had told him (Harris) that Alvarez and Burgos lacked technical backgrounds and were hired by CS-1 solely for their local "contacts."

³ This information was provided by CS-3 in the FBI interview in September 1998.

14. CS-1 told the FBI about opening a new office in Guatemala City from which CS-1, Alvarez, and Burgos continued the utility business. CS-1 said that POSADA-CARRILES visited the office to meet with Alvarez and Burgos during August 1997. Based upon the information CS-1 learned while in Venezuela concerning POSADA-CARRILES, CS-1 began to suspect that POSADA-CARRILES was planning illicit activities. CS-1 told an individual described herein as Confidential Source Two ("CS-2") to report to CS-1 all visitors to the office and to monitor all telephone calls. CS-1 stated that POSADA-CARRILES repeatedly visited the office. According to CS-1, CS-2 described POSADA-CARRILES as "the man that spoke funny," and stated that POSADA-CARRILES, Alvarez, and Burgos had made multiple telephone calls to Venezuela, Mexico, and New Jersey.

15. As a result of CS-1's increasing concerns about the activities of Alvarez, Burgos, and POSADA-CARRILES, CS-1 concealed a transmitter in that portion of the company's office occupied by Burgos in order to overhear conversations occurring in that location. CS-1 was able to overhear several conversations, including a discussion in which Burgos and Alvarez discussed the manner in which POSADA-CARRILES smuggled explosives intended to be sent to Cuba. The two men reportedly indicated that a "putty-like explosive" was hidden in the shoes of individuals who were paid to travel to Cuba and pose as tourists. CS-1 overheard a conversation between Alvarez and POSADA-CARRILES, in which POSADA-CARRILES asked Alvarez about the method of concealment of the "material" and indicated that unidentified persons needed to contact "their" friend at Aviateca Airlines, an airline company with frequent flights to Cuba.

16. CS-1 stated that, on August 26, 1997, CS-2 obtained a copy of a facsimile (written in Spanish and sent from El Salvador) addressed to "Jose" (believed to be a

reference to Burgos) and "Pepe" (believed to be a reference to Alvarez⁴) and signed by "Solo." This facsimile, which CS-1 provided to the FBI and a copy of which is attached to this declaration as Exhibit "A," is referred to herein as the "Solo fax."

17. The Solo fax, which was sent on August 25, 1997, contained information relating to the receipt and distribution of funds by Jose and Pepe. It notified Jose and Pepe that they would receive funds via wire transfers in amounts totaling \$3200.00 from New Jersey via Western Union on the date of transmission of the Solo fax. The Solo fax listed four different individuals as the transmitters of the wire transfer funds. Further, the Solo fax indicated that Jose and Pepe would receive additional funds via wire transfer on the following date (August 26, 1997).

18. The Solo fax also included a reference to money paid by Jose and Pepe to "tourists." According to CS-1, the Solo fax also included a copy of a newspaper article about the then-recent terrorist attacks in Cuba (the 1997 Cuban bombings). The fax stated: "Como yo te explique, si no hay publicidad el trabajo no es util. Los peridicos Americanos no publican nada que no haya sido confirmado. Necesito todos los datos de la discoteca para tratar de confirmarlo. Si no hay publicidad no hay pago. Espero noticias hoy mismo, manana estare fuera dos dias." (The foregoing passage translated into English reads, "Like I explained to you, if there is no publicity the work is useless. The American newspapers do not publish anything that has not been confirmed. I need all of the data from the discotheque to try and confirm it. If there is no publicity, there is no pay. I am hoping for news this very day, tomorrow I will be away for two days.")

19. During its investigation of the 1997 Cuban bombings, the FBI identified and collected records reflecting wire transfers from the United States to El Salvador and Guatemala between October 30, 1996 and January 14, 1998. FBI investigation revealed approximately \$19,000.00 in wire transfers to a "Ramon Medina." According to *Times*

⁴ In a 1999 FBI interview, CS-1 said that Alvarez was also known by the name "Pepe."

Article II, POSADA-CARRILES openly acknowledged having a passport in the name "Ramon Medina Rodriguez."

20. In late August 1997, CS-1 received a call from CS-2, who reported finding what appeared to be explosive materials in that portion of the company's office occupied by Burgos. Upon CS-1's return to the office, CS-2 showed CS-1 the materials in a closet. According to CS-1, the materials consisted of 22 transparent, plastic tubes stored in the closet. The tubes contained a tan colored substance and were labeled with the name of the manufacturer and "explosives de alto poder, extremadamente peligrosos." (This is translated as "high powered explosives, extremely dangerous.")

21. CS-1 also describing seeing funnels, which CS-1 believed showed signs of having been used to mix an explosive substance with a shampoo-like substance in shampoo bottles. CS-1 found a diaper which appeared to have been used to spread the substance and a small carrying case containing a note in Spanish, which, when translated, read, "The tyrant has to be eliminated, regardless of how many others are killed." CS-1 stated that POSADA-CARRILES' name was written on the first page of a note pad in the carrying case, leading CS-1 to conclude that the case had been left behind by POSADA-CARRILES.

22. After finding the explosives, CS-1 discontinued associating with Alvarez and Burgos, and only returned to the office for the limited purpose of retrieving mail.

23. The FBI interviewed CS-2 in October 1998. CS-2 also had access to certain of the information which CS-1 possessed and which is described above. CS-2 reported having met an individual who identified himself as POSADA-CARRILES on at least five different occasions, beginning in late May 1997.

24. CS-2 stated that in July or early August 1997, POSADA-CARRILES brought a green cloth bag to WRB's Guatemala City office. The bag contained what CS-2 described as a large amount of currency. CS-2 remembered that on this occasion, POSADA-CARRILES met behind closed doors with Burgos, Alvarez, and two other men

whom CS-2 knew only as "Jorge" and "Marlon." CS-2 did not know whether funds were distributed during the closed-door meeting, and CS-2 did not know whether wire transfers were ever received at the company's offices by any of the above-referenced persons.

25. CS-2 reported becoming concerned about the activities of the above-referenced persons by August 1997 and this concern increased when a facsimile arrived at the company's office describing the distribution of funds to be received via wire transfer from New Jersey.

26. CS-2 told the FBI that, one day in August 1997, CS-2 entered an area of the company's office normally used by Burgos. CS-2 opened a closet, and noticed a package wrapped in paper and plastic bags and laying on the floor. CS-2 told the FBI that there were ten plastic tubes inside the package which were "sausage like," and contained stenciled lettering reading, "EXPLOSIVE DANGER." CS-2 also noticed three, transparent, open shampoo bottles and a measuring beaker. CS-2 recalled seeing a package of diapers two or three days later which were stored inside that portion of the company's office occupied by Alvarez. CS-2 noticed that, on the following day, the package had been removed.

27. CS-2 was shown a photograph of POSADA-CARRILES in which he was wearing a false beard and a hat. CS-2 immediately identified the person in the photograph as the individual whom CS-2 had met at the company's office and who had been introduced to CS-2 as POSADA-CARRILES.

28. The FBI has interviewed CS-3, a U.S.-based associate of CS-1. CS-3 told the FBI that WRB owned and operated small utility companies in the Caribbean. In late 1995 or 1996, WRB learned that a government-owned utility company located on Margarita Island, Venezuela was about to be privatized. WRB decided to make a bid to purchase the utility company. WRB used an industry employee search firm to assist in

finding an executive with an engineering background, experience in the operation of power plants and fluency in Spanish.

29. CS-3 described CS-1 as a self-employed consultant with the expertise WRB desired. WRB hired CS-1 as a vice president in September 1996. CS-3 told the FBI that CS-1's job was to determine the value of the power plant on Margarita Island, to identify equipment and renovations needed to modernize the plant, and to interact with government officials and executives who operated the plant.

30. CS-3 said that CS-1 also informed WRB of additional power plant operational opportunities in other parts of the Caribbean and Latin America. As a result, CS-1 began to make regular trips to Guatemala to develop plans for investing in a power plant in that country. CS-3 said that CS-1 began leasing office space in Guatemala City in March 1997.

31. According to CS-3, CS-1 seemed to be making little progress either on Margarita Island or in Guatemala City. Malcolm Harris of WRB was directed to go to Guatemala to meet with CS-1 and independently determine whether the energy development project there was economical and whether the political climate was favorable for such an investment. CS-3 said that after Harris returned to the U.S., they discussed CS-1 and the Guatemala project at great length. Shortly thereafter, WRB learned that TECO, another U.S.-based utility company, had decided to eliminate Guatemala from its future energy development plans.

32. According to CS-3, CS-1 was notified in July 1997 that WRB had decided to terminate its operations in Guatemala. CS-3 said that, CS-1's employment by WRB was terminated on August 22, 1997. CS-3 indicated that CS-1 and WRB had a dispute over severance benefits at the time CS-1 was terminated by WRB. In the course of trying to resolve that dispute, CS-1 sent CS-3 a letter stating that CS-1 was owed money and indicating that Alvarez and Burgos were problematic colleagues. The letter told CS-3 that there was a confidential, password protected document on the computer CS-1 had

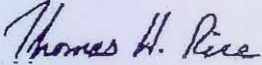
used while employed by WRB that explained what the problem was. Using the password CS-1 provided, CS-3 opened the document. It was dated August 28, 1997, and it set forth the facts of CS-1's involvement with POSADA-CARRILES, Alvarez and Burgos essentially as relayed from CS-1 to the FBI during the interviews in 1998. A copy of that letter, which CS-3 provided to the FBI, is attached to this declaration as Exhibit "B."

33. CS-3 told the FBI that CS-1 acted like "a modern day James Bond." According to CS-3, both CS-3 and Harris had heard enough of what CS-3 believed were tall tales from CS-1 to largely discount CS-1's stories of intrigue. However, CS-3 noticed that the information contained in the password protected document described above paralleled newspaper accounts and CS-3 decided to notify federal authorities about the information contained in the document.

CONCLUSION

34. Based upon the totality of the aforementioned information, the FBI is unable to rule out the possibility that POSADA-CARRILES poses a threat to the national security of the United States.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on June 10, 2005, in Miami, Florida.


Thomas H. Rice
Special Agent
Miami Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

August 28, 1997

100.c 108 5

TO: WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

FROM: [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES ADDRESS:
[REDACTED]

RE: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
GUATEMALA.

This is in connection with some information that I accidentally discovered in respect to the terrorist activities presently being conducted in Cuba, in which some Salvadorian, Cuban and Guatemalan individuals are involved.

In reference to the above and for the records, I would like to inform the reader that I have provided some very sensitive information regarding the aforementioned activities to the Government of Guatemala with the condition that my name will not be revealed to anyone under no circumstances, since the individual that directs the operation from the Republic of El Salvador and also from Guatemala, which name and whereabouts will be disclosed within the contents of this document, is a known assassin with previous record in the Republic of Venezuela. Hence, if I, or any member of my family, experience any type of body harm or if I am, or any member of my family is, killed in a mysterious manner, or if I, or any member of my family, disappear after the responsible parties for the referenced terrorists acts are apprehended, it would mean that the Government of Guatemala revealed my name to the terrorists or their allies.

BACKGROUND: I have been visiting Guatemala since August 18, 1996 with the purpose of

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] received instructions from the company to open an office in Guatemala to handle the Chiquimula project. Said office served as the home office for the three Guatemalan companies owned by WRB Enterprises Inc., WRB de Guatemala S.A., Transportadora de Electricidad del Oriente S.A. and GREMLEC II S.A. [REDACTED] hired two General Managers and Legal representatives from Guatemala to run WRB de Guatemala S.A. and GREMLEC II S.A. [REDACTED]

The names of the [REDACTED]
previously mentioned General Managers are Jose Francisco Alvarez (WRB de Guatemala S.A.)
and Jose Atilano Burgos (GREMLEC II S.A.), from now on to be referred to as Pepe and Jose,
respectively.

At this point it is important to highlight, that I met these individuals (Pepe and Jose) in the
office of [REDACTED]
during the second week of August 1996. [REDACTED] was introduced to me by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], a Cuban-American that I met in South Carolina seven years ago. Said [REDACTED] is an
engineer and as such, we maintained a professional and business relationship since 1989. Also, it
is important to enunciate [REDACTED] rented office space from [REDACTED] from September 1996
through March 1997 to operate WRB's business in Guatemala. [REDACTED] opened [REDACTED]
office located at 17 Calle 15-42, Zona 10, Apt.2, Guatemala, Guatemala, on June 1997. Both,
Pepe and Jose, were appointed General Managers on March 1997.

Moreover, during all my trips to Guatemala I stay at the [REDACTED] and during the
month of March 1997 and while I was staying at the [REDACTED], Pepe introduced me to a
person of Cuban origin named Jesus Posada Carriles, who told me that he was a Venezuelan
citizen and that he formerly occupied the position of Chief of the DISIP (the Venezuelan Secret
Police) and that he left Venezuela because he was wrongly accused of performing a terrorist
attack against a Cubana Airlines plane. At this point, it is also important to enunciate that I travel
to Venezuela quite often, because [REDACTED]
in Margarita Island Venezuela. During my next trip to Venezuela after meeting Posada, on or
about April 10, 1997, and during a course of a conversation with the Venezuelan Congressman
Pastor Heydra, I asked him if he knew Posada Carriles. His answer was that Posada (also known
in there as the Bamby) escaped from a Venezuelan prison because he placed a bomb in a Cubana
Airlines taking advantage of his position of Chief of the DISIP and that he was wanted by the
Law in Venezuela. In addition, he told me that Posada was an extremely dangerous individual
and that he used to be connected with the CIA and Col. Oliver North. I told him that I have met
Posada in Guatemala and that I had the impression that he was traveling to Guatemala
frequently. Congressman Heydra told me that the Venezuelan authorities suspected that he was
living in Central America under a false identity. Congressman Heydra also told me that Posada
tortured and killed many suspects accused of belonging to the revolutionary movement in
Venezuela, when he was Chief of the DISIP.

THE INFORMATION THAT I ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED IS AS FOLLOWS:
During the last three weeks Posada has been visiting Pepe and Jose in WRB's office and every
time they get together they act very secretly and strange. To that effect, [REDACTED] to
pay attention to all the telephone calls they make, as well as the visitors they receive, specially
when [REDACTED]. On August 18, 1997 I was informed [REDACTED]
observed that Posada was giving Jose several One Hundred Dollars bills. [REDACTED] also told me that
an individual named Jorge (who has been previously introduced to me by Jose as a member of

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the Guatemalan G-2) was meeting with Pepe, Jose and Posada. In addition, [redacted] told me that another individual named Marlon was also calling Jose very often. Today, August 26, 1997, [redacted] informed me that [redacted] was able to get an extra copy of a fax received by Pepe (copy of the fax is enclosed herewith) and also, that [redacted] discovered that Jose has three picture identifications (know as Cedula de Vecindad in Guatemala) of Jorge with three different names. The worst part of the episode is that the referenced fax includes instructions for Pepe to claim four different Western Union Money Transfers sent from four different individuals in New Jersey. The fax is sent by "Solo" from El Salvador and it contains a breakdown of the money to be paid to tourists that travel to Cuba and it has an enclosure of a copy of a newspaper article in connection with the recent terrorist attacks in Cuba. Moreover, last Monday I heard a conversation between Pepe and Jose talking about the manner in which Posada brings the explosives that will be sent to Cuba. They were saying that he brings a putty like plastic explosive and that they hide the same in the shoes that tourists (that are paid money to transport these explosives) that travel to Cuba will wear during their trip. Immediately I proceeded to keep an eye on these individuals and I started checking the office phone bills and discovered that they have been placing calls to El Salvador and Spain. This coincided with the fact that I overheard Posada saying that he visited Spain recently. Further, I also heard Posada, Pepe and Jose talking about the success of the bombs they sent to Cuba seven days ago. They also talked about a senior mechanic that works for AVIATECA that travels frequently to Cuba and that has been helping them to introduce the explosives in Cuba. Further, [redacted] told me that Jose asked [redacted] if [redacted] would want to travel to Cuba free and stay in a Five Stars Hotel and that all [redacted] had to do, was to deliver a certain item to a person that was going to meet [redacted] in the hotel in Cuba. [redacted] refused to accept the offer because [redacted] and also, because [redacted] didn't like an offer that had all the symptoms of involving something dishonest or illegal.

Therefore, the individuals dealt with in this document are directly involved with Posada in sending explosives to Cuba on board of the weekly scheduled AVIATECA flights from Guatemala to Havana and for this reason, I consider my duty to bring this horrendous matter to the attention of the Guatemalan authorities, since this matter falls under the jurisdiction of the Government of Guatemala. I bring this matter forward in despite of the fact that I do not sympathize with the communist and dictatorial Government of Fidel Castro. I do this, because I believe that terrorism is not the way to resolve the Cuban (or any other) situation and that the only victims will be innocent people that have nothing to do with Fidel Castro.

Lastly, I also found out that Jose is getting a Guatemalan identification card for Posada. I understand that Posada's name in El Salvador is Ramon Rodriguez and that he travels to Guatemala by bus and never by airplane, because he is afraid of getting caught. In addition, I also found out that Posada has a U.S. passport that he bought from a dishonest officer from the U.S. Passport Office in Miami.

The information contained in this document is truth and accurate. If anything happens to me,

pls notify my!

else please)

(don't know Messager w/ anyone)

7412

JOSE y PEPE,

ESTA TARDE RECIBIRAN POR WESTER UNION
4 ENVIOS DE \$800 CADA UNO. LO QUE HACEN
UN TOTAL DE \$3200.

LOS WESTERN UNION LOS ENVIAN DE NEW
JERSEY, DE LA SIGUIENTE FORMA:

PEDRO PEREZ	\$ 800	} A NOMBRE DE JOSE ALVAREZ
ABEL HERNANDEZ	\$ 800	
JOSE GONZALO	\$ 800	
RUBEN GONZALO	\$ 800	

CUENTAS

18/8	Efectivo RECIBIDO W.U.	\$ 700
		3200
25/8	Efectivo RECIBIDO 4 W.U.	<u>3900</u>

24/8	Efectivo ENTREGADO A TURISTAS POR TI	400
	Efectivo EN TU PODER	<u>3500</u>

17/8	Efectivo ENTREGADO POR MI COMO ADELANTO A TURISTAS	600
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24/8	Efectivo ENTREGADO POR TI	400
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TOTAL ENTREGADO	<u>1000</u>
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RESTAN POR ENTREGAR	<u><u>2500</u></u>
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ZHR

DEL DINERO EN TU PODER (\$3500) LE PAGAS
A MI Y LOS OTROS \$1000 LES QUEDA
EN TU CUENTA

24/8 EFECTIVO ENTREGADO POR TI	400
TOTAL ENTREGADO	<u>1000</u>
RESTAN POR ENTREGAR	<u><u>2500</u></u>

DEL DINERO EN TU PODER (\$3500) LE PAGAS A MARLOU \$2500 Y LOS OTROS \$1000 LES QUEDA A TI Y A JOSE. ASI QUEDA LIQUIDADO LA CUENTA DEL "HOTEL"
 MAÑANA RECIBIRAS MAS DINERO POR WESTERN

UNION, PASADO MAÑANA TE ENVIARE LOS NOMBRES Y CANTIDADES PARA QUE LOS RE. TIRES, ME LO GUARDAS HASTA MI REGRESO.

COMO YO TE EXPLIQUE, SI NO HAY PUBLICIDAD EL TRABAJO NO ES UTIL, LOS PERIODICOS AMERICANOS NO PUBLICAN NADA QUE NO HAYA SIDO CONFIRMADO. NECESITO TODOS LOS DATOS DE LA DISCOTECA PARA TRATAR DE CONFIRMARLO. SI NO HAY PUBLICIDAD NO HAY PAGO. ESPERO NOTICIAS HOY MISMO, MAÑANA ESTARE FUERA DOS DIAS

RECIBAN UN SALUDO
Solo.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
16320 N.W. 2nd AVENUE
NORTH MIAMI BEACH, FL 33169

File Number: 2-MM-89519
Source Language: Spanish
Target Language: English
Translated by: CL Yvonne Daugherty

VERBATIM TRANSLATION

José and Pepe:

Via Western Union this afternoon you will receive four shipments of \$800.00 each. For a total of \$3,200.

The Western Union transfers are sent from New Jersey as follows:

Pedro Pérez	\$800.00)	
)	
Abel Hernández	\$800.00)	
)	
José Gonzalo	\$800.00)	In the name of José Alvarez
)	
Rubén Gonzalo	\$800.00)	

Accounting:

8/18	Cash received W.U.	\$ 700
8/25	Cash received 4 W.U.	<u>3,200</u>
		\$3,900

8/24	Cash delivered to tourists by you	400
		<u>400</u>
	Cash in your possession	\$3,500

8/17	Cash advance handed over by me to tourists	600
8/24	Cash handed over by you	400
	Total delivered	1,000
	Pending Delivery	<u>2,500</u>

Of the money in your possession (\$3,500) pay \$2,500 to Marlon and the remaining \$1,000

8/17	Cash advance handed over by me to tourists	600
8/24	Cash handed over by you	400
	Total delivered	1,000
	Pending Delivery	<u>2,500</u>

... of the money in your possession (\$3,500) pay \$2,500 to Marlon and the remaining \$1,000 is for you and José. This way the "hotel" account is settled.

Via Western Union you will receive more money tomorrow ...

... the day after tomorrow I'll send you the names and the amounts for you to claim them. Keep them until I get back.

As I explained to you, if there is no publicity, the work is useless. The American newspapers don't publish anything that hasn't been confirmed. I need all the information regarding the discotheque in order to try to confirm it. If there is no publicity, there will be no payment. I'll be awaiting news today, tomorrow I'll be leaving for two days.

Regards,

[Signed] Solo