

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1362425-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 8

- Page 29 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 44 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 45 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 46 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 60 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 61 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 125 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 126 ~ Duplicate;

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X For this Page X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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For Informational Purposes Only

The originals removed from this file and replaced with duplicate copies of the original were accessioned to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) pursuant to the JFK Records Collection Act of 1992. Provision of the JFK Act allowed for certain information to be postponed from public release until the year 2017; therefore, the pages have NOT necessarily been released for public review in their entirety.

Under the JFK Act, originals to all material deemed assassination records must be accessioned to NARA regardless of whether the material is open in full or released with information postponed. Therefore, any documents or pages from FBI files accessioned to NARA pursuant to the JFK Act are no longer considered the possession of the FBI. The duplicate pages have been inserted strictly for research purposes.

The copies contained herein do not necessarily show the most up-to-date classification.

To attain a copy of the publicly released version of any materials maintained in the JFK Collection at the NARA facility in College Park, MD, you may contact the JFK Access Staff, at 301/713-6620.

The following materials were removed from this file and are maintained in the JFK Collection at NARA:

File & Serial Number

JFK Subject Identifier
(for NARA purposes)

105 - 142517-1

Church Committee

For Informational Purposes Only

For Informational Purposes Only

The originals removed from this file and replaced with duplicate copies of the original were accessioned to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) pursuant to the JFK Records Collection Act of 1992. Provision of the JFK Act allowed for certain information to be postponed from public release until the year 2017; therefore, the pages have NOT necessarily been released for public review in their entirety.

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The following materials were removed from this file and are maintained in the JFK Collection at NARA:

File & Serial Number

JFK Subject Identifier
(for NARA purposes)

105-142517-2

Church Committee

For Informational Purposes Only

Date 7-8-65

To:

Bureau

Director (RM)

FILE # Chicago

Att.: _____

SAC _____

Title PLOT TO ASSASSINATE

ASAC _____

PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO

Supv. _____

DURING OCTOBER

Agent _____

HOLIDAYS, 1965.

SE

IS-Cuba

IC _____

CC _____

Rebu R/S dtd 7-2-65

Steno _____

Clerk _____

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Case |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assign _____ Reassign _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare lead cards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bring file | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call me | <input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correct | <input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Return file |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline passed | <input type="checkbox"/> Return serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent | <input type="checkbox"/> Search and return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue | <input type="checkbox"/> See me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expedite | <input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File | to <u>File</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For information | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention | <input type="checkbox"/> Type |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |

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Pursuant to above referenced R/S CG has furnished 1 copy each of CG LHM's dated 6-24 and 6-25-65. to U.S. Secret Service, Chicago.

Attached are 2 copies of FD 376 used as _____ SAC M. W. JOHNSON

transmitted **ENCLOSURE**

See reverse side

Office CHICAGO

letter to Secret Service

already sent SS mail 7/11/65

SEC.

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu

- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jackson
- Jacksonville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
- Memphis
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans

- New York City
- Norfolk
- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield

- [Redacted] Field
- Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- Bern
- Bonn
- London
- Manila
- Mexico, D.F.
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Rio de Janeiro
- Tokyo

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b7C

Date 2/2/65

RE: *PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965
IS - CUBA*

- For information optional For appropriate action Surep, by _____
- The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, conceal all sources, paraphrase contents.
- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: *Reur antels 6/24 + 25/65 with
encl. Furnish copy each
enlosure to Secret Service
locally, category 1.*

Enc. _____
Bufile _____
Urfile _____

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
FEB 2 1965	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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A.

105-142517

NOT RECORDED

1 JUL 16 1965

17/
JUL 21 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

219 South Dearborn Street

Chicago, Illinois 60604

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 8, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

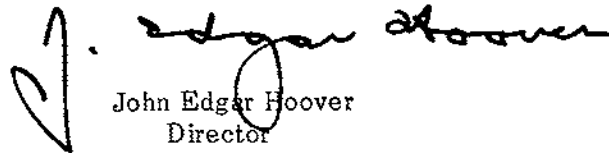
Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan



- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

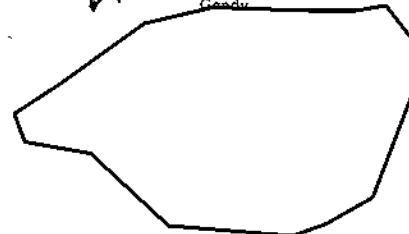
DATE: July 8, 1965

FROM :



SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

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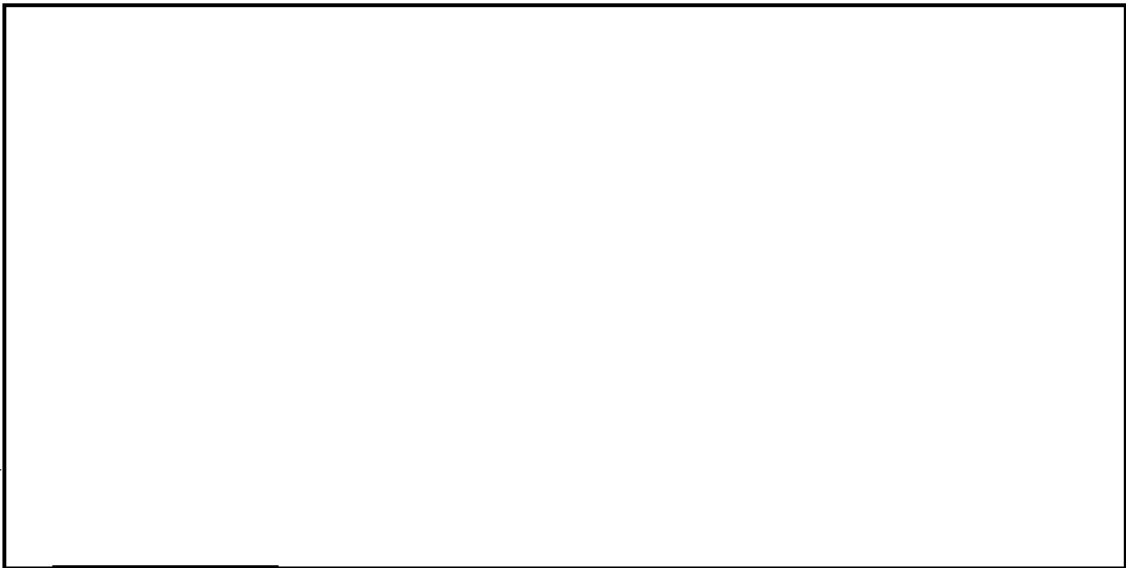
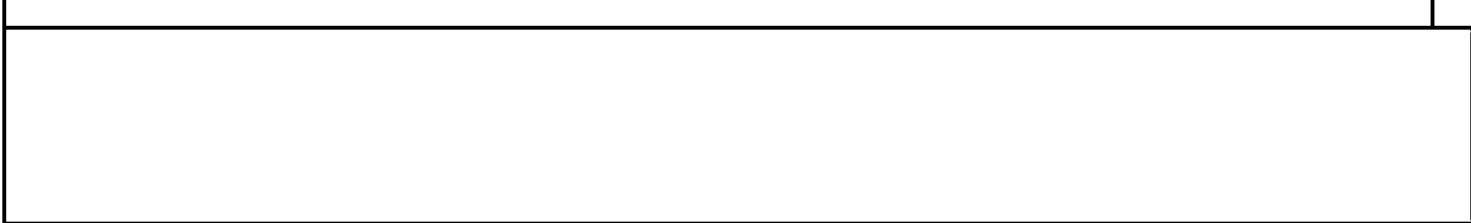


Chicago source has furnished information concerning Cuban refugee plot to assassinate Castro in October, 1965.

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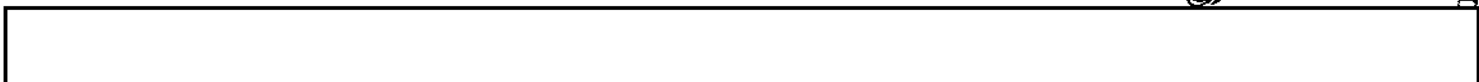


has advised our Chicago Office



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REC 5 / 105 - 142517 J



(Castro)

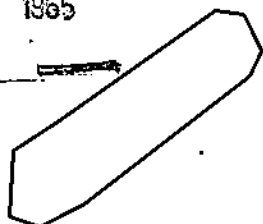
6 JUL 9 1965

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CONTINUED - OVER

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51 JUL 16 1965



UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum [redacted] to W. C. Sullivan
RE: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965

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Since Bureau files indicated that [redacted]

Our information has been disseminated to State, [redacted]

[redacted] Army, Navy, Air Force, [redacted]
Customs, Coordinator for Cuban Affairs, Secret Service and Internal Security
Division of the Department.

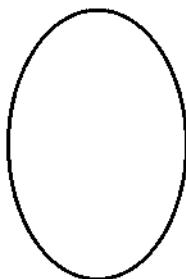
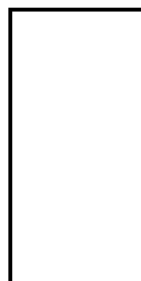
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On basis of data now available there does not appear to be
violation within our jurisdiction. However, since this could possibly
evolve into violations [redacted] it is
being closely followed.

ACTION:

For information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM : *J* SAC, MIAMI [redacted] (P)

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965
IS - CUBA

~~SECRET~~

DATE: JUL 19 1965

10-23-94
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR (JFK)

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

ReBuairtel to Miami 7/8/65.

Enclosed herewith are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Copies are being disseminated locally to the following agencies: INS, [redacted] Coordinator of Cuban Affairs - State Department, Border Patrol, Customs - Miami, Region II, Miami, and Key West, Coast Guard,

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MM T-1 is [redacted]

MM T-2 is [redacted]

MM T-3 is [redacted]

MM T-4 is [redacted]

MM T-5 is [redacted]

0-7 Chicago - Re Miami let 7/19/65
with encl, Miami, 4-14
of encl to Bureau Bureau, Chicago
8/13/65

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]

ON 3-2-98 (JFK)

On July 5, 1965, U. S. Customs, Miami, advised that they had no information concerning the [redacted] or that [redacted] was involved in any assassination plot.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc-12) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago [redacted] (Enc-2) (RM)
- 1 - Miami

(5)

18 JUL 21 1965

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12 ENCLOSURE

Copy to: [redacted] State/Sec
[redacted] Customs/Criminals/TM/SEC
by routing slip for info
Date: 8/3/65 by [redacted]

55 AUG 6 1965

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

4/1965

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

[Redacted]

~~SECRET~~

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Copies of the letterhead memoranda prepared by the Chicago Office in this matter will be disseminated locally to federal agencies in Miami.

~~SECRET~~

[Redacted] said [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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The Miami Office will maintain contact with [Redacted] and other established sources and informants and will keep the Bureau advised.

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- LEAD -

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will contact [Redacted] to ascertain [Redacted]

[Redacted]

(S) (u)

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It is noted that according to [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

See memo 6



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

Miami, Florida

JUL 19 1965

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[redacted] 5/28/98 - JFR
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-94 BY [redacted]

(JFR)

RE: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

It was previously reported that in June, 1965, [redacted]

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[redacted]
MM T-1, a Cuban exile who has been active in [redacted]
revolutionary matters for the past five years, on July 1, [redacted]
1965, advised that [redacted]

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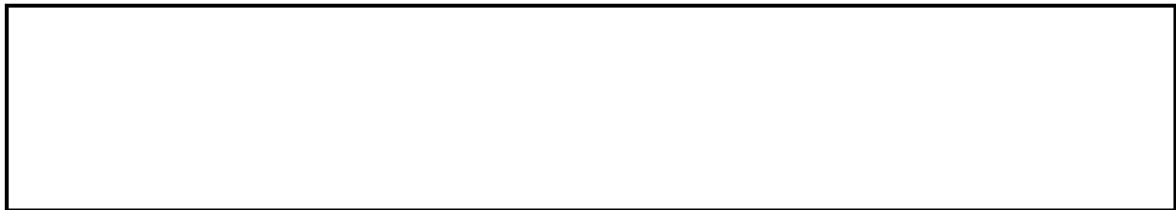
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AUG 4 1965 [redacted]

105-142517-4
ENCLOSURE

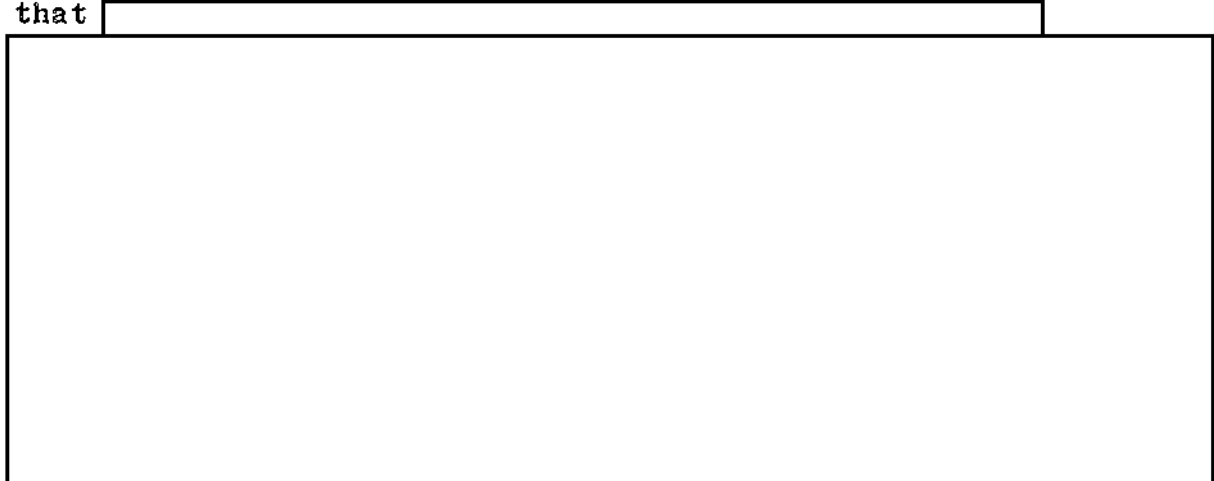
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PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965



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MM T-2, a Cuban exile involved in revolutionary matters for the past eight years, on July 2, 1965, stated that

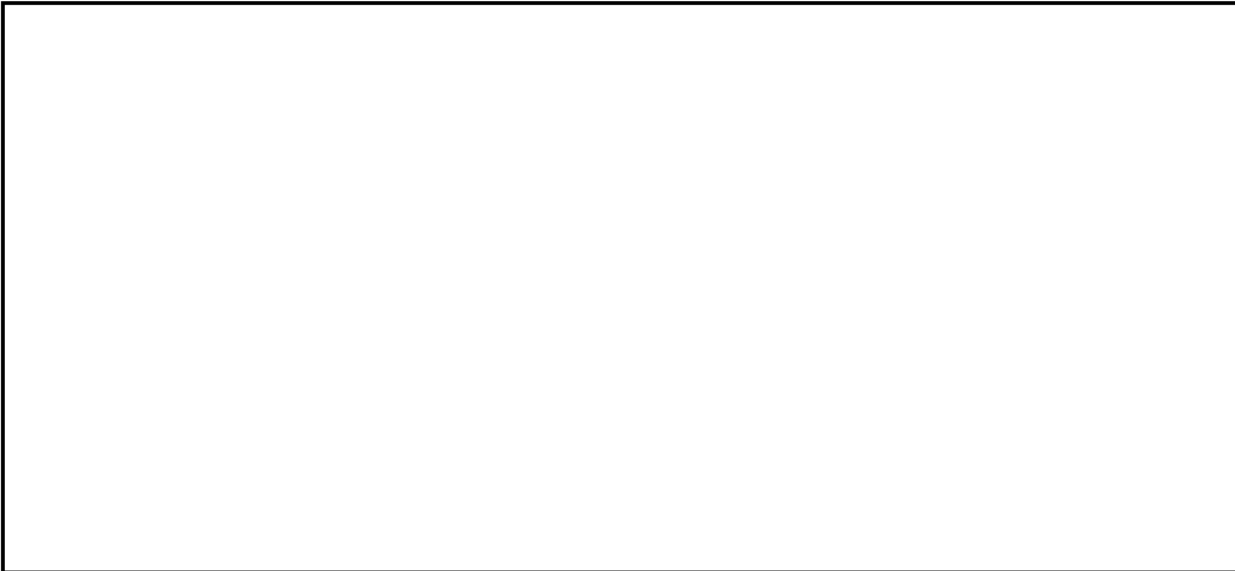


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PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965



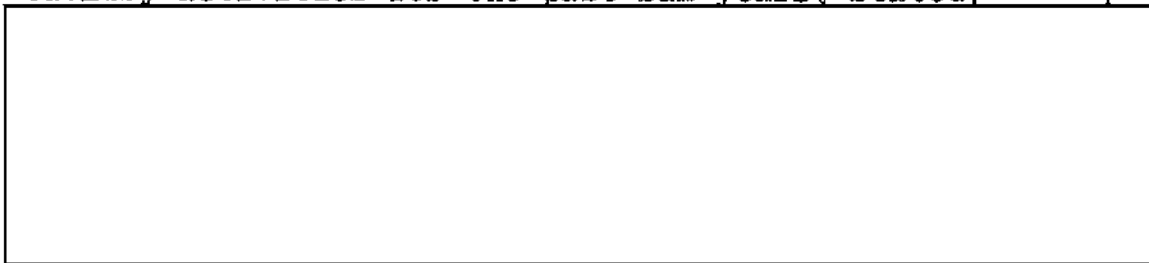
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MM T-3 and MM T-4, who have been active in Cuban revolutionary matters for the past six years, furnished substantially the same information concerning [redacted] and stated it would be highly unlikely that he would be involved in any assassination attempt against FIDEL CASTRO.

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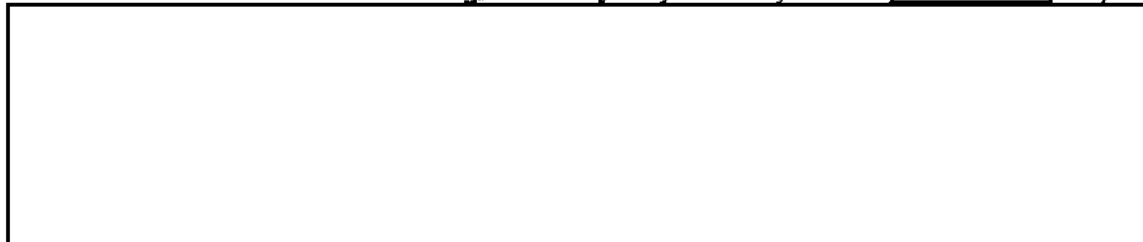
MM T-5, who has been involved in Cuban revolutionary activities for the past six years, stated [redacted]

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MM T-5 stated on July 7, 1965, that [redacted]

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PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965

[REDACTED]

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MM T-5 explained that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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MM T-1 through MM T-5, mentioned above, advised that they did not know [REDACTED] and could furnish no information concerning him.

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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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

JUL 19 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

b3
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Title	PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Miami, Florida

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

FBI

Date: 7/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

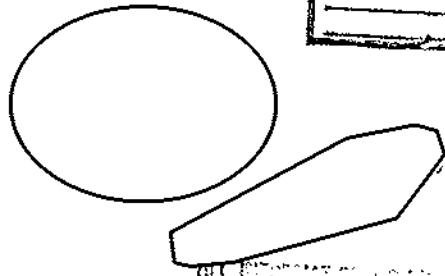
Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965
ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/28/98 BY [redacted]

b3
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Re Chicago airtel to Bureau 7/14/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies, for Miami two copies and for Washington Field one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

[redacted]

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Chicago is furnishing U. S. Secret Service locally a copy of the letterhead memorandum by FD-376.

Chicago will continue to maintain close contact with [redacted] and will remain alert to any other information concerning this plot and its participants.

EX-100

- (3) - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 12)
- 2 - Miami [redacted] (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago

REC-21

JUL 21 1965

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Copy to: [redacted] State/FAO [redacted] Customs/Sec. of Service
(9) [redacted] Criminals - Coordinator for Cuban [redacted]

by routing slip, for info. Data..... [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per [redacted]

E.E. Wick

105-142517



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 20, 1965

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL
CASTRO DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965

On July 19, 1965, a source, contact with whom has
been insufficient to determine reliability, advised as follows:

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

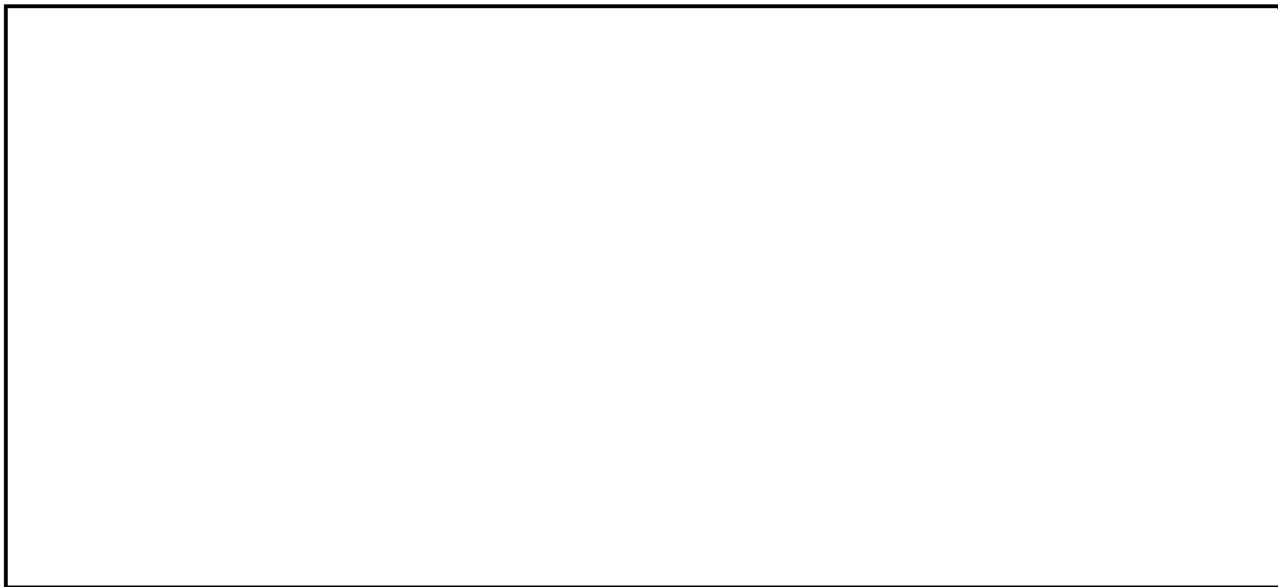
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/28/98 BY [Redacted]

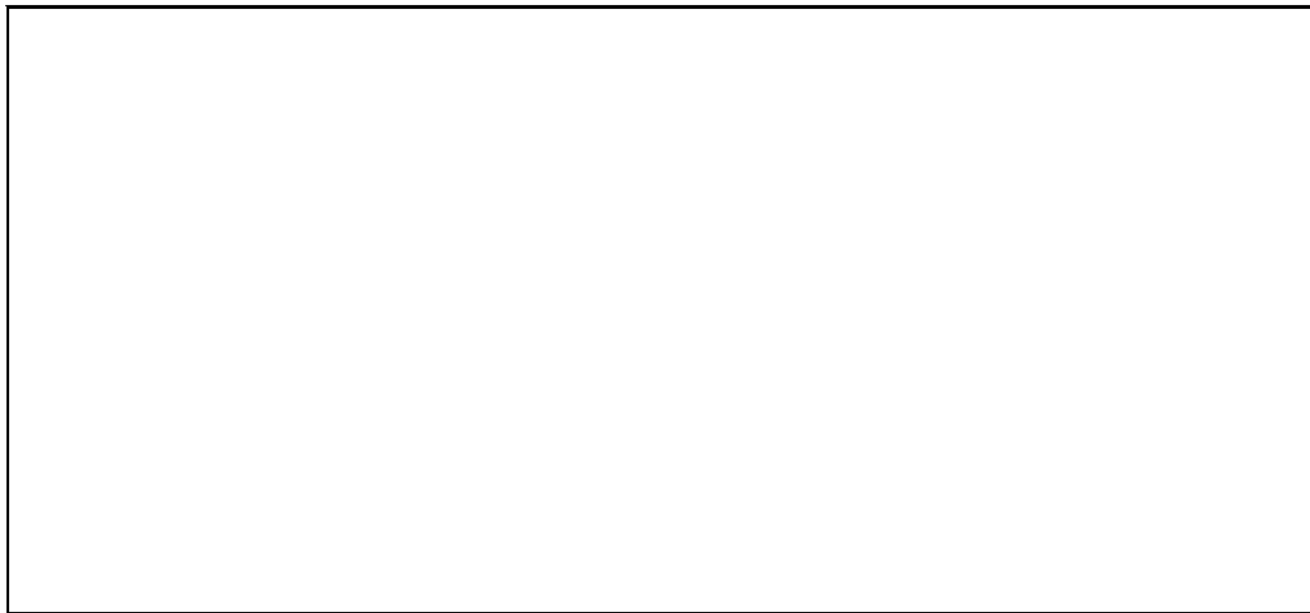
(JFK)

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PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL
CASTRO DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965



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b6
b7C
b7D

The source commented that



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PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL
CASTRO DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965



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On July 19, 1965, records of Eastern Airlines, Northwest Airlines and Delta Airlines were caused to be checked and no information was located concerning travel on the part of anyone named [redacted] to Miami from Chicago on July 16, 1965.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
July 20, 1965

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

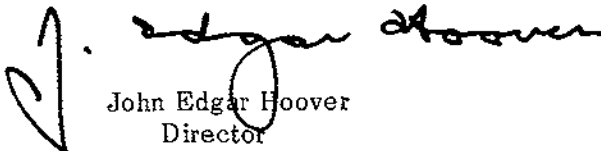
Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____

TO :

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION DATE 11/20/65
 PLACE IN [Redacted]

~~SECRET~~

FROM :

[Redacted]

b3
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SUBJECT:

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS IN 1965
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Declassify on [Redacted]

Reference is made to Chicago letterhead memorandum dated 7/14/65, a copy of which was disseminated to [Redacted] Liaison was requested to determine if [Redacted]

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(JFK)
 (u)

4-25-91 (JFK)
 4-25-91 (JFK)

Chicago
 1-11-65
 1-11-65

REC 27 / 05-142517-0

EX-101

AUG 5 1965

b3
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ACTION:

The above information is being directed to the attention of the Nationalities Intelligence Section

- 1 - [Redacted] (Attn. [Redacted])
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - [Redacted]

XEROX

AUG-6 1965

UNRECORDED COPY

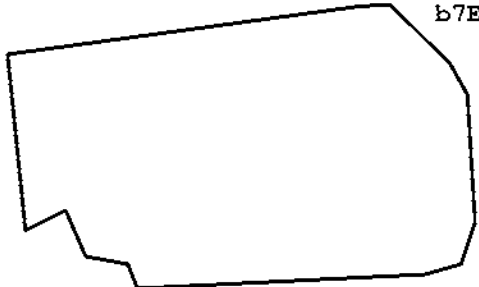
4-28-94 / 05-142517

1 - [redacted]

8-3-65

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL



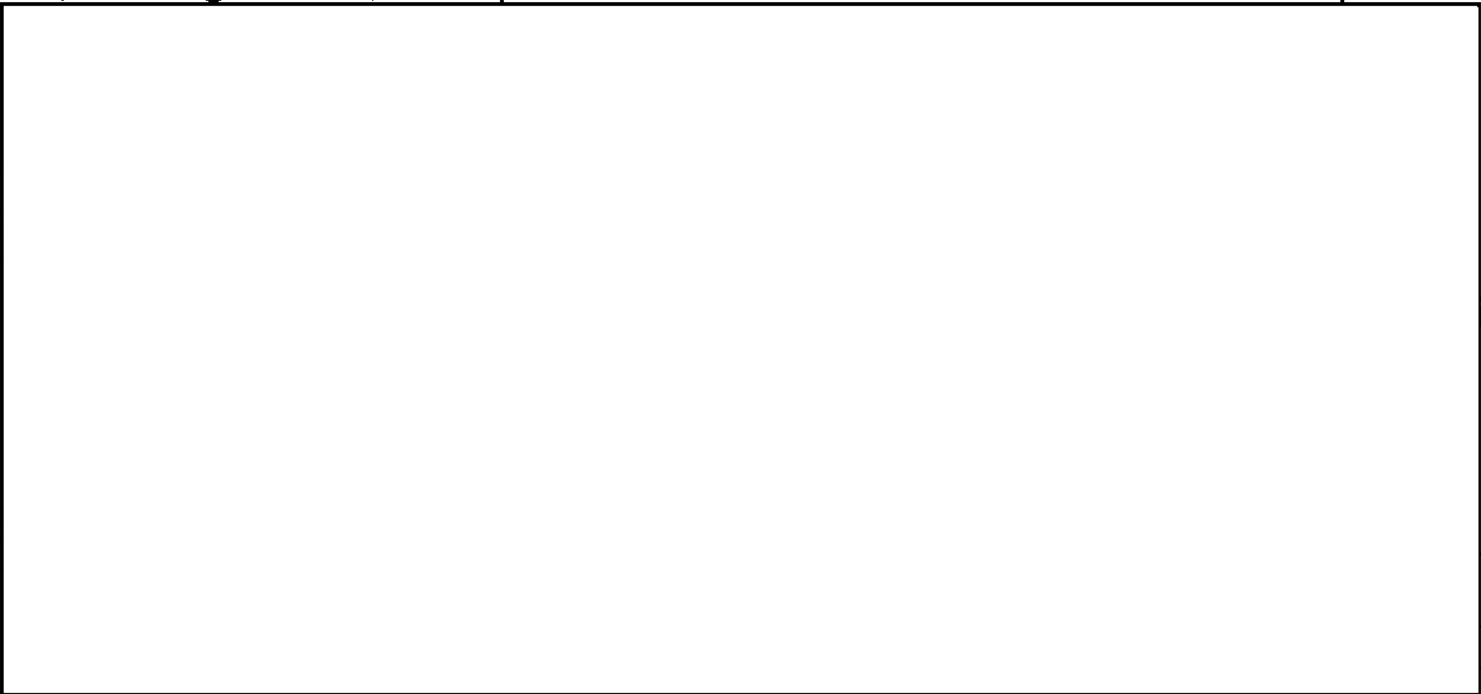
TO: SAC, Chicago [redacted]
FROM: Director, FBI (105-142517)

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS IN 1965
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reurairtel 7-14-65 with enclosure.

The data contained in the enclosure was made available to [redacted] furnished the

following information: [redacted]



1 - Miami
1 - WFO

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

(u)
 (7)
 WHERE SHOT
 TELETYPE UNIT
 4-25-98 (JFK)

6-20-94
 (JFK)
 SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
 MAILED 80
 AUG 3 1965
 COMM-FBI
 11/20/94 (JFK)

UNRECORDED COPY F

Airtel to SAC, Chicago
RE: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS IN 1965
105-142517

~~SECRET~~

The foregoing data is for the confidential information of the recipients and must not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

[REDACTED]

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~~(S)~~ (U)

You will be advised of any pertinent information.

Review
In view of the seriousness of this matter, Bureau desires that [REDACTED] be interviewed in this matter at the earliest possible time provided these interviews can be conducted without jeopardizing your source in this matter. Carefully review this case with this thought in mind and resubmit your recommendations and comments. Handle by airtel.

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NOTE:

Chicago source furnished information concerning alleged plot to assassinate Castro in October, 1965. [REDACTED]

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Our information has been disseminated to [REDACTED] State, military agencies, Customs, Secret Service and Department. By memorandum 7-16-65 it was recommended and approved that [REDACTED]

(U)
~~(S)~~
In reply to Bureau request, Chicago advised it felt interviews with [REDACTED] would not be advisable at this time since Chicago doubted any pertinent information would be obtained and since it would most likely cast immediate suspicion on its source. It is felt that Chicago should re-examine this matter and submit its comments as indicated above.

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 7/14/65

Transmit the following

[Redacted]

plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

[Redacted]

2-5-98 (Priority)

~~SECRET~~

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [Redacted]

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [Redacted]

10-23-64
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR (JFK)
DEC 55
[Handwritten initials]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965
ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA

Copy to: [Redacted] State/SAO [Redacted] Customs/
[Redacted] Secret Service
by routing slip for info.
Date 7/19/65 by [Redacted]

The Bureau and recipient offices are requested to note the changed Chicago file number in this case. The previous number was [Redacted]

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago dated 7/8/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies, for Miami two copies and for Washington Field one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [Redacted]

Chicago is furnishing U.S. Secret Service locally a copy of the letterhead memorandum by FD-376.

Chicago has afforded [Redacted] no direction or control as to his current participation in the alleged plot. As noted

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
- 2 - Miami [Redacted] (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (Encl. [Redacted]) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago

REC-55 105-14-517-
EX-100

[Redacted]

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
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Approved: [Signature]

Sent [Redacted] M

Per [Redacted]

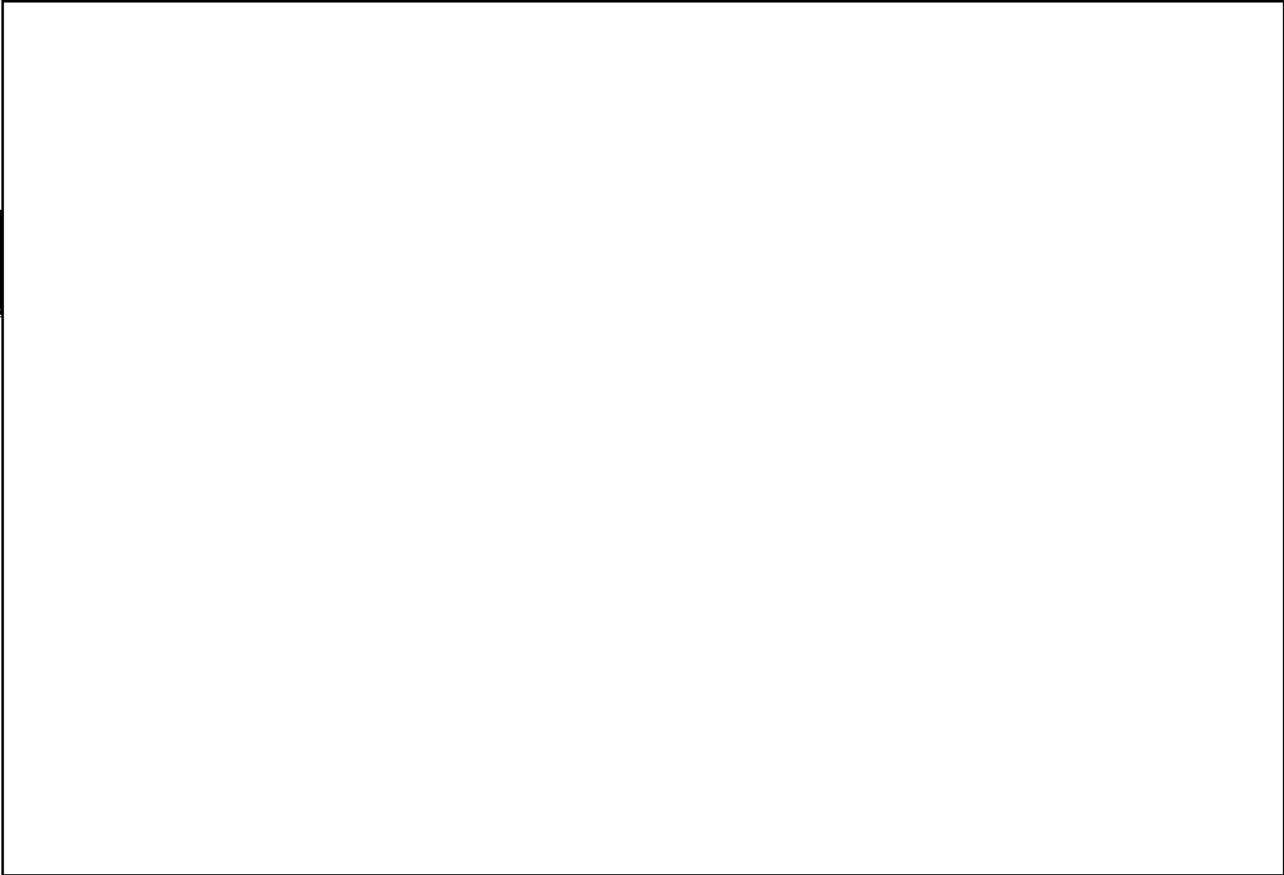
51 AUG 18 1965

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

by the Bureau there are the possibilities of violations



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Chicago fully recognizes that we have an obligation to advise [redacted] of potential violations of the law at the point where it appears such potential violations exist. At this point, however, [redacted]

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[redacted] It is felt that these possibilities should be quickly resolved prior to our concluding that violations are, in fact, in the making. Leads set out in this communication are pointed toward that purpose.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Responsive to the Bureau's request for Chicago's opinion concerning the interviews of [redacted]

[redacted] Chicago feels that interview at this time would not be advisable. It is doubtful that any information of value would be obtained and, in addition, would most likely cast immediate suspicion on [redacted] would be forced out of the picture and the Bureau would be without an immediate source privy to the details of the plot.

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Also, the Chicago Office has interviewed [redacted]

[redacted] The interview was conducted on 5/13/65 and results were furnished Miami.

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Chicago, in reviewing its files, has noted that [redacted] as reported by Miami to the Bureau by letter and letterhead memorandum dated 4/7/65 captioned [redacted]

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[redacted] has advised the Bureau on 7/1/65, as reported in the above referenced Bureau airtel to Chicago [redacted]

[redacted]

It also might furnish a basis for interview of [redacted] which would not jeopardize [redacted]

[redacted]

Therefore, the Bureau is requested to recontact [redacted]

[redacted] separate and apart from that obtained by Chicago. The Miami Office is requested to do likewise [redacted]

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In regard to the allegations reported in the attached letterhead memorandum that [redacted]

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

CG 100-20239

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In addition, the Bureau might give consideration to attempting to have [REDACTED] fully identified and his and the government's relationship with all of this determined.

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Chicago

Chicago will continue to maintain close contact with [REDACTED] and will remain alert to any other information concerning this plot and its participants.

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
July 14, 1965

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-94 BY [redacted]
(JFK)

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Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) 1
U. S. Secret Service

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois

July 14, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-94 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL
CASTRO DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965

(PPK)

On July 13, 1965, a source, contact with whom has
been insufficient to determine reliability, advised as follows:

[Redacted]

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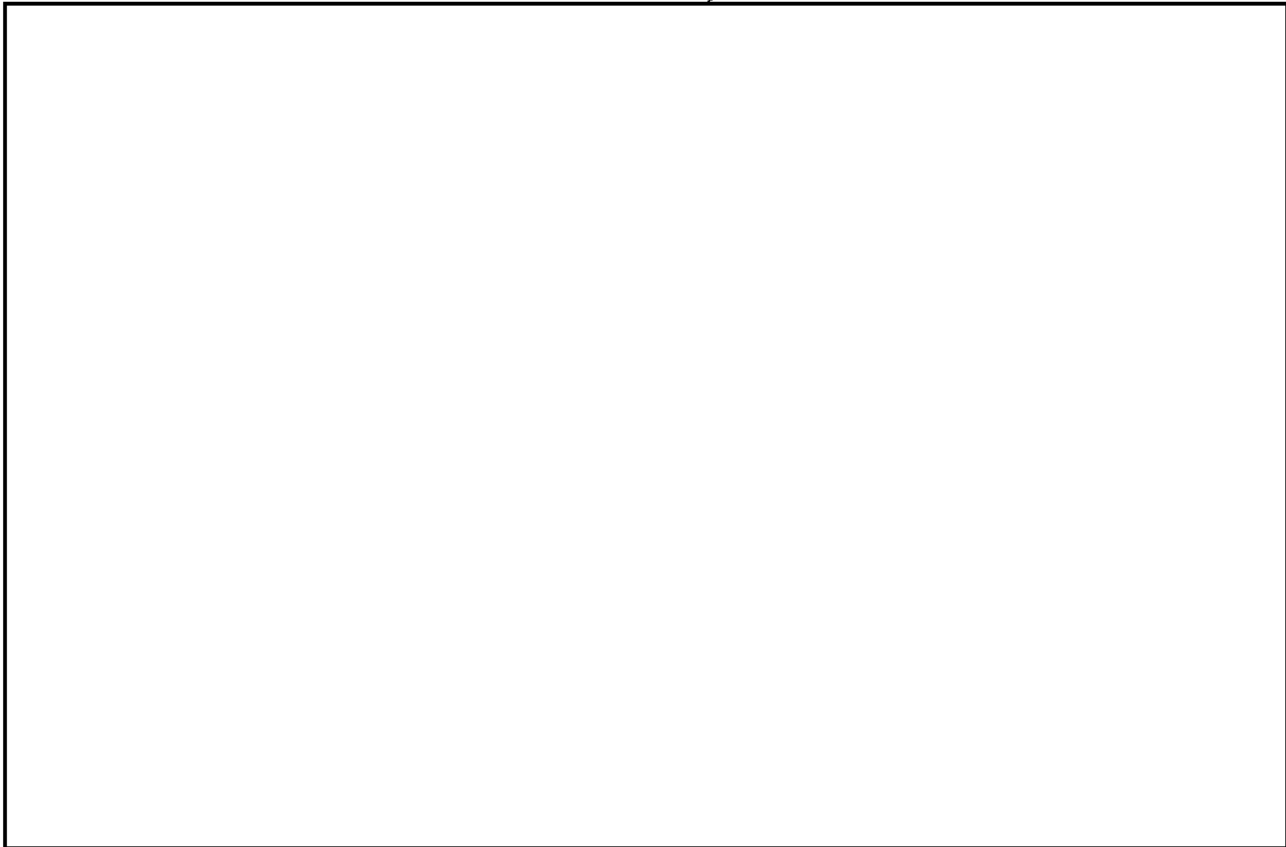
[Redacted]

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105-142517-7

1 ENCLOSURE

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL
CASTRO DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965



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b7C
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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____ b6
Callahan	_____ b7C
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

DATE: July 16, 1965

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *MS*

FROM :

[Redacted]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-94 BY [Redacted]

(JFK)

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My memorandum July 8, 1965, reported that [Redacted]

[Redacted] reportedly have [Redacted]

[Large redacted block]

[Redacted] who is our source in this matter advised [Redacted]

[Redacted]

REC-55 105-142517-8

[Redacted] have advised [Redacted]

[Large redacted block]

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In an effort to further identify [Redacted] Office of Caribbean Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State, was contacted by liaison on July 16, 1965. He advised name [Redacted] meant nothing to him.

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The agencies which received our previous information namely State, [Redacted] Army, Navy, Air Force, [Redacted] Customs, Co-ordinator for Cuban Affairs, Secret Service and Internal Security Division of the Department are being separately furnished the data provided by our source on July 13, 1965.

4 AUG 9 1965

105-142517

CONTINUED - OVER

[Redacted]

(7)

See X-107
AUG 10 1965

[Redacted]

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ADDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

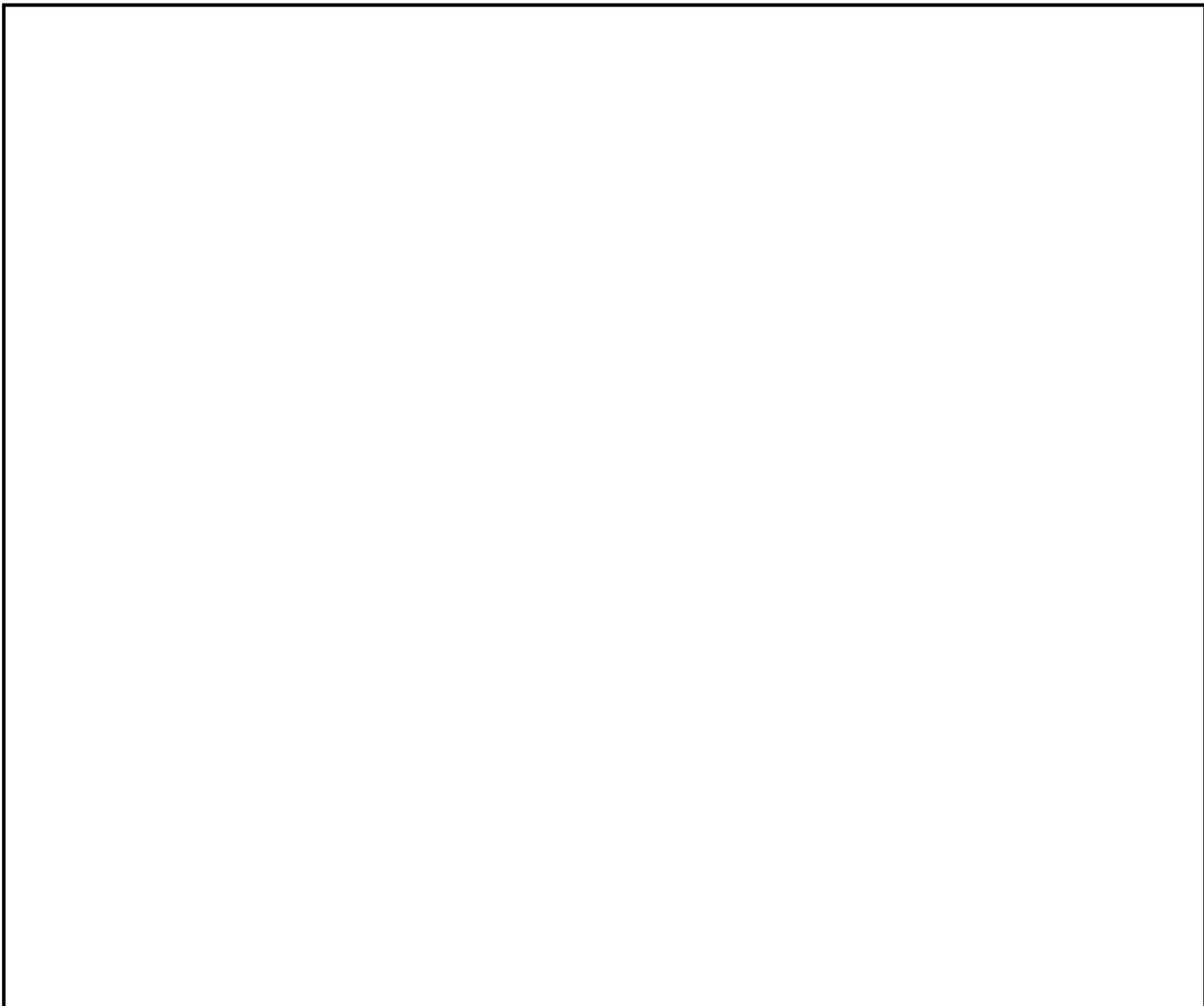
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois

July 14, 1965

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

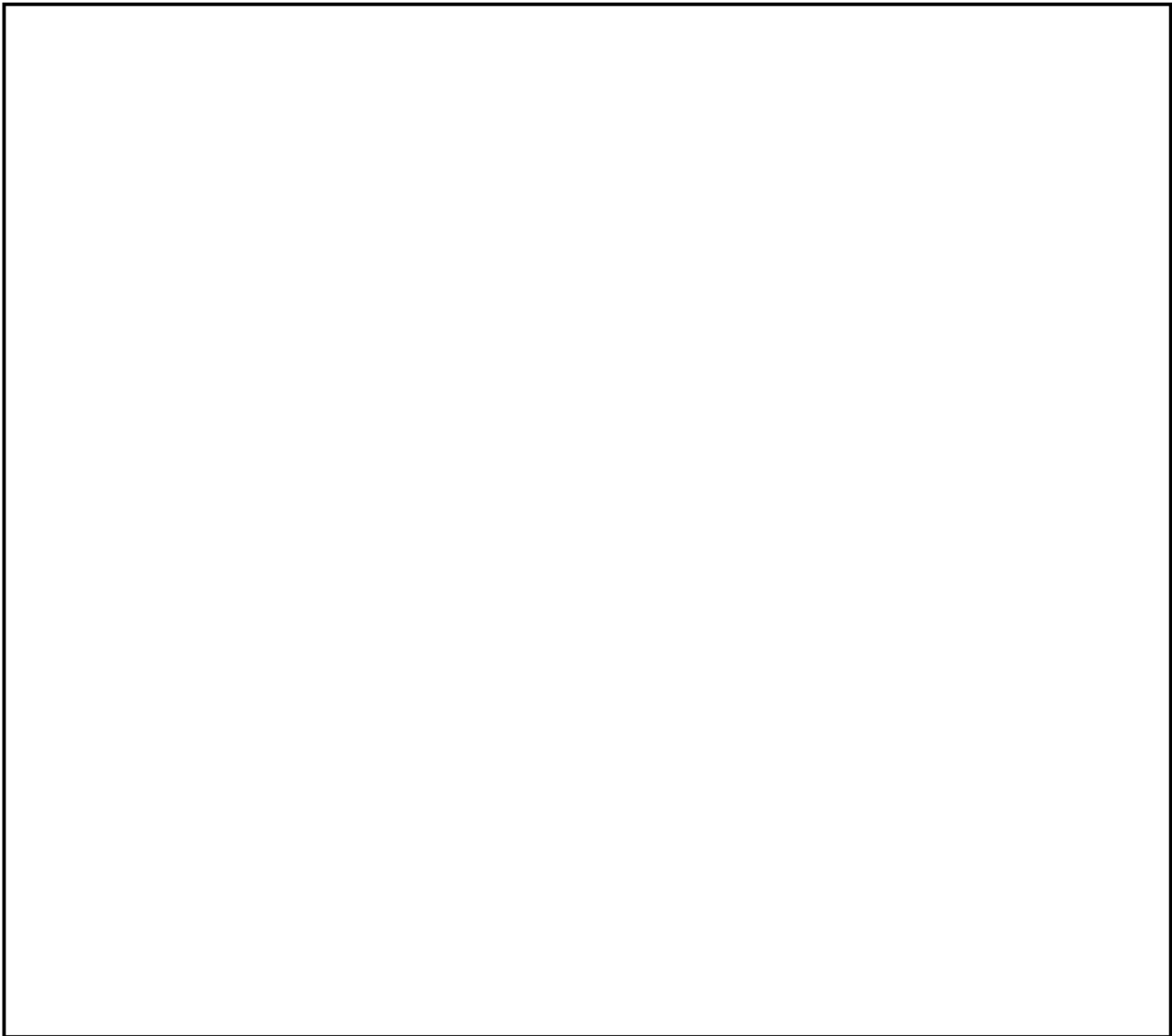
PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL
CASTRO DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965

On July 13, 1965, a source, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine reliability, advised as follows:



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PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL
CASTRO DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965



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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Memorandum [redacted] to Sullivan
PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965
105-142517

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OBSERVATIONS:

Since this may be scheme by [redacted]

[redacted]

In addition, it is felt discreet inquiry should be made of appropriate White House representative to determine if there has been recent presidential appointee named [redacted] and, if so, that he be contacted to determine if he has been approached by [redacted] as indicated.

ACTION:

If you approve, representative of Mr. DeLoach's office will contact Senator Dirksen or his representative and apprise him of the information we received and obtain from him any information which would have bearing in this matter.

If you approve, representative of Mr. DeLoach's office will discreetly contact appropriate White House representative to determine if there has been recent presidential appointee named [redacted] in the Latin-American field. If so, it should be determined from him whether he has been contacted by [redacted] as indicated.

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8/6/65

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Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago [redacted]

From: Director, FBI (105-142517) - 9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-91 BY [redacted]

(JFK)

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

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Reurairtel 7/14/65 with enclosure and Buairtel 8/3/65.

On 7/23/65, [redacted] to Senator Dirksen, recalled the name [redacted] and upon searching his contact records ascertained that [redacted] had telephoned the Senator's Office on 7/1/65 for an appointment. [redacted] gave his Washington telephone number as NATIONAL 8-8510, Room 545. [redacted] did not know if the Senator actually saw [redacted] For your information the Washington, D. C., Telephone Directory indicates that NATIONAL 8-8510 is the number for the Ambassador Hotel, 1412 K Street, Northwest.

On 7/23/65 Senator Dirksen advised that he had no recollection of anyone named [redacted] and felt certain that he had never talked to him.

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Inquiry was made of the appropriate White House officials on 7/27/65 and it was determined that the name of [redacted] was unknown to them.

The foregoing is for confidential information of the recipients and must not be disseminated outside of the Bureau.

- 1 - Miami
- 1 - WFO
- 1 - [redacted]

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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

(7)

RECORDED

1965

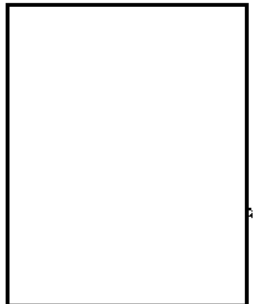
379

59 AUG 18 1965

57 AUG 12 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO



UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Chicago
PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965
105-142517

Chicago source furnished information concerning alleged plot to assassinate Castro in October, 1965. Reportedly, [redacted]

[redacted]
Our information has been disseminated to [redacted] State, military agencies, Customs, Secret Service and Department. By memorandum 7/16/65 it was recommended and approved that liaison contact Senator Dirksen or his representative [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] It was also recommended and approved liaison endeavor to identify [redacted] allegedly recent Presidential appointee, who was also allegedly contacted by [redacted]

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-23-65

FROM :

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
DURING OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum dated 7-16-65, from [Redacted] to Mr. Sullivan, captioned as above, wherein it was recommended and approved that contact be made with Senator Dirksen's office to pass along information about

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[Redacted]

On July 23, 1965, SA [Redacted] contacted [Redacted] to Senator Dirksen and briefly outlined to him the information contained in referenced memorandum. [Redacted] recalled [Redacted] name and upon a search through his contact records ascertained that [Redacted] had telephoned the Senator's office on July 1, 1965, for an appointment. [Redacted] gave his Washington telephone number as National 8-8510, Room 545. (The telephone directory shows National 8-8510 is the number for the Ambassador Hotel, 1412 K Street, Northwest.)

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[Redacted] did not know if the Senator actually saw [Redacted]

Senator Dirksen advised SA [Redacted] on July 23, 1965, that he has no recollection of anyone named [Redacted] and feels certain that he has never talked with the man.

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RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten notes:] [Redacted] is unknown to the appropriate officials at the White House - [Redacted]

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- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

[Handwritten notes:] 1-MM
1-WFO
Lester & Silk
WFO
7/23/65

[Redacted]
(7) [Redacted]

REC 25

105-142517-9

[Redacted]

4 AUG 9 1965

105-142517

FBI

Date: 8/6/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-142517)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]
SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965
ANTI FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IO - CUBA

REC-9

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Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 7/20/65, and Bureau airtel to Chicago dated 8/3/65.

On 8/6/65, [redacted] (Protect Requested),

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

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[redacted]

revised #1

Letterhead memorandum follows.

(3) - Bureau (RM)

[redacted]

REC-9

105-142511-10

EX 105

- 2 - Miami [redacted] (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (Info.) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago

10 AUG 9 1965

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[redacted]

(9)

NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 AUG 20 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

For Informational Purposes Only

The originals removed from this file and replaced with duplicate copies of the original were accessioned to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) pursuant to the JFK Records Collection Act of 1992. Provision of the JFK Act allowed for certain information to be postponed from public release until the year 2017; therefore, the pages have NOT necessarily been released for public review in their entirety.

Under the JFK Act, originals to all material deemed assassination records must be accessioned to NARA regardless of whether the material is open in full or released with information postponed. Therefore, any documents or pages from FBI files accessioned to NARA pursuant to the JFK Act are no longer considered the possession of the FBI. The duplicate pages have been inserted strictly for research purposes.

The copies contained herein do not necessarily show the most up-to-date classification.

To attain a copy of the publicly released version of any materials maintained in the JFK Collection at the NARA Facility in College Park, MD, you may contact the JFK Access Staff, at 301/713-6620.

The following materials were removed from this file and are maintained in the JFK Collection at NARA:

File & Serial Number

JFK Subject Identifier
(for NARA purposes)

105-142517-11

Church Committee

For Informational Purposes Only

5-143 (6-24-65)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION - FBI
LATIN-AMERICAN SECTION

, 1965

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Sullivan

815 RB

Foreign Liaison
Mail Room, 5531
Translation Sec.

RECORDS BRANCH
Consolidation Unit
Special Mail Room

Send File b6
Bring File b7C
up to date
Place on Record
and Return

7740
Post in File and
Destroy O-1 or
FD-205

Note File # and
Return R/S to
Room

Open-Close

Correct

Please Call Me

Please See Me

b6
b7C

Room

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/8/85 BY

b6
b7C

Rm. 623 RB

F B I

Date: 8/17/65

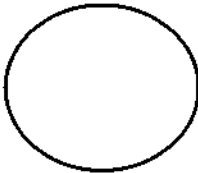
Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-142517)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965
IS - CUBA



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b7E

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago 8/16/65.

On 8/17/65, [redacted] (protect - requested),



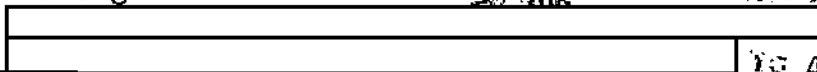
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Miami interview [redacted] in accordance with instructions set forth by the Bureau in the above referenced airtel.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Miami [redacted] (RM)
- 3 - Chicago

REC-11

105-142517-14



AUG 18 1965

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Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

53 AUG 17 1965

MAILED 10/17/65

CF

F B I

Date: 8/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-142517)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS 1965
IS - CUBA

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Re Bureau airtel to Chicago 8/16/65. Chicago airtel to Bureau 8/17/65.

On 8/18/65, [redacted] (protect - requested),

[Large redacted block]

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- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Miami [redacted] (RM)
- 3 - Chicago

[redacted line]

[redacted box]
(8)

REC-21

105-142517 13

25 AUG 20 1965

NAT. INT. SEC.

b3
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b7E

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 8/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-142517)
FROM: SAC, MIAMI [redacted] (P)
SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE
PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO
OCTOBER HOLIDAYS, 1965
IS - CUBA

b3
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Re Bureau airtel to Miami, 8/16/65, and
Chicago airtel to the Bureau, 8/11/65.

On 8/16/65 [redacted]
[redacted] advised [redacted]

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[redacted] formed a private
company and, acting for this company and [redacted]
[redacted] sponsored a show in Chicago. They claim the
venture lost \$2,000. This was prior to 4/65, and since
that time these 2 persons have been in show business
and have not been active with [redacted]

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[redacted] said that they once mentioned a plot
to assassinate CASTRO [redacted]
[redacted] does not think
[redacted] have any serious intention in the

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3-Bureau
1-Chicago [redacted]
1-Miami [redacted]

REC-21 105-142517-14

3 AUG 20 1965

(5)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b3
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b7E

NAT. INT. SEC.

[redacted]

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future of an assassination attempt, or without U. S. Government backing.

[redacted]
[redacted] on 8/17/65, said [redacted]
leased the dining room at the hotel and put on a show nightly. They do not stay at the hotel, come there nightly, but their whereabouts during the day is unknown.

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Miami continuing efforts to locate and interview [redacted] and the Bureau will be advised.

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See NY

For Informational Purposes Only

The originals removed from this file and replaced with duplicate copies of the original were accessioned to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) pursuant to the JFK Records Collection Act of 1992. Provision of the JFK Act allowed for certain information to be postponed from public release until the year 2017; therefore, the pages have NOT necessarily been released for public review in their entirety.

Under the JFK Act, originals to all material deemed assassination records must be accessioned to NARA regardless of whether the material is open in full or released with information postponed. Therefore, any documents or pages from FBI files accessioned to NARA pursuant to the JFK Act are no longer considered the possession of the FBI. The duplicate pages have been inserted strictly for research purposes.

The copies contained herein do not necessarily show the most up-to-date classification.

To attain a copy of the publicly released version of any materials maintained in the JFK Collection at the NARA facility in College Park, MD, you may contact the JFK Access Staff, at 301/713-6620.

The following materials were removed from this file and are maintained in the JFK Collection at NARA:

File & Serial Number

JFK Subject Identifier

(for NARA purposes)

105-142517-15

Church Committee

For Informational Purposes Only

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-142517)

DATE: 9/22/65

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FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO DURING OCTOBER
HOLIDAYS, 1965
IS-CUBA

Re Miami letter to the Bureau dated 8/24/65 and attached letterhead memorandum of same date.

Chicago, via courier, has delivered one copy of the above referenced letterhead memorandum to United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois.

A review of the total investigation to date concerning the alleged plot to assassinate Premier FIDEL CASTRO and especially the results of the interviews conducted by Miami draws a conclusion as follows: That [redacted]

[redacted] are conducting a confidence game. They are playing on the legitimate desires of the Cuban Community and the sympathies of United States citizens to see FIDEL CASTRO and his government in Cuba overthrown. Evidently they have concocted a scheme which is plausible and simple and can be used to extract money from gullible individuals. The business activities of [redacted] indicate that they are operators; although there may have been thoughts of killing CASTRO, it appears more that they were using their plans to obtain funds possibly to aid them in getting their business established and functioning or to keep it out of debt.

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- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Miami [redacted] (RM)
- 3 - Chicago

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55 OCT 1 1965

REC-61

EX-113

105-142517-11216
SEP 24 1965

NAT. INT. SEC.

[redacted]

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On September 15, 1965, [redacted]
(protect requested), [redacted]
advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

Since the principal participants in this plot have all been interviewed and since no corroborating information has been developed by other investigation, it is the opinion of Chicago that at best this plot is a dream or hope by [redacted] and is being used for nothing more than the obtaining of money from sympathetic contributors.

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Chicago will maintain close contact with [redacted] the original source of information in this matter and [redacted] concerning any further information which may come to their knowledge concerning the participants and/or the plot.

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Chicago is placing this case in a closed status at this time because of the return of [redacted] in the Chicago area, but will remain alert to any future developments and will promptly report any future information received.

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For Informational Purposes Only

The originals removed from this file and replaced with duplicate copies of the original were accessioned to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) pursuant to the JFK Records Collection Act of 1992. Provision of the JFK Act allowed for certain information to be postponed from public release until the year 2017; therefore, the pages have NOT necessarily been released for public review in their entirety.

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The following materials were removed from this file and are maintained in the JFK Collection at NARA:

File & Serial Number

JFK Subject Identifier
(for NARA purposes)

105-142517-17

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ
QUESADA

For Informational Purposes Only

~~CLASSIFIED BY [redacted] FOREL~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X [redacted]~~

11/15/65

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]
FROM: SAC, MIAMI [redacted] (P)

*para 2, 4
classified per*
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3/11/83

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
(ALLEGED PLANS TO ASSASSINATE FIDEL CASTRO)

1982 CASTRO

Enclosed herewith are 12 copies of LHM dated and captioned as above.

Copies furnished locally to ONI, OSI, G-2, Coordinator of Cuban Affairs, Department of State, Coast Guard, Customs, Miami, Customs, Region II, Miami, Customs, Key West, Border Patrol, and INS.

LHM classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, inasmuch as it contains information so classified by [redacted]

MM T-1 is [redacted]

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It is noted the majority of the Cuban refugees arriving in the U. S. from Cuba, particularly during the current mass exodus, have stated that in their opinion,

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
- 1 - Miami
- 1 - New York (info) (RM) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - San Juan (info) (RM) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Chicago (info) (RM) (Enc. 1)

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~~Class. & Ext. By [redacted] 6/17/82~~
~~Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2~~
~~Date of Review 11/15/85~~

~~62, 472~~

105-142517-
NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 19 1965

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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they believe the best and most expeditious means of ridding Cuba of Communism is to overthrow FIDEL CASTRO. In this regard, they have stated the assassination of FIDEL CASTRO and [redacted] would probably be the most expeditious way to overthrow the Government of Cuba, especially since ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, former top official of the Government of Cuba, is no longer connected with that regime. They further stated that both FIDEL [redacted] CASTRO are heavily guarded, and believe the assassination of these men would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, unless given the support and assistance of another government, not necessarily the U. S. Government.

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It is also noted this investigation was opened by the Chicago Office in 6/65 when the complainant was referred to the FBI by [redacted] in Chicago. Subsequent investigation by the FBI developed [redacted]

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[redacted]

As noted in the enclosed LHM, interview of [redacted] reflect the matter is merely talk and wishful thinking on their part. Investigation of associates and informants tends to confirm the alleged plot was merely idle conversation. It is also noted [redacted]

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[redacted]

Confidential informants contacted negatively for any information regarding any alleged plans to assassinate FIDEL CASTRO were:

[redacted]

by SA

[redacted]

[initials]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

by SA
by SA
by SA
by SA

[Redacted]

~~(S)~~

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~~SECRET~~
3.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[Redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
6/11/82

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Class. & Ext. By [Redacted]
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 11/15/87
62,472

Miami, Florida
November 15, 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY [Redacted]
ON 1/28/94
(JFK)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
(ALLEGED PLANS TO ASSASSINATE
FIDEL CASTRO)

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/26/94 BY [Redacted]
(JFK)

This investigation was predicated on information
received from MM T-1, [Redacted]

[Redacted]

On August 11, 1965, MM T-1 reported [Redacted]

[Large Redacted Block]

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According to the report of MM T-1, [Redacted]

[Large Redacted Block]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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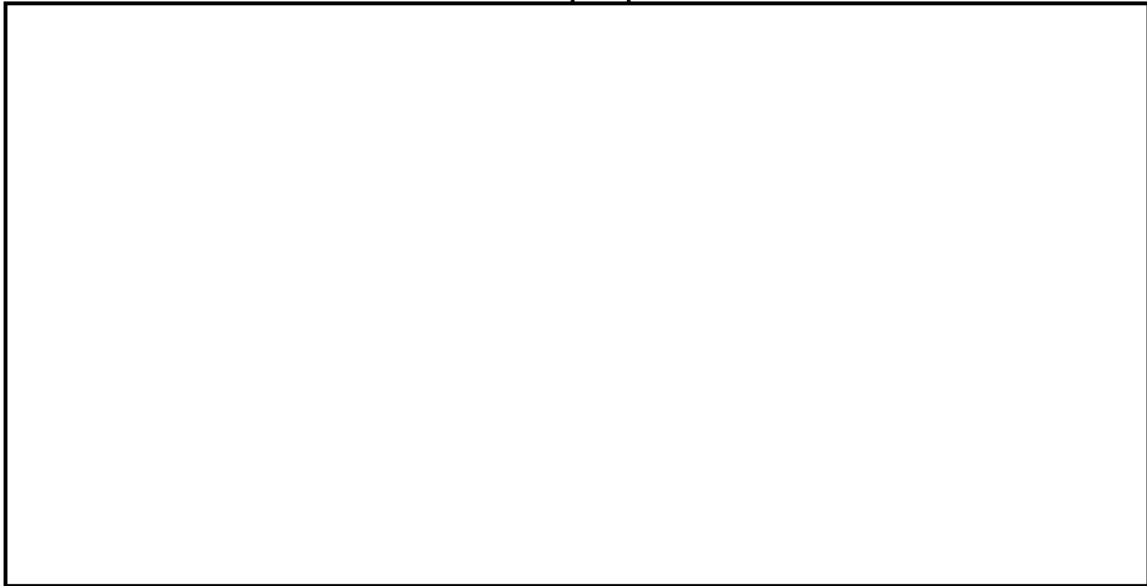
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

105-143517 -
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
(ALLEGED PLANS TO ASSASSINATE FIDEL CASTRO)

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MM T-1 reported on

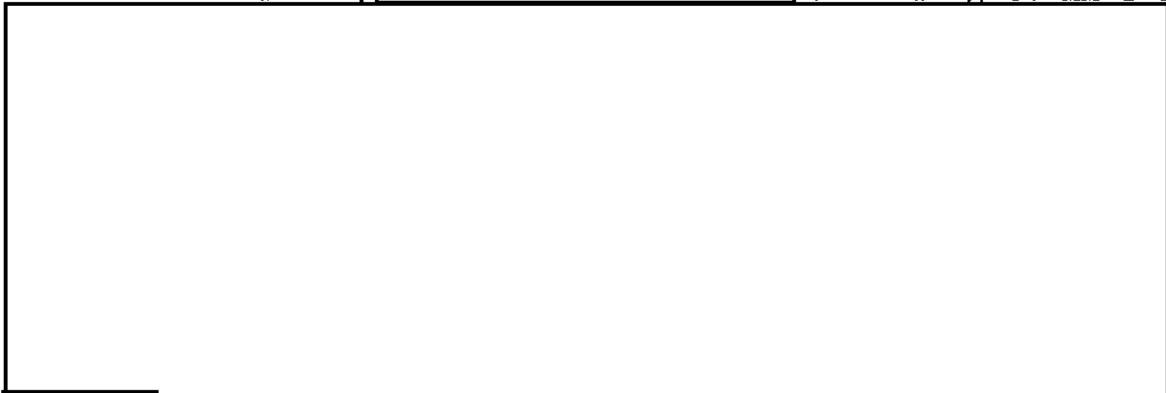



However,



according to MM T-1,

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 *Qu*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
(ALLEGED PLANS TO ASSASSINATE FIDEL CASTRO)

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According to MM T-1, [redacted]

[redacted]

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By report [redacted]

MM T-1

[redacted]

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According to the source, [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted] according to the source,

[redacted]

[redacted]

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Re: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
(ALLEGED PLANS TO ASSASSINATE FIDEL CASTRO)

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

7/2/4

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date November 12, 1965

On November 9, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] telephone [redacted] was advised he did not have to make any statements, that any statements made by him could be used against him in a court of law, and that he had the right to consult an attorney of his own choice before making any statements. He voluntarily furnished the following information:

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He was born [redacted] where he lived and graduated from high school. He was in the United States from approximately April 7, 1955, until 1959, during which time he worked for the Schrafft Restaurant and Arnesto Paint Company, both New York City. While in New York, he was an active member of the 26th of July Revolutionary Movement of FIDEL CASTRO and during 1959, he was [redacted] the Cuban Agrarian Reform Committee, New York City. He returned to Cuba around September, 1959, where he remained until approximately June, 1962. While in Cuba, he was [redacted]

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[redacted] He was never in the militia. He became disillusioned with the 26th of July Revolutionary Movement and decided to fight against the FIDEL CASTRO government. He attempted to secure arms and ammunition and convinced the people in Camaguey, particularly the students, that they should fight against CASTRO because he had not lived up to his promise in the revolution. He explained this by indicating that in a conversation with HUBERT MATOS, former comandante of the Cuban Revolutionary Army in Camaguey, currently serving sentence in the Isle of Pines, Cuba, for counterrevolutionary activities, MATOS had informed him CASTRO was supporting the communist cause.

Around June, 1960, he became associated with the action and sabotage group of the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP) (Revolutionary Movement of the People). He was responsible for organizing the farmers in the province of Camaguey. Later he became [redacted]

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[redacted] and around December, 1961, he [redacted]

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On 11/9/65 at Miami, Florida File # [redacted]

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by SAs [redacted]

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Date dictated 11/10/65

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[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

went to Havana, [redacted]

[redacted] He remained in Havana until approximately June, 1962. From June, 1962, until around January, 1963, he traveled throughout the island of Cuba [redacted] and engaged in counterrevolutionary activities. Around January, 1963, [redacted]

[redacted] where he remained until June 17, 1963, at which time he left Havana and arrived in Miami, Florida, in exile. Upon his arrival in Miami, he attempted to become associated with the MRP. However, because of the disunity among the Cuban exiles in Miami, he actually never belonged to any organization. He stated a group of friends, including [redacted]

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[redacted] both former members of the MRP, had become somewhat dissatisfied with the MRP and its inability to achieve unity among the Cuban exiles.

[redacted] stated that he had solicited some money in order to help members of the family of former members of the MRP who had been executed, such as [redacted] but that he had never collected any money for anti-FIDEL CASTRO activities as such. Since his arrival in Miami in 1963, he has remained here with the exception of one brief trip to New York City shortly after his arrival. He stated he was not acquainted with [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted] formerly of Alpha 66 and 30th of November Movement, respectively, both anti-FIDEL CASTRO organizations. He was unable to recall the name of any individual who had formerly been a captain in the Cuban Revolutionary Army who might have arrived in Miami in or around June, 1965.

In addition, he stated he did not have any particular contacts in Cuba or in the United States with anyone in a position to make an assassination attempt.

He advised he was acquainted with [redacted] [redacted] currently residing in [redacted]

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[redacted] He has not seen or heard from him in approximately one year.

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[Redacted]

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The following is a description of [Redacted] obtained from observation and interview:

Name

Date of birth
Place of birth
Race
Sex
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Marital status
Wife

Father
Mother
Employment

[Large empty rectangular box for description details]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date November 10, 1965

On November 4, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] telephone [redacted], was advised he did not have to make any statement, that any statements made by him could be used against him in a court of law, and that he had the right to consult an attorney of his own choice before making any statements, after which he voluntarily furnished the following information:

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He was born [redacted] received his basic education in Camaguey, and during the period 1959-60, he attended the University of Havana, where he studied agricultural engineering. While in attendance at the University, he joined the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP) (Revolutionary Movement of the People). He claimed he had not been an active member of the 26th of July revolutionary movement of FIDEL CASTRO; however, he had been opposed to the regime of FULGENCIO BATISTA. In 1960, after joining the MRP, he returned to Camaguey, Cuba, where he was a member of the action and sabotage group of the MRP. His main duties were to solicit student support and, in general, he was organizing the Province of Camaguey under the auspices of the MRP.

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Around September, 1961, he went to Havana, Cuba, [redacted] where he remained in such capacity until approximately December 10, 1962. At this time, [redacted] and subsequently departed Cuba for Puerto Rico January 6, 1963. Up until this time, he had never met [redacted]

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[redacted] He remained in Puerto Rico for about five days and then came to Miami, Florida. Since his arrival in Miami, he has worked for the Catholic Welfare Bureau in South Miami, Florida Fiberglass Company, manufacturer of boats, and 7/11 grocery stores, all in Miami.

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11/4/65

Miami, Florida

On _____ at _____

File # [redacted]

SA [redacted]

by _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date dictated

11/10/65

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While in Cuba, [redacted] worked closely with one [redacted]

[redacted] However, [redacted] indicated he has not seen or been in contact with him for more than two years.

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[redacted] advised he went to Caracas, Venezuela, for approximately fifteen days in order to arrange for enrollment at the Andres Bello University, a Catholic institution in Caracas. He believed this travel was made in August, 1965. He stated these plans had been changed or temporarily delayed because of the recent "exodus program" in which FIDEL CASTRO has reportedly agreed to permit Cubans desiring to leave Cuba to come to the United States. He related his parents' farm in Camaguey had been confiscated by the communist Cuban government and he was currently awaiting the arrival of his parents in Miami. After his parents arrive, he will then make a decision as to whether or not he will continue his education in Venezuela. He stated the only things which he brought back to the United States from Venezuela were two books on sociology which he planned to study at the Andres Bello University.

[redacted] stated he was acquainted with ARNALDO SCHWERERT, a Cuban approximately fifty years of age, now in Caracas, Venezuela. At the time of his visit to Caracas, he met with SCHWERERT, who was an executive officer in the Chamber of Commerce in Caracas. He denied SCHWERERT had given him money or anything else. He stated SCHWERERT had been active in the MRP in Cuba but did not believe he was active in any Cuban revolutionary activities at present.

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[redacted] denied that he had been active in any anti-FIDEL CASTRO activities since his arrival in Miami. He stated he had not solicited any funds or made any collections of money for boats, arms, ammunition, etc. He denied he had any contact with [redacted]

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[redacted] related that he believed one of the best ways in which to rid Cuba of communism was to overthrow or assassinate FIDEL CASTRO. He indicated that he had discussed this many times, as have most Cubans in exile. One plan that he believed might have been feasible during the sugar cane harvest season was to kill CASTRO during one of

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[redacted]

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his numerous visits to the sugar cane fields. He noted that CASTRO in the past has frequented the sugar cane fields during the harvest season, which is around August and September.

[redacted] further denied knowing the following individuals:

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[redacted]

[redacted] advised he was acquainted with both [redacted] [redacted] formerly of Alpha 66 and 30th of November Movement, respectively, both anti-FIDEL CASTRO organizations. He was unable to recall the name of any individual who had formerly been a captain in the Cuban Revolutionary Army who might have arrived in Miami in or around June, 1965.

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In addition, he stated he did not have any particular contacts in Cuba or in the United States with anyone in a position to make an assassination attempt.

The following is a description of [redacted] obtained through observation and interview:

- Name
- Race
- Sex
- Date of birth
- Height
- Weight
- Hair
- Eyes

- Marital status
- Father
- Mother
- Sisters
- Brother

[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
(ALLEGED PLANS TO ASSASSINATE FIDEL CASTRO)

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On November 4, 1965, [redacted], Cuban exile, Miami, and formerly a member of the MRP, advised he was unable to offer any information concerning any alleged plans to possibly assassinate FIDEL CASTRO. He stated that he has heard many Cuban exiles express their desire to assassinate CASTRO, and believed this would be the best way in which Cuba could be rid of Communism. He readily explained, however, that many Cubans, as well as the Russians, would blame the United States for this should it occur, and for this reason, he did not believe in any such alleged plan. He further indicated that he was acquainted with [redacted] formerly members of the MRP, and they, too, had mentioned that possibly during the harvest season for sugar cane would be time when FIDEL CASTRO would visit in the fields and someone could attempt to assassinate him. He continued, however, that this was merely "a dream and hallucination" of these two individuals.

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He also explained that Cubans in exile talk very freely, and make plans one day which they do not believe will ever materialize. [redacted] continued that both [redacted] [redacted] have collected small sums of money, to his knowledge, to give to members of families who are currently in Cuba. He did not believe they had collected over \$1,000.00 altogether.

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Sources and informants familiar with both pro- and anti-FIDEL CASTRO activities in Cuba and the United States were contacted, and each advised he was unable to furnish any information regarding any alleged plans to assassinate CASTRO, which he felt might materialize. None had any specific information indicating [redacted] were currently active in any Cuban political or revolutionary activities.

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PROPERTY OF FBI - 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.

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11.*

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Fidel Castro: Pro and Con

In connection with the anti-Castro propaganda that has been spread in Washington by a certain Rafael del Pino, I feel that it is in the best interest in Cuban-American relations to present the true facts in this case.

Mr. del Pino lacks the authority to address the American public. His poor record is objectively reported in the recently published biography of Fidel Castro by Jules Dubois, Latin American correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*.

This person lacks any support of public opinion in Cuba. His insinuations in his attempt to portray Fidel Castro as an agent of international communism are as completely false as is his status of "revolutionary."

Fidel Castro has given back to the Cuban people the democratic liberties that during seven years were suppressed by the Batista dictatorship. In a few days Dr. Castro will have the opportunity of presenting to the American public the high ideals of the programs being developed by the revolutionary government and that are supported by 90 per cent of the Cuban people as revealed by recent public opinion polls in Cuba.

These goals include:

1. Unequivocal rights for all citizens as defined in the Cuban constitution.
2. Alleviation of the great poverty which afflicts a great number of the Cuban people through a plan of land reform, development of new industries, encouragement of private investments, and protective laws which will impede exploitation of the poorer classes.

The policies of the revolutionary government of Fidel Castro with their democratic principles and immediate aims of raising the standard of living throughout the whole country is the most vigorous of safeguards against Communist infiltration.

RAUL ROA,

Ambassador of Cuba to the Organization of American States, Washington.

Although this organization no longer represents the Re-

public of Cuba nor has any official connection with the Batista regime exiles, we would feel it an act against our conscience if we did not enter a protest against the invitation extended to Fidel Castro to address the meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Since his occupation of Havana, Castro has followed a rigid anti-American policy. He has attacked the United States in every possible manner, clearly demonstrating his preference for the Moscow line. In recent weeks he has virtually banned the sale of American products in Cuba, products whose advertising accounts help materially to maintain the American newspaper industry.

His actions in imposing a censorship of terror over the press, radio and television and his treatment of newspapermen who were not identified with the revolution is directly contrary to the American ideal of a free press.

His philosophy on the holding of private property, inheritance, collection of rents and his virtual prohibition of functioning of the professional classes on an equitable profit basis is in direct opposition to the capitalist system on which our country is founded.

His avowed intention to foment invasion and armed disorder in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Panama is a threat to the peace and security of the hemisphere.

He has established the death penalty for all offenses defined as counter revolutionary and has permitted Raul Castro to include as part of the definition of such activities the following—"To fight against communism is divisionism and divisionism is counter-revolutionary."

For these and other reasons perfectly obvious it is our belief that the invitation to Fidel Castro by the ASNE is an insult to the American people.

JOHN B. KEEFER,

President, University Research and Consultants, Inc., Washington.

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Bonsal Told Cuba Will Back U. S. If War Comes

By HENRY BAYMONT
Cuba has assured the United States it will remain firmly in the Western camp in event of war with the Soviet Union, diplomatic sources disclosed today.

The assurances were given to Philip Bonsal, new United States Ambassador to Cuba, in a series of informal conversations with high Cuban officials, the sources said.

In effect, the officials were reported to have discounted Prime Minister Fidel Castro's

remark that Cuba would be neutral in a United States-Russian conflict. They said his remark was merely an impulsive reaction to recent criticism of his policies.

Mr. Bonsal and the State Department were also told that Castro would make a determined effort to dispel the apprehension caused by his remarks when he makes an unofficial visit to the United States this week.

The Cuban premier is expected to reiterate his country's allegiance to the Inter-American defense system based on the principle that an attack on one American nation is an attack on all.

Informants who spoke with Castro earlier said he would emphasize that United States aid to the former government of Fulgencio Batista would not mar the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Castro also will stress the need for greater understanding when he addresses the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors Friday and at a National Press Club luncheon April 20, the sources said. (UPI)

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SOUTH AMERICA WANDERINGS

Castro's Emissaries Getting Cool Reception

By EDWARD TOMLINSON

Written for Scripps-Howard Newspapers

(See Evelyn Feyton Gordon on Page 2A)

BUENOS AIRES, April 13—Premier Fidel Castro's good-will drummers are getting no such welcome carpets in South America as appears likely for Castro himself on his trip this week to the United States.

For several weeks the Castro representatives have been wandering around this continent in their familiar khaki fatigues, with collars open, whiskers aflutter and cigars aflame.

They have received no ovations, and had no curtain calls, not even in the most "democratic" of the countries, such as Chile and Uruguay. Except for the communist newspapers and the flaming leftist sheets, the press has accorded the revolutionaries comparatively little space.

CHILE REACTION

In Chile, the Foreign Minister, rather than the President, received them briefly. Several newspapers had sharp editorial comments on the war criminal trials in Havana.

When the Fidelistas showed up in one of Santiago's smart restaurants, a nearby group of diners jeered: "Send for the barbers' union." At this, one of the Cubans whipped out a pistol, and it took considerable mollifying to get him off the premises without incident.

In Uruguay, a semi-socialist state, they expected an enthusiastic reception. But again, except for the Reds, they got a cold shoulder. At a press reception, one reporter asked: "Why all the executions after the revolution was won?" Spokesman for the Cuban group replied: "For the same reason the allies executed German war criminals after the Axis powers surrendered."

WALKOUT

Then the reporters from communist newspapers tried

to channel the press conference into a forum against Yankee "imperialism." But other newsmen walked out.

Here in Buenos Aires, the communists once more attempted to run interference for the Cubans. Naturally the Peronistas gave them no time. The leading newspapers were polite. As the Cubans strolled the capital's most fashionable street, few people turned to look at them—tho the average Buenos Aires resident would consider himself virtually naked without a collar and tie.

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Restore Rights, Cubans Appeal

HAVANA, April 13 (AP) — Cuba's Rotarians are appealing for the restoration of habeas corpus and speedy trials for hundreds of civilian prisoners held by Fidel Castro's government.

Meeting in Santa Clara during the weekend, the Rotarians said conditions in Cuba have returned to normal and habeas corpus — which prevents police from holding prisoners for long periods without formal charges — should be reestablished as a universally recognized human right.

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Castro Turns Down Cuban Vote Plea

HAVANA, April 13 (AP).—Premier Fidel Castro, in a speech in Camaguey, last night, rebuffed suggestions that elections be held soon in Cuba.

He told a cheering crowd that "the people want the revolution to finish its program first and hold elections afterward."

His references to elections were interrupted frequently by shouts of "Elections, no elections, no."

Former President Ramon Grau San Martin in a statement Saturday urged that elections be held as the best way to build confidence and fight unemployment and other problems.

guardsman and fled.

Authorities estimated six or eight men were all that remain of the rebel band operating in northwest Panama.

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Rep. Davis Hits Editors for Castro Visit

Rep. James C. Davis (D., Ga.) today criticized the American Society of Newspaper Editors for inviting Cuban revolutionary leader Fidel Castro to address its meeting here Friday.

Rep. Davis said the Logan Act, which prohibits American citizens from unauthorized correspondence with agents of foreign governments for certain purposes, may provide the answer to the sticky problem posed by Castro's impending visit.

Rep. Davis echoed in a newsletter the charge some weeks ago at ASNE by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.). He said ASNE "circumvented all protocol" by inviting Castro to the United States "without first getting clearance from the State Department." UPI

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HE'S HERE THIS WEEK

Castro Will Plead for 'Understanding'

By ANDREW TULLY Scripps-Howard Staff Writer
(See Peter Edson on Page 27.)

Fidel Castro will come to the United States tomorrow to plead for understanding for Cuba's revolutionary government because he "cares greatly" what the United States thinks about the new regime.

This was the word today from a high Cuban diplomatic spokesman, here from Havana to help make arrangements for the premier's five-day stay here in Washington.

Castro will arrive here by plane tomorrow night as the invited guest of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, whose annual meeting convenes Thursday. He will address the editors Thursday afternoon, and will speak at a National Press Club luncheon on Monday. In between, he will confer with Vice President Nixon and with Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter.

OUTLINE

Castro's spokesman made it plain he could not speak for the 32-year-old Prime Minister in detail, but said he could furnish a broad outline of Castro's attitude toward the U. S. That attitude, he said, was one of "fierce desire" for friendly relations between the two countries.

It was explained that in the past Castro has been hurt by and resentful of American attitudes toward the revolutionary government. Specifically, he has been irritated by press comment and by speeches made by certain

members of Congress attacking the war criminal trials and executions.

PERSUADED

But now, it was said, Castro has been persuaded that the official American attitude is one of wanting to help the new government, of wanting to maintain the traditional friendly relations between the two countries. This persuasion has come almost entirely, it was said, from our new ambassador in Havana, Philip Bonsal.

Castro was pictured as "most favorably inclined" toward Ambassador Bonsal as a result of several conferences with the American envoy. "He respects Mr. Bonsal and trusts him," the spokesman said of the Cuban Prime Minister. "He has found Mr. Bonsal most understanding."

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CONSTANTINE BROWN

Recognizing New Dictators

Newspaper Editors' Invitation to Castro To Speak in Washington Is Criticized

Fidel Castro, self-appointed Prime Minister and supreme boss of Cuba, will be given the same treatment of "unofficial courtesy" which the State Department gave Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan.

Both have bloody hands—Mikoyan from tens of thousands of Hungarian freedom fighters; Castro from the blood of many innocent Cubans.

It is barely conceivable that, burdened by responsibility and anxious to maintain his position of power, Prime Minister Castro eventually may change and become "just another Caribbean dictator" and forget his leanings toward the political and social doctrines of Marx Lenin and Stalin.

Castro's predecessor, Fulgencio Batista, started his dictatorial career as a revolutionary whose heart was bleeding as much for the underprivileged masses as that of Castro. The signal for the revolution was given when President Machado ordered a cavalry regiment to ride over strawberry patches belonging to independent growers who were competing with the personal friends and supporters of the dictator. Then (in 1933) as now Moscow agents were roaming the islands and inciting people to arson and murder.

Washington recognized the new regime in Cuba at that time because the man who brought about the revolution, cavalry sergeant Fulgencio Batista, held no official position in the newly formed government. It was seven years later, in 1940, that he became Cuba's President. Thus in recognizing the revolution which threw out the ruthless Machado-de Cespedes administrations, we did not depart officially from our policy of having no truck with dictators or military juntas.

The fact that Batista had no official role (although we knew he ran Cuba) enabled us to recognize the new regime without losing face in

those days the American Government was less prone to adopt the expediency policy in its foreign relations. It had just been decided to recognize the Communist government in the Soviet Union because, it was said, the blood on the hands of its rulers had long ago dried up. But the men in the State Department and White House would not dream of clasping hands with rulers whose hands were still dripping with the blood of their victims who preceded them in office.

The tenets of morality of the administration in Washington and for that matter, judging by the invitation extended to Fidel Castro by the American Society of Newspaper Editors, also of the American people have changed in the last quarter-century. Our Government has definitely adopted expediency as a policy in its dealings with foreign governments.

The old inflexible rule that you don't deal with murderers who become monarchs or presidents of republics is being abandoned. The yardstick for recognition is now expediency—and that is frequently misjudged by domeheads in the State Department who write "policy papers." The most blatant example is that in Iraq last summer when we recognized the regime of the murdering gang of Gen. Abdul Karim Kassem within a very few days after the bodies of our loyal friends, King Faisal and his top advisers, had been thrown in a ditch. The explanation given by our policy-makers was that Kassem might not become a tool

of international communism and if we handled him properly might remain in the Baghdad pact.

The present developments in the Middle East show how pathetically wrong were those who urged quick recognition of the Iraqi regime. When we rushed with equal speed to recognize Fidel Castro, we merely followed the new pattern of expediency rather than political morality. At the present time the free and Communist worlds alike recognize that this is the modern trend. The actions of governments do not, however, always reflect the feelings of the people. It is for this reason that the invitation extended to Castro by the ASNE is regarded as more important than the recognition of the Cuban dictator by the American Government.

Newspaper editors do not have to adopt expediency in choosing the honored guests who will address them. They can afford to be highly selective. The fact that Castro may be "news" is no argument in favor of inviting him. These men who are the greatest force in molding American public opinion do not need to make sensational headlines at their yearly meeting.

The editors' reception of Fidel Castro will reverberate all over the seething, restless and strife-ridden Southern Hemisphere where Khrushchev is now trying so hard to make hay.

THE EVENING STAR
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Castro Arrives Here Tonight; Threats Bring Tight Guard

By JOHN V. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba will arrive here tonight and officials frankly don't know what to expect.

The controversial leader of the Cuban revolution is coming on an unofficial 11-day visit, but he will receive about as much official protection as is possible to provide, beginning with his arrival at 7 p.m. at the Military Air Transport Terminal.

Because threats against his safety have been received both at the State Department and the Cuban Embassy, rigid security precautions are being taken in behalf of the bearded, 32-year-old Premier and the large party he is bringing with him.

Officials said they would not be surprised if anti-Castro demonstrations or picketing developed, although they would not hazard a guess as to where or when demonstrations might occur.

Some picketing appeared certain, however. Raphael del Pino, the head of an anti-Castro group called the Anti-Communist Movement for the Americas, said this afternoon that some sign-carrying pickets would parade in front of the



FIDEL CASTRO
Arrives Tonight in D. C.

—AP Wirephoto

White House late today and also at the airport. He said the pickets would be in evidence as long as Mr. Castro is in the United States, but promised there would be no violence of any kind.

Much of the feeling against Prime Minister Castro is found among supporters of Dictator Fulgencio Batista, who was overthrown last New Year's

Day as the culmination of Mr. Castro's long revolution. There are other Cubans, however, who do not support Batista and yet vigorously object to Mr. Castro.

In addition to these elements, there are numerous American citizens who resent the continuing denunciation of United States policy by Mr. Castro and who find fault with his own conduct since he assumed his high political office.

The entire security division of the State Department, assisted by the Washington Metropolitan police, is assigned to the Castro party from the time of its arrival until the scheduled departure the afternoon of April 26.

One official expressed the belief that the security measures being taken for this visit are even stricter than those applied when Russian Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan was here in January. The guard at the airport tonight will be extremely tight and at one social function for Mr. Castro invited, guests will be required to present cards of admission at the door.

Security officers were finding their job more difficult than usual because of uncertainty regarding Mr. Castro's itinerary and also because they have

See CASTRO, Page A-26

CASTRO

Continued From First Page
been unable to ascertain the number of persons accompanying him here.

Even today, officials had not been informed by the Cuban Embassy of the exact details customarily provided in connection with visits of foreign leaders.

Prime Minister Castro will fly here in a Cuban Airlines plane which can accommodate 95 passengers. The estimates of the size of his party have ranged all the way from 35 to 94.

The Cuban leader is to be met at the airport by a State Department delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom, jr.

Wiley Buchanan, protocol chief of the State Department; William A. Wieland, director of the Office of Caribbean and Mexican Affairs, and Robert A. Stevenson, officer in charge of Cuban affairs, also will be in the welcoming party.

Mr. Castro decided to come to Washington on the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which is holding its annual convention at the Statler Hilton Hotel this week end. The Premier will speak to the editors Friday afternoon.

Some Criticism Aroused

The invitation has aroused criticism among some members of the society. But George W. Healy, jr., of the New Orleans

Times-Picayune, president of the society, said the invitation does not mean any endorsement of Dr. Castro's methods and policies.

"This man has made news. We should see him and hear him in order to understand him better and perhaps for him to understand us better," he said.

A capacity audience already is assured for that appearance, and also for a luncheon meeting of the National Press Club, which the Cuban will address Monday.

The Prime Minister will be the guest of Acting Secretary of State Herter at a luncheon tomorrow. He will be received by Vice President Nixon at the Nixon home Sunday evening.

On his social calendar are two receptions, one for members of the Cuban colony Friday afternoon and one for diplomats and Government officials Saturday.

Mr. Castro proposed to visit the Tomb of the Unknowns, the Lincoln Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial and Mount Vernon Sunday. He is also scheduled to appear on the NBC television network and

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Fidel Castro's Task

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A great opportunity awaits Fidel Castro as Cuba's ebullient Prime Minister begins his visit to Washington, and the future relations between his government and ours may well hinge on how effectively he uses it. The revolution which Castro led developed into a profound popular uprising with few parallels in the hemisphere. Few question the heroism and daring of Fidel Castro, the rebel. Sober questions have arisen, however, about the stewardship of Prime Minister Castro. Doubtless Castro will face some hostile questioning here. But he will also discover a fund of good will for the government he heads, as well as an honest concern for the economic difficulties of Cuba. Castro has a chance now to help resolve doubts and disclose something of the true face behind the beard. Whatever the feelings about Castro, he deserves an attentive and sympathetic audience. We are confident that is what he will receive.

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By Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro is surrounded by Cuban Embassy aides and other well-wishers upon his arrival at National Airport last night. The Premier's plane, scheduled to arrive here at 7 o'clock, landed two hours late. Story on Page A1.

TV Correspondents Blast Editors For Ban on Castro Talk Coverage

United Press International

The American Society of Newspaper Editors ran into sharp criticism yesterday for banning television coverage of Fidel Castro's appearance before the Association on Friday.

The Radio and Television Correspondents' Association said the ASNE was "engaging in an arbitrary suppression of freedom of access to the news which the ASNE has so long fought valiantly against."

The Freedom of Information Committee of the Radio-Television News Directors Association said the ban "only tends to strengthen the hand of those agencies of govern-

ment and the courts which have offered such resistance to all news media in the dissemination of news."

The National Association of Broadcasters was "shocked and bewildered" by the edict.

ASNE President George W. Healy Jr. reviewed the order with the full ASNE board of directors. Afterwards, he said the policy still stood.

He said it would not be "feasible" to permit bulky TV cameras and equipment at the standing-room-only affair. Radio coverage will be permitted on a "poo" microphone basis.

Julian Goodman, president of the Radio and Television

Correspondents' Association, wrote Healy that the TV industry "probably will survive this blow." But he said "freedom is not a matter of degree, and it is not something limited to the writing press."

Chairman John F. Lewis of Radio-Television News Directors Association said the action was "completely at odds with the traditional stand of those in the news business." He said the news industry "cannot stand as a house divided."

Harold E. Fellows, president, wrote Healy of the National Association of Broadcasters' complaints. He urged Healy to reconsider the action, saying "we cannot conceive of your taking this position in view of your historic struggle to preserve and maintain free access to the news."

Smathers Asks OAS To Keep Latin Peace

Associated Press

Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.) said yesterday leaders in Fidel Castro's Cuban government are apparently organizing to invade other Latin American countries.

Smathers in a Senate speech called for the Organization of American States to establish a police force to maintain peace.

He urged that the United States scrap the 66.8 million-dollar military aid program proposed for Latin America next fiscal year and divert some of the funds toward building a peace patrol of volunteers from the 21 member states.

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Comes Dressed in Fatigues

Castro Arrives at National Airport, Makes Detour to Greet Admirers

By Harry Gabbett
Staff Reporter

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arrived at National Airport last night amid chorused cheers and catcalls for an 11-day visit in this country.

His arrival, two hours late because of a delayed departure from Havana, evoked the tightest security precautions since the recent visit of Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan. Here at the behest of the American Society of Newspaper Editors whom he'll address Friday at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, the bearded 32-year-old leader has scheduled a number of public and TV appearances.

Although his visit is strictly informal, the State Department was generously represented among his official greet-

ers at the airport. He'll lunch with Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Hetter today and presumably will discuss his avowed intention of obtaining American help to rebuild his revolt-torn island republic.

A couple of hours before his arrival, some 30 men and

Picture on page A2

women picketed the White House in an anti-Castro demonstration supervised by Rafael del Pino, Castro's one-time revolutionary partner, who since has accused him of Communist leanings. There was no incident, although Cuban security police at the airport reportedly turned away a group of Georgetown University students who announced they were on hand to protest

Castro's execution of "war criminals."

Castro's Secret Service guards had their work cut out for them at the Airport when their energetic charge bypassed his waiting limousine to greet personally some of the estimated 1500 persons who lined an Airport fence to welcome him.

For his trip here, Castro wore his usual rebel battle fatigues, as did many of the bearded members of his official party. He looked startled momentarily when a reporter, brushing against him, commented that he obviously carried no sidearms.

"For what?" he inquired with a quick smile.

His arrival was preceded by a number of telephoned threats.

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We Welcome Dr. FIDEL CASTRO

The National Hero of the Cuban People

On His Visit to Washington, D. C.

The American people, who have engraved magnificent pages of history in the defense of liberty, democracy, and human rights, gave their generous support and sympathy to the Cuban people in their fight against the terrible tyranny of Batista. Fidel Castro, the young leader who with the support of an army made up of Cubans from all walks of life realized the epic feat of raising a professional army of 40,000 men equipped with all types of modern arms, now as Prime Minister, is dedicated to the work of consolidating a government of liberty, democracy and prosperity for all the Cuban people.

We, Americans and Cubans, who in Washington gave our support to the struggle that Fidel Castro symbolized, hope that his visit to the Nation's Capital during Pan American week will contribute to a better understanding of the true democracy that today exists in Cuba and of the aspirations of the brave Island Republic, which traditionally maintains the warmest ties of friendship with the United States.

CASTRO SAYS:

In explaining the varied aspects of the program which the new government is developing Fidel Castro has said:

About Economic Conditions:

"Our most serious problem is that the population grows constantly and, in contrast, the sources of employment do not increase. And, by the same degree to which industry adopts new technology and needs fewer and fewer workers, our population increases, and we find ourselves in a vicious circle from which there is no escape—men who have no work and who cannot be consumers, and an industry that cannot develop because it does not have consumers. . . . Our new industries could not hope to compete fundamentally with foreign industry; thus it must develop on the basis of domestic consumption and produce the largest possible quantity of articles and goods to be consumed in this country. . . . The capital for industries will be partly Cuban and partly foreign."

About Land Reform:

"Here in Cuba we have 300,000 families who are farmers and who have no land of their own. These farmers work two or three months a year, during the sugar season only. They have no work for the rest of the year, they have no land to sow or to produce the most necessary things for their consumption. Many of those farmers come to the city seeking jobs, and they increase the number of unemployed people in the cities."

"More than half of the country is rural and we have to convert it into a consuming population. Those farmers will never be consumers if they do not have land to produce things. The agrarian reform will increase many times the purchasing power of the farmer, and it will be the base for industrial development in Cuba."

About Communism:

"The Twenty-sixth of July Movement is not a Communist movement."

About the Ideology of the 26th of July Movement:

"The Twenty-sixth of July Movement is a truly revolutionary movement, which intends to build the economy of the country on just foundations, which is at the same time a revolutionary movement and a democratic movement with ample human content. . . . The ideology of the Twenty-sixth of July Movement is the ideology of social justice within the limits of the most ample democracy, liberty and human rights."

Interfiled for U. S. News World Report, March 16, 1959

THE AMERICAN PRESS SAYS:

Since the 1st of January, 1959, hundreds of newspapermen from all over the world have visited Cuba without restrictions of any sort. In the last few days the following statements have appeared in the American press.

"On the basis of its three-month record Catholic opinion regards the Castro regime as striving mainly to correct what it views as the worst abuses of the Batista past: social injustice, public corruption and widespread oppression. . . . Catholic leaders approve the government's action in launching a program of land reform, starting construction of housing developments for the needy, bringing the prices of food and necessary services within the reach of the masses and striving to provide more and better schools."

The Catholic Standard, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1959

"Cuba's new government needs our sympathy and help more than our busy sermonizing about how to finish a revolution we had no part of. It needs to sell its more sugar. Our new career ambassador Philip Bonsal may be able to win back some of the respect for America that was lost by our last two politically appointed envoys. . . . The American business community is going to have to get used to dealing with officials who won't demand bribes, and with police officers who can't be put on company payrolls in case of labor troubles. . . . We can thank our lucky stars that Castro was not a communist."

William Attwood, Foreign Editor, LOOK, March 3, 1959

"Dr. Castro heads for the United States next Wednesday to seek aid in reconstruction of his nation's shattered economy—Castro and his aides have established what is probably the first honest administration in the history of the Republic."

Francis E. McCarthy, UPI's Havana Correspondent, April 11, 1959

"Until January 1, 1959, an ironclad tyranny held the island of Cuba in its grip. Only 50 miles from the United States, dictator Batista was conducting a regime of terror and corruption without parallel in Cuba's tragic history."

"Now Cuba is free of that dictator and there is hope of democracy in the air."

Dickie Chapelle in READER'S DIGEST, April, 1959

"On December 27, four young student leaders were put to death on the outskirts of Havana with a savagery that beggars description. The more than 2,000 friends of those young men who attended their funeral, like the friends of the 15,000 or 20,000 other victims of the fallen regime's excesses, look to the present Government for an order of justice that will punish guilt where guilt exists. They look to it also to provide a healthy atmosphere for national life. So far they have found in this new Government's action reasons to justify their hopes."

Eugene K. Coulburn in AMERICA, National Jesuit Weekly, February 14, 1959

"The United States is too powerful and too involved with Cuba's economy not to have strong influence. But much of this influence will be dissipated if not actually reversed unless there is more understanding when the need arrives. At present there is misunderstanding on both sides, but if our country is as mature and responsible as it asserts itself to be it should be the more willing to extend itself for a government which is coming under heavy criticism before it gets fairly under way."

James Finn in the COMMONWEALTH, Lay Catholic Weekly, February 20, 1959

RECOMMENDED READING:

To all Americans interested in the story of the Cuban revolution and its leader Fidel Castro, we recommend Mr. Jules Dubois' recent book "Fidel Castro." Mr. J. Dubois is the Latin American correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Also, we recommend an article currently appearing in the April issue of the Reader's Digest "Remember the 26th of July" by Dickey Chapelle.

AMERICAN CUBAN COMMITTEE FOR RECEPTION TO DR. FIDEL CASTRO

A group of private citizens of Cuba and the United States donated the cost of this message to the American people.

By authority of Y. S. Zambros

Administrative stamp area containing a grid with fields for 'FILED', 'APR 16 1959', and 'APR 16 1959'. There are also some illegible markings and a signature line.

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Commies' Rise in Cuban Labor By John Herling



TODAY in Cuba, a communist labor leader once sponsored by Dictator Fulgencio Batista has emerged as a close collaborator in the labor movement established under the regime of Fidel Castro, the man who chased Batista out of Cuba.

The man is Lázaro Peña whose evil power flowered under the Batista dictatorship until 1944 during a period of intensive collusion between communists and the Batista regime. Sr. Peña then headed the Cuban Federation of Labor.

The story of the cataclysmic rise of communist influence today in the Cuban labor movement is this:

A year ago, the general strike called by Sr. Castro's "July 26" Liberation movement fizzled due to inexperience, and the lack of contact with organized labor groups in Cuba. This failure created a vacuum which the communists immediately rushed in to fill. Dr. Castro's forces were ready to take help where they could find it.

The man in charge of labor affairs for Sr. Castro was and is David Salvador, who is in his early 30's. Mr. Salvador became the bridge for communist traffic. He was once active in the Sugar Workers Union and, for a while, was a communist. Later he was active with the young Catholic group.

Early this year, the communist and "July 26" forces fanned out to all the Cuban unions. A United Labor Committee of 22 was set up—called FONO for its Cuban initials—on which sat five commies, seven members of the "July

26" movement, with the rest from other anti-Batista groups—Auténticos, Ortodoxos, and others.

Following the classic communist "united front" pattern, Sr. Peña and Ursino Rojas, a communist leader in the railroad unions, deployed their members thruout the labor movement. The obvious communist grip on the FONO caused a sharp public reaction and FONO was dissolved. Succeeded by a nine-man directorate, with David Salvador continuing as the leader, the commies have multiplied their influence. The dissolution of FONO did not slow them down.

Commies control in whole or in part, the following key Cuban unions: sugar workers, restaurant and hotel workers, tobacco workers, railroads, local transport, port workers, construction workers. In all, 29 out of 33 affiliates are under direct commie influence or control.

Instead of trying to recruit leadership from non-communist and tested anti-Batista sectors of union leadership, Sr. Salvador, as Prime Minister Castro's man in charge, prefers to bring commies—including Mr. Batista's Lázaro Peña—into positions of union power.

All this may be further evidence of that ignorance of the labor movement which many believed had characterized the Castro liberation drive before the Batista overthrow. This certainly is an example of how commies entrap the unwary by insisting on political repayment for favors done to the unwary.

At any rate, elections in the trade union movement will be held late this month or early May. With communists permitted and encouraged in a free run on the Cuban movement, the results seem a foregone conclusion.

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GUARDS HAVE A JOB TO DO

Castro Sets Out to Win Friends

Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, greeted by wildly cheering fans and picketing opponents, started a round of appearances today to win new friends for his regime.

The only scheduled appointment on the first day of his 11-day U. S. visit was lunch with acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter.

But associates said the unpredictable Castro might give his worried security guards more headaches by getting a whim to go off shopping or sightseeing.

An American official said precautions taken to protect the 32-year-old Cuban leader were tighter than those applied when Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan visited here in January. The Cuban Embassy and U. S. State Department have received anonymous threats against Dr. Castro's life.

Dr. Castro hopes to win better U. S. understanding for his government. He also has said he will seek loans and a larger share of this country's sugar quota.

500 ON HAND

The bearded prime minister, dressed in his famous army fatigue uniform, was welcomed by 500 well-wishers when he arrived more than two hours late in a Cuban airliner last night.

Guards tried to hustle him into a limousine. But he pushed them aside and strode over to shake hands with fans who had been kept off the field by a fence.

Shortly after arriving at the Cuban Embassy he again upset security precautions by dashing across the street to greet knots of onlookers there.

At the embassy he told a

reporter in Spanish that his welcome had been "very fine." He said his greeters were "very nice people and nice reporters."

Dr. Castro will be guarded by State Department security officers, his own agents and local police.

STUDENTS BARRED

Cuban guards, exercising a privilege granted to visiting dignitaries, checked the small group allowed on the field. They turned away about a dozen Georgetown University students who said they opposed Dr. Castro's executions of Batista followers.

The Prime Minister was officially greeted by Cuban Ambassador Ernesto Dihigo, Assistant Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom Jr., Chief of Protocol Willey T. Buchanan and George W. Healy Jr., president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and editor of the New Orleans Times Picayune.

Thirty-three persons, representing the "Anti-Communist Movement of the Americas," picketed in front of the White House to protest Dr. Castro's trip. Dr. Castro came to this country at the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to speak to the group's annual meeting tomorrow.

He will be the guest of Vice President Richard M. Nixon at a reception Sunday, appear on the TV panel shows Face the Nation (CBS) and Meet the Press (NBC) the same day, and speak to the National Press Club, Overseas Press Club, UN Correspondents and a number of other groups. (UPI)

Warm Welcome



—UPI Photo.

Cuban Ambassador Ernesto Dihigo embraced his prime minister warmly at National Airport when Castro arrived last night for his goodwill visit.

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DAVID LAWRENCE

Fidel Castro to Face Accusers

New Cuban Dictator Seen on Trial Before Court of Public Opinion

Unlike the treatment he gave scores of his fellow countrymen whom he ordered executed without fair trials, Fidel Castro is being given a chance to face his accusers in the United States.

For Cuba's dictator is himself on trial now in the court of public opinion in this country. He has an opportunity in the next few days to make speeches before press organizations here and in New York and before some college audiences as well. He can reply to the charges made against him in the news dispatches of recent weeks telling of the perfidious trials and his application of the death penalty in more than 500 cases.

But the major indictment against Fidel Castro is that he has done irreparable harm to the prestige of the government of Cuba in this hemisphere and throughout the world. Americans used to feel that they could go to Cuba without fear and with a feeling that this next-door neighbor to the United States was a friendly one. Today there are confirmed reports about Communist infiltration in Cuba. In fact, there are plenty of comments by Fidel Castro himself showing contempt for the United States and for Americans in general. These are unlike the utterances of any man who has previously headed the Cuban government in the more than 60 years of its existence as an independent country.

The Cuban leader keeps arguing that the dictator who preceded him was guilty of many crimes and sins against the Cuban people. But Anglo-Saxon principles of common law have for centuries set forth the truth that two wrongs do not make a single right and that even the worst

criminal is entitled to a fair trial.

Fidel Castro is reported to be planning to ask the United States Government for financial aid. This is surprising in view of his hostile comments about the United States. It reveals an amazing unfamiliarity with the reaction in this country to what has happened in the last few months in Cuba.

The Washington government has had to deal with dictatorships in Latin America for many years, and it tries to steer away from any intervention in internal affairs. This course is criticized at times by those who have big investments in a particular country and who usually come forth with the suggestion that America deal with the existing government and let the question of democracy or dictatorship be handled by the citizens themselves.

But the moral force of the United States is being exerted today on the side of decency and freedom for the people of every country. When Deputy Premier Mikoyan came here from the Soviet Union not long ago, it was not widely publicized in advance that he was largely responsible for the murder of many Hungarian citizens. When the people in America did get the facts, there were many emphatic expressions of disapproval.

Fidel Castro comes to visit the United States under somewhat different circumstances than did Mikoyan. The American people have been fully advised that the Castro idea of justice is to place before a firing squad anyone he pleases who has sided with the predecessor government. Certainly, the Batista government, which had been formally recognized as the ruling regime, may have carried on a vendetta against its enemies, but what

ever happened was carefully hidden from view. Unfortunately for Fidel Castro, perhaps, the stories of the 500 or more executions of Cubans have been widely printed. The American people know what happened. Had they been told about Batista's misdeeds at the time, they would have felt the same shock. But it is no excuse to say that Castro is justified now in ignoring the simple principles of justice just because Batista was a tyrant, too.

The United States Government, since the days of President Wilson, has endeavored to discourage military revolutions as a means of changing administrations in the countries of Latin America. Back in 1913, the United States refused to recognize a government in Mexico headed by Gen. Huerta because he rose to power by assassination of President Madero. This policy of nonrecognition was subsequently modified as revolutions increased in Latin American countries. Indeed, it was argued that a revolution to upset a dictator and to bring a democratic form of government was to be condoned as a necessary step and that recognition should not be withheld from such a regime.

It would be much better, however, if in all cases of revolution only "de facto" recognition were given to new governments and if "de jure" or lawful recognition were accorded later only when an election had been held that was universally accepted as a reflection of the true will of the people uninhibited by any form of coercion of the voters. In recent years, expediency has seemed to get the upper hand. Fidel Castro's behavior, therefore, may bring a reevaluation of the moral principles to which the Department of State used to be dedicated a few decades ago.

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U. S. & Fidel Come to Grips

Questions for Castro

By JOSEPH U. HINSHAW, UPI Correspondent

Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro goes before the U. S. newspaper editors today to answer charges that communists have infiltrated his government.

The bearded 32-year-old Castro also is expected to spell out in his lunch speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors why he believes the U. S. press has not given a true picture of his revolutionary regime.

Dr. Castro probably will be asked during a question and answer session after his speech to justify his mass executions of followers of former Dictator Fulgencio Batista. Dr. Castro's forces toppled Batista's government on New Year's Day.

A SPEAKER

The Prime Minister, here for an 11-day goodwill visit, promised to speak for 30 minutes. But he has been known to speak for three or four hours on other occasions.

As usual there was no prepared text for Dr. Castro's remarks. He will wear his famous jungle-green, open-collared fatigue uniform.

Dr. Castro said in advance he would deliver part of his speech in English and part in Spanish. He said he would try to answer questions in English but would keep an interpreter at his elbow in case he needed him.

A controversy over broadcast coverage of the appearance was settled when the society agreed to let radio and television services record Sr. Castro's speech on tape and film for later airing.

Sr. Castro came to the United States specifically to speak to the ASNE annual meeting. He has expanded his itinerary to include appearances before other groups and on two TV panel programs.

RECEPTION

The revolutionary leader's only other scheduled engagement today was a reception at the Cuban Embassy for Cubans living in this area. The affair was expected to be jammed with well-wishers.

Sr. Castro gave an indica-

Clarence Moore, publisher of the Havana Times, an English-language daily, has written an open letter to Dr. Castro which appears on Page 38. Mr. Moore's paper was openly hostile to the toppled dictator Batista and has supported Dr. Castro's regime, but he has some trenchant questions for the young revolutionary leader.

his ASNE speech while chatting with newsmen after having lunch with acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter yesterday.

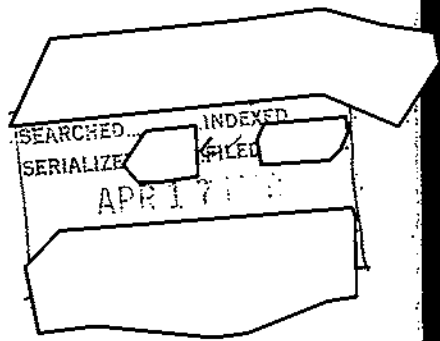
Without directly criticizing the American press, he complained that people in this country have not been informed of the complete truth of what is going on in Cuba.

He said, "I hope I will now be able to reach the U. S. people and explain what we stand for." He said public opinion here would back his regime overwhelmingly if he could talk on television every week.

As for the executions, Dr. Castro said, "Almost all of the war criminals have been punished." He said, "It is hard for us to apply this justice but we are saving many future lives by punishing the guilty."

During a stroll later thru Meridian Hill Park, one block from his embassy, Dr. Castro told a group of students, "in Cuba there is (no) not communists, not capitalists but Cubanists."

The Prime Minister shook hands, signed autographs and posed for photographs during his walk thru the park and nearby streets. A crowd of 300 persons swarmed around him. At one point he chucked a baby under the



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An Open Letter to Fidel Castro

The following is reprinted from *The Times of Havana*, young English-language newspaper which has, in the opinion of *The Washington Daily News*, printed some of the best editorial comment in Cuba on the revolution. Clarence Moore, publisher of *The Times*, is an American citizen who makes his home in Havana.

DESTINY has placed you on a pinnacle reached by only a few men in each century, and charged you with responsibility far beyond that required of the average leader. This week, as you visit a country that treasures freedom, may you walk with wisdom and forbearance.

You take with you the hopes and fears not only of Fidel Castro, not only of his adherents, Cubans, and all who love Cuba, but just as much you carry the hopes of everyone in the world who believes in the dignity of the individual and his right to a better life. In your hands is the power to touch the course of history. With you go the dreams of the free world.

The Times of Havana salutes you and reiterates that you are equally capable of representing Cuba and freedom. But you must remember that you will be in a country where liberty has been so long enshrined that it is accepted almost without thought. As you yourself have said, we have no memories of dictators or of oppression. We know liberty as a living thing, a challenging concept, and our untrammelled press operates in that open atmosphere. Our newspapers flourish in disciplined tolerance, and our reporters can pierce the icy calm of an Eisenhower, rip open the Midwestern good humor of a Truman, plague and annoy great men for whom they have an absolute moral respect. It is at these times that you must carefully gauge the give and take of a wide-awake press. With the wit you have often demonstrated, the intelligence which is so obvious, and the courage that carried you thru bitter years to cherished ideals, you can carry the day and increase your heroic stature.

The Times of Havana was born in Cuba and is growing to maturity in a new air of freedom. We took no financial help from Batista, a fact recently publicly acknowledged by the Inter-American Press Association which listed *Ensenza Libre*, *Carteles*, *Bohemia* and *The Times of Havana* as the only publications which refused such aid.

Our employes wondered how our many barbs got by the ever-present censor.

And our editorial "Spokesman for Whom?" slapped at U. S. Sen. Ellender who visited Cuba last December with the suggestion that the U. S. again send arms to Batista. Our editorial stood out against banner stories thruout the Cuban press which lauded the Senator.

As publisher of *The Times*, I visited Washington as an independent businessman in January to plead the cause of the new Cuba. And I will be in the Statler Hotel to hear you speak (today).

While you were still coming up your heroic path from the interior of Cuba, our Jan. 4, 1959, editorial was widely used thruout the United States. In it we said that "Once again man has shown that he will not endure evil without end. The future of Cuba now lies in the hands of young Cubans. May they keep their honor and pride unstilled. Everyone of us hopes that their idealism under suffering will be translated into wisdom and justice in administration." Thus this paper feels, and thus the world feels.

You can expect that the United States will receive you as an honored guest. Its officials will sympathetically offer you any help that that great country can give. You can just as surely expect specific inquiries.

• They will surely ask you to define Cuba's position in the fight against communism, which is a tyranny more enormous than ever confronted by Cuba. How free do you think Cuba would be today if it were geographically less than a hundred miles from a communist power?

• And they will ask you why a journalist of a leading daily should be jailed for two weeks incommunicado, out of reach of his own lawyer.

• They will be analytical in their approach to Cuba's economic situation, in the realization that a revolution is not something that can be turned on and off at will.

But above all, they will know that they have as their guest a man who brought liberty to his country. May your days in the United States show you that it is a bulwark of freedom, and that its people envision, just as you do, a better life for free men.

CLARENCE W. MOORE
Publisher.

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Dope Peddler List Got Lost in Cuba

U. S. Narcotics Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger said today he has been told that a list of 50 dope peddlers in Cuba he sent to the Castro government has mysteriously disappeared.

Mr. Anslinger told United Press International the disappearance was reported to him last week by a Cuban official who phoned him to ask for another copy.

He identified the official as Castro Verde, Cuban representative of Interpol, the international police organization. He said Sr. Verde told him the list could not be located at the office of Cuban President Manuel Urrutia, where Mr. Anslinger sent it.

The list was compiled in January by Mr. Anslinger's staff at the request of An-

tonio de La Carrera, then private secretary to Sr. Urrutia.

There appeared to be some difference of opinion between narcotics and customs officials as to just how aggressively the Castro government is moving against narcotic dealers and shippers.

Top customs agents here said the Castro government is making a "sincere effort" and has been "very cooperative." They said they were following up in the United States leads passed along by Cuban officials last week when they seized 1000 grams of cocaine.

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Castro Starts Drive To Win U. S. Friends

Cuban Premier Lunches with Herter; Invitation by Editors Criticized

By JOHN V. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

Prime Minister Fidel Castro, hailed by hundreds of enthusiastic admirers on his arrival here last night, today launched his carefully planned campaign to win the friendship of the American people.

The 32-year-old rebel who upset the Batista dictatorship, still bearded and wearing the drab fatigue uniform of the soldier, scored an important gain by getting an audience with some of the administration's highest ranking officials.

As a start, he was the

Three Women Aides to Castro Tell of Struggle to Power. Page B-1

luncheon guest of Acting Secretary of State Herter at the Hotel Statler. Approximately 25 other persons, including Cuban and United States officials, were present.

Complains Again

Before leaving the Cuban Embassy en route to the luncheon Mr. Castro renewed his complaint to reporters about coverage in the American press. He said the distortions about him continue, and declared that an example was the report that his appearance would be picketed.

He said there had been a lack of demonstrations against him and he was happy to see so many smiling people.

Mr. Castro's 11-day visit to the United States is technically unofficial. He was invited to Washington to address the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to-

See CASTRO, Page A-6

CASTRO

Cuban Premier Sees Herter at Luncheon

Continued From First Page
morrow, and he took advantage of the opportunity by arranging a large number of appearances, both public and private. Sunday evening he will go to the home of Vice President Nixon for an informal talk.

It is expected that economic problems of Cuba will have a high priority in his discussions here. Accompanying him on the trip from Havana late yesterday were several leading economic figures of his provisional government and the president of his country's national bank.

At the editors' meeting tomorrow afternoon and in a talk to the National Press Club at a luncheon Monday, Mr. Castro will have opportunity to carry directly to newsmen his charges that there is a "campaign of vilification" against his government in the American press.

Despite a tight security guard provided by the State Department and Washington police, hundreds of excited Cuban and American backers of Mr. Castro all but mobbed him when he landed at the Military

Air Transport Service terminal at 9 o'clock last night, two hours behind schedule.

Other hundreds swarmed around the prime minister when he reached the Cuban Embassy on Sixteenth street N.W., and he shocked security officers by nonchalantly strolling across the street to shake hands with another big, cheering crowd.

Some protests were heard from anti-Castro people who showed up at the airport. And a small group of opponents, headed by Rafael del Pino, picketed briefly in front of the White House to indicate disapproval of the revolutionary leader. Mr. del Pino was a former colleague of Mr. Castro and said he broke with the Prime Minister over the question of Communist support.

Some members of the editors' society have objected to the invitation extended by officers of ASNE but George W. Healy, Jr., editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune and president of the group, steadfastly maintains nothing improper was done.

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SMILING STATESMEN—Fidel Castro and Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter pose cheerfully at their luncheon meeting at the Statler Hotel today.—Star Staff Photo by Paul Schmick.

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CASTRO AT THE CAPITOL—Fidel Castro waves from the Capitol steps after a surprise visit to Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The 32-year-old Cuban leader chatted with committee members on the unscheduled stop.—AP Wirephoto.

U. S. Press Defended On Batista Coverage

By **CECIL HOLLAND**
Star Staff Writer

Frank Starzel, general manager of the Associated Press, today defended the record of the American press in reporting brutality during the Batista regime in Cuba.

"It is not a fact" that newspapermen in this country were completely ignorant of what was going on, he said. The press's leading editors, he said, "if anyone thought even this was sweetness and light in the Batista regime," Mr. Starzel added, "they did not read their newspapers."

The press association officials gave his views on reporting from Cuba during the administration of ousted President Fulgencio Batista in a panel discussion at the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

The discussion over whether the press associations and newspapers had adequately reported events in Cuba over the last

few years afforded a backdrop for the appearance before the editors in the afternoon of Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba's revolutionary government.

Mr. Starzel said accusations that brutality of the Batista regime had not been reported came up as "a backwash" of criticism of the Castro government. He said the press had reported "attempts to kill" and "executions" of soldiers and police officials "identified" with the Batista regime.

His discussion was set off by a question on why editors were so unaware of "the extraordinary brutality" of the Batista Government, assuming the reports of such brutality were correct.

Both Mr. Starzel and Frank Bartholomew, president and general manager of United Press International, another

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EDITORS

Batista Terrorism Bared, Newsmen Say

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Continued From First Page. panelist, cited the difficulties of getting news out through censorship of the Batista regime.

Moreover, Mr. Starzel said, the brutality "was done in the dark of night, in alleyways, prisons and dungeons."

But he said he had a survey made of press dispatches from Cuba and exhibited a large sheet of the findings. They were, he added, "very thoroughly peppered with claims of terrorism."

Mr. Starzel blamed the charges that brutalities of the Batista regime were not fully reported as counter-propaganda "largely propagated by one organization that is not wholly without its partisan interest."

He declined to identify the organization. When a member said he thought the organization should be named, Mr. Starzel said he would stand "on personal privilege in not getting the Associated Press involved in controversy."

Transmission a Problem

Mr. Bartholomew told the editors there were many problems in covering events in Cuba and that it was "an extremely difficult task" to bring the story into focus. In some instances, he said, it was necessary to bring the UPI correspondent from Havana to Miami to file a story. He added that the story often was carried under a New York dateline to protect the correspondent.

Another participant in the panel discussion was Walton A. Cole, deputy general manager of Reuters, a European news service, who said that while the big news in the near future will be centered in Europe, editors also should keep an eye on Asia, where several situations might explode into big news stories.

Presses New Demands

The press officials saw no revolutionary changes in the assembling and transmission of news but they emphasized that their work in the years ahead will require higher degrees of skill and more specialists trained in reporting world events.

Mr. Bartholomew suggested that editors would find it would "pay dividends in the national interest" for greater use of dispatches from Latin America.

At another panel discussion yesterday afternoon the editors sought unsuccessfully to get some glimmering of news on the possible Democratic and Republican presidential candidates in 1956.

Guests on the panel were Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler and Senator Morton of Kentucky, making his first public appearance as the new chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Appearing with them were Senators Mansfield of Montana and Muskie of Maine, for the Democrats, and Goldwater of Arizona and Scott of Pennsylvania, for the Republicans.

It was billed as "The Smoke-Filled Room," but the political professionals exhibited a pervading reluctance to discuss possible candidacies.

Senator Morton was asked, for example, if he considered Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York as "an active candidate" for the presidency.

The Republican leader said "I frankly don't know" and then, after fumbling a bit, he added, "I know a lot of people in this country want him to be a candidate."

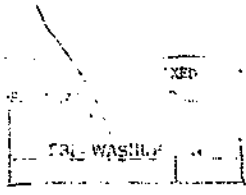
Speaks Out on Rights

Mr. Butler was outspoken on another touchy matter—the issue of civil rights.

He predicted that the party's 1956 platform will stand behind the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision and oppose massive resistance.

His comments were brought out by a question on whether he no longer considered the South important to the Democratic Party. Mr. Butler emphasized that he had never said nor implied that the Democratic Party was not interested in keeping the South within its fold and added:

"I believe the party must be candid and honest with the American people as to where it stands. I know of no problem more important than our ability to live together regardless of race or national origin."



Castro's Stand On Russia Cited

By Drew Pearson

THE WASH. POST & TIMES HERALD
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THE MAN responsible for getting Fidel Castro of Cuba to come to the United States so both the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the American people can get better acquainted with him is George Healy, editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune.



This is in contrast to the New York Times, which built Castro up but has reported little recently of the hectic gyrations and amazing speeches by the young man who is ruling a country vital, geographically, to the United States.

The most important thing to know about Castro is exactly where he stands in regard to Soviet Russia. We must praise his honesty-in-government reforms and be sympathetic with his social reforms, but with Cuba located only a few minutes' flight from the United States, across the approaches to the Panama Canal, and the chief source of our sugar supply, the basic question is:

Where does Castro stand regarding Russia?

Where does he stand also regarding the Guantanamo Naval Base, our most important in the Caribbean, which already his supporters claim should revert to Cuba?

'Neutral' Cuba?

Insight into Castro's position on Russia was first revealed on March 23 when Jose Figueres, former President of Costa Rica and a staunch supporter of Castro, made a speech at a big labor rally in Havana. Figueres was hailed in Havana as a hero. He had battled for years against the dictators of the Caribbean, had lined up with Fidel Castro, rejoiced over his victory. He was invited to give the key to the city. Speaking at a labor rally, however, he said:

"We have been doing some great things for democracy in Latin America, but it's time we remembered that our friend, the United States, faces a grave problem with Soviet Russia and that we aligned ourselves in a solid front in the Western Hemisphere against communism."

At this point a Cuban labor leader leaped to his feet,

seized the microphone and shouted: "This does not represent the real thinking of Latin Americans."

Figueres was allowed to finish, whereupon Castro sorrowfully rebuked him.

"I don't like to differ with my good friend from Costa Rica," he said, "but in any competition between the United States and Soviet Russia we are not taking sides. Should there be war between the United States and Russia, Cuba would be neutral."

These remarks were buried in the New York Times.

Criticism Unwelcome

On April 3 he delivered a four-hour telecast in which he really took off his gloves against his old friend, ex-President Figueres of Costa Rica. Figueres had backed Castro to the hilt when he was the underdog, but made the mistake of thinking his friend could take criticism.

Castro fired back: "Figueres' statements are those of a bad friend, a bad democrat and a bad revolutionist. I resent his intrigue when he said our attitude was influenced by communism."

"Instead of coming here as a leader of another small country to encourage the defense of our dignity against unjustified propagandistic attacks, he came on the side of a powerful nation, hurting the interests of a little nation. This is not correct and does not have any sense."

Castro Young, Naive

To understand how naive Castro is and how much he has to learn about Cuba's relations with the outside world, take a look at his recent statement, that he expected to increase the Cuban sugar quota on his trip to the United States.

What he obviously didn't know was that the sugar quotas in this country are fixed by law, cannot be changed by executive order, and then only by Congress. Neither the State Department nor the White House can change them.

Castro is young and had been busy fighting in the mountains of eastern Cuba, so didn't know this. However, as a Prime Minister of a country where sugar is king, it would seem important to educate himself immediately on the commodity which is the economic life-blood of his island.

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Open Letter to Castro

By Roscoe Drummond

Vision and Bravery Required for Tasks Ahead

DR. FIDEL CASTRO,
Prime Minister of Cuba,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

You are the welcome guest in the United States of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. We are pleased that you are here. We are eager to meet you at first hand, to talk with you at first hand, to listen, to question—and even to talk back.



Drummond

Your hosts—the A.S.N.E.—will pass no resolution praising you or criticizing you. Our consensus would undoubtedly be friendly. It would also be reserved because you know and we know that your greatest test lies ahead, that the greatest test is not winning the revolution for the Cuban people but winning the Cuban people to democracy.

But American newspapers do not want and do not let any organization, even their own, speak for them. Each speaks for itself and in this diversity the American press—free to criticize its friends, its enemies, and each other—can, we believe, best do its part in safeguarding those individual liberties without which democratic government cannot function.

HAVE NO doubt about it, the American people and the American press hate dictatorship whether it bears the stamp of a Mussolini, a Hitler, a Khrushchev, or a Batista. We realize that you had no alternative but to fight dictatorship with revolution. It was the only means open to you. We know from our own history that we were able to gain our independence and our liberty only by the use of force.

It has taken great bravery to fight the anti-Communist revolution. It will take even greater bravery to establish constitutional, democratic government in its place. One of the most difficult will be to keep clear of the cloying support of the Communists who will tempt you and try to use you for their own design—and that design is another Cuban dictatorship more suffocating and crushing than anything before.

We American editors and writers earnestly want the

people of Cuba to achieve their independence, their liberty, and their democracy. You know, Dr. Castro, what it is that you will and purpose and you have an esteemed United States correspondent, Jules Dubois of the Chicago Tribune as a witness who reports that you will and purpose good.

BUT DO NOT read anti-Cuban or pro-dictatorship or anti-Castro motives into the honest anxieties which many Americans feel. They arise inevitably when we read of the executions and wonder if "revolutionary justice" isn't getting out of hand, when we see that the noted editor of the independent El Mundo is being jailed first and investigated afterward, when we feel the sharp, virtuous lash of your own criticism of the United States.

It is true that few Americans appreciate the torture and murder practiced by some of the Batista henchmen and it is certainly true that some American diplomats made it appear that we not only recognized the Batista dictatorship—but liked it.

We never did like it and today, Dr. Castro, you are among people who don't like dictatorship and never will.

We know that the government which is in power in Cuba today—in power by force of revolutionary arms—is not a military junta and

was not a "palace" revolt. It is a revolution of the Cuban people, supported by most of the Cuban people, approved by most of the Cuban People. This means that you, Dr. Castro, young as you are, have pressing about you—as did George Washington on the eve of his inauguration in 1789—much of the aura of father and patriarch. Washington was the object of massive, popular adulation and he could have made himself a dictator if he had not vigorously resisted. You are the object of massive popular adulation. To avoid its consequences you will, I suspect, not only have to will and purpose democratic government, but also fight off your admirers who will want you to solve their problems by constantly delaying and putting off democratic institutions, rather than the more difficult way of the ballot box.

If you are determined to build constitutional, democratic government in Cuba, with freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom of religion, I say to you, Dr. Castro, you are among friends.

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Editors to Let Video Cover Castro's Speech

United Press International

Television broadcasters won their fight yesterday to cover a speech by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro today before the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting here.

The ASNE reversed an earlier ban on telecasting of the Castro speech after radio-TV leaders accused the society of undermining its own campaign for free access to the news.

Alfred Friendly, managing editor of the Washington Post and chairman of the ASNE press relations committee, said the change was made by ASNE President George W. Healy Jr. after conferences with broadcasting representatives.

Television networks will be allowed to film the Castro speech for later use. There will be no live television.

Radio broadcasters were offered the opportunity to air the speech live, but none asked to do so.

The original ASNE decision was that TV cameramen would be restricted to taking pictures of Castro in an anteroom outside the convention chamber.

Healy indicated earlier that newspaper editors were irked by what they regarded as an ultimatum from broadcasting networks to the effect that they would not cover the ASNE's annual banquet Saturday night, at which Vice President Richard M. Nixon will speak, unless they were allowed to cover the Castro speech.

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Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba holds Sherry Robin Hayes, 18 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hayes of 2327 15th st. n.w., while making a tour of Meridian Hill Park near dusk last night. Castro is surrounded by autograph-seekers.

A Lesson for the Future, Castro Calls Post-Revolution Cuban Executions

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter
Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro said yesterday the executions in Cuba are "a lesson for the future."

The bearded, 32-year-old revolutionary said in an interview at the Cuban Embassy that the people's faith that the Batista regime leaders would be punished legally prevented great bloodshed in the final days of the revolt. The interview took place at the foot of the long, marble staircase in the red-carpeted embassy foyer, just as the weary Castro was hoping to escape to his room for a brief rest. Through the day, he had been interviewed almost endlessly, mostly by the Spanish press, lunched at the Statler Hotel with Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter, and returned to the Embassy for more interviews and for a walk.

At the luncheon, he told Acting Secretary Herter and others that he hoped the people of the United States would one day "recognize the whole truth of the revolutionary struggle" and said he saw no reason why relations between Cuba and the United States should not be "the best," and he and Herter exchanged assurances of friendship.

"The executions are a lesson that never again can the people in power rob and torture and murder and hide their crimes, and escape punishment," Castro said, in the wayward English he had practiced much of the night.

"The world is against us now. Well, the world was not there. The world does not

know what happened. Thousands of women are wearing black in Cuba because of Batista. Twenty thousand people were murdered. Bodies pushed into rivers, the killings hidden."

"The newspapers say those being executed were Batista's friends. They were not only that. They were assassins."

"Only those who had political power and abused that power are being executed," Castro said. "Most of the criminals, thousands, have been put into jail. The executions would not have gone on this long if we had not acted with justice, with trials and proof. Why are

Four Cuban fugitives hijack airliner, force it to fly to Miami. *Continued, Page A3.*

we criticized? Because we do this openly, not in secret. We have nothing to hide.

"These men robbed and killed the people," he exclaimed, gesturing with a big cigar. "Since when are robbery and murder political crimes? When and where were they ever? These people are criminals."

"Those who escaped should be sent back. They are not political criminals. They are criminals, devoid of conscience. And the worst thing of all was the abuse of their power."

Castro, smiling and at ease most of the day, though perpetually surrounded by a herd of Spanish and American reporters and photographers, was dressed in his usual off-hand manner. The collar of his olive green shirt was open. He kept his Army hat on, and

he carried a great big Cuban cigar that kept going out.

When he arrived at the Embassy, at 2830 16th st. n.w., Wednesday night, he showed the same disdain for security regulations that he had at the airport.

Esther Guzman, Embassy attaché, pointed to a crowd of about 150 persons—both Cuban and American, and apparently not unfriendly—across the street. She suggested he go up to the balcony and wave.

"I'm no man on a balcony," Castro snorted, and jock off, dodging nimbly through the traffic, to meet the people.

Returning to the Embassy, where a crowd of about 200, all cleared by security guards, awaited him, he went to his third-floor room, flopped on a bed fully clothed, and announced, "I'm tired. Tired."

And then he began practicing English with one of his party. He was awakened after only a few hours of sleep, at 6:30 a. m., for some more English practice.

"He just rolled over," an Embassy worker said, "and went back to sleep."

Up a few hours later, Castro, whose hair isn't as wild as that of some of his followers, found out he needed a comb and a toothbrush, and an aide was dispatched to the drugstore.

There were 34 pickets at the White House Wednesday and about 20 at the Statler yesterday. Rafael del Pino, erstwhile friend of Castro and now his enemy, denied anyone had been paid to picket but several said they had and that others had been paid, too.

One picket said he had been paid \$15. Another said he had been paid \$35 for picketing at the White House and at the airport.

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Red Label Is Rejected By Castro

Cuban 'Guarantees' Investments; Free Press Is Praised

'Guarantees' Investments Of Americans

By Edward T. Follard
Staff Reporter

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, wrestled bravely with the English language for 2 hours and 15 minutes before the American Society of Newspaper Editors here yesterday.

To judge from the applause, he scored a victory in the public-relations field.

The erstwhile revolutionary, an idol in Cuba since he smashed the Batista regime, told 1000 editors gathered in the Statler Hotel that "we are not Communists."

Anti-Castro pickets, who appeared near the hotel along with pro-Castro pickets, carried signs alleging that the Cuban leader had Red affiliations.

One of the anti-Castro pickets said they had been hired in New York and were being paid \$17 a day by Rafael Trujillo Molina, dictator of the Dominican Republic, where former Cuban President Fulgencio Batista is in exile.

Prime Minister Castro, a big, broad-shouldered fellow of 32 in an olive-green uniform open at the throat beneath his beard, and with a star on each shoulder, didn't talk like a Communist or a dictator.

He spoke up for a free press and for all the other freedoms associated with true democracy. He welcomed American industrial investment in Cuba.

See EDITORS, A10, Col. 1

EDITORS—From Page 1

'We Aren't Communists,' Castro Tells Editors

and guaranteed that it would be safe.

"Ask me all the questions you want," he told the editors. "I am here to answer them."

Naturally, he was asked about the wholesale executions of Batista men, which shocked millions of Americans who earlier had cheered his victory.

Castro insisted that his Government had not executed men simply because they were Batista followers, but had put to death only "war criminals."

He said that Americans could better understand what had happened if they remembered what had been done to Nazi war criminals, evidently an allusion to the Guernica trials and the aftermath.

In answering an editor's question, he declined to say that he was ready to proclaim a general amnesty for the future.

'Door Open' to Cuba, He Says

The Cuban leader, in talking about his country's financial difficulties, gave the editors a lighthearted splot on the glories of the Pearl of the Antilles from a tourist standpoint.

He suggested that 10 million Americans ought to go to Cuba and spend \$100 each. It is "wonderful" there in summer and winter, he went on, picturing the delights of fishing, racing and dancing.

"Go to Cuba," he said. "We have the door open. No other place in the world would give you a happier people, people full of hope and optimism. Go, and you will have a good time, and at the same time you help our country."

Occasionally, Castro would grope for an English word, give up, and turn to an interpreter at his left for help. But he knew the word "money" well, and used it several times.

Denies Money Was Goal

"It is possible many people believed we were coming here for money," he said. "I wish to explain that we didn't come here for money."

"You should not think of our country as beggar. The Cuban people are hard working. They are not lazy."

He explained that proportionately Cuba now has more unemployed than the United States had in the Great Depression. He pointed out, too, that Cuba buys more from the United States than this country buys from Cuba.

"What we want from the United States," he continued, "is a just trade treaty so that we will get from the United States the same money the United States gets from us. We want just treatment in economical matters."

The Prime Minister was applauded vigorously when he proclaimed his belief in a free press, saying:

"The first thing dictators do is to finish the free press and establish censorship. There is no doubt that the free press is the first enemy of dictatorship."

He said, in reply to questions, that he was content to have the United States Navy continue its base at Guantanamo Bay; that Cuba will continue to give sanctuary to Latin Americans who hope to overthrow dictatorships in their own countries, but will observe a policy of nonintervention in the affairs of other nations, and that it will maintain its membership in the 21-nation Western Hemisphere Defense Alliance.

However, he declined to answer directly a question as to whether Cuba would remain neutral in case of war between the West and the Soviet Union.

At a morning session of the ASNE, the editors listened to a discussion on "Where are our great press associations going?" Basil L. (Stuffy) Waller of the Chicago Daily News was moderator, and the panelists were Frank Bartholomew of the United Press International, Walton A. Cole of Reuters, and Frank Startzel of the Associated Press.

None of the three wire-service men looked for any startling changes in their field in the years ahead.

Startzel, in reply to an editor's question, said it was not a fact that the AP did not know what was going on in Cuba during the Batista regime, and added that the AP's report was peppered with claims of terrorism during that period.

Writer Protected

Bartholomew said that it had been necessary for the UPI to send its Havana correspondent to Miami to telephone New York with stories. The stories, he said, were put under a New York dateline to protect the correspondent.

Coverage of international news by North American newspapers was discussed later on, with Lester Markel of the New York Times as moderator. The panelists were Robert C. Nelson of the Portland-Oregonian, John F. Dille Jr., of the Elkhart (Ind.) Truth, J. Montgomery Curtis of the American Press Institute, and Alvin Faulkner of the London Daily Express.

The panelists agreed that the American press was on the whole doing a good job in the handling of foreign news.

Castro's First Round

Fidel Castro faced a formidable challenge yesterday in his appearance before the Nation's editors, and on the whole we think he acquitted himself well. The confrontation itself was memorable; seldom has the American Society of Newspaper Editors heard so unusual a head of government as the tireless young Prime Minister of Cuba. Clothed in battle dress, speaking for more than two hours in an unfamiliar tongue, Castro broke most of the rules of diplomatic oratory and yet somehow avoided disaster. He communicated something of the passion which he feels for his cause, as well as the ideals which inspired his extraordinary revolt against an entrenched dictator. He was eloquent in defense of his regime's record, although on occasion he seemed on the verge of haranguing his listeners.

In substance, what he had to say was not new. It was important for an American audience to hear him assert that his movement was not Communist and that the fundamental goals he seeks are full political rights and social justice. Yet he was also unsatisfyingly fuzzy in his view of Cuba's defense responsibilities in an East-West conflict, in his assurance of "nonintervention" among his neighbors and in his ideas of what constitutes justice.

Castro reiterated time and again that the people of Cuba were with his regime and he seemed to imply that absolute majorities mean absolute right. But no less important in the democratic credo is the Jeffersonian maxim that a majority must also respect the rights of minority, because transient opinion can impose a tyranny no less harsh than that of a dictator. Other revolutions, fought for the highest ideals, have tarnished their records by equating revenge with justice and purges with reform.

Perhaps the most important result of Castro's talk was that he made his listeners feel something of the psychology of a smaller neighbor who must depend on a giant who often seems maddeningly indifferent and unforgivably ill-informed. It is true that the United States for years impinged on the sovereignty of Cuba through the Platt Amendment which for three decades gave this country a veto over certain of the island's internal affairs. It is also a fair criticism that decisions on sugar imports—vital to Cuba's economic health—are often taken more with a view to this country's interest than of Cuba's.

That is why it is so important that a measure of understanding exist between Washington and Havana. Given some temperance and understanding on both sides, Castro's visit may yet contribute to that end.

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Fidel and the Editors

FIDEL CASTRO'S beguiling combination of inspiration, ham, romantically whiskered good looks, sincerity of purpose and political astuteness were turned on the nation's top editors yesterday, at their own request, and we'd say that, net, the result was good both for Cuba and the United States.

After the revolution, Castro had complained that our country's newspapers had ignored or had unfairly treated Cuba's recent history.

So the American Society of Newspaper Editors then invited the controversial and colorful prime minister to come here and tell them his side.

He took them up, and yesterday, in stumbling but effective English, he pleaded the cause of the new Cuba.

It is safe to say that there are fewer carping critics today because he did so.

Net, he made an excellent impression.

He replied to all questions.

He ducked a few.

He explained with conviction and considerable power the plight of the rural Cuban, whose hopes for a better life the revolution espoused.

"How would your country do," asked Castro, "if one in 8 or 10 men was employed, or if able-bodied farm workers had only three months' work each year?"

He told of the need for jobs, for machines, for more native production, and the hope that now these things were a bit nearer, now that the preceding corrupt regime was gone.

He slid away from an important question based on one of his own speeches in Havana where he had suggested that in the struggle between the free Western world and the communist powers, Cuba's course could be neutral. The questioner, Frank Ahlgren, editor of The Memphis Commercial Appeal, had reminded Castro that Cuba was a signatory to the Defense of the Hemisphere pact.

Did Castro intend to repudiate this pact? asked Mr. Ahlgren.

Castro explained that he had merely said that Cuba had no hole to hide in, in a modern war, and that Cuba had not repudiated the pact.

It is true that he did make the "no hole to hide in" remark in the same Havana speech. But he also made the remark about neutrality. Yesterday he failed to satisfactorily explain that remark. Nor did he say that he did not intend to repudiate the pact. Perhaps language difficulties were to blame. If so, we'd like him to clarify.

He was asked if Batista officials—specifically Dr. Joachim Martinez-Saenz, former president of the National Bank—would get civil trials instead of military ones.

Castro reasonably explained how it was difficult to give persons civil trials when the whole judiciary, which has been so corrupt, had been completely dismantled. He explained how the ordinary processes of law are being re-established, but he never got around to saying whether or not the men accused of civil crimes would get civil trials.

He was asked about the communists' claim that the Communist Party had played a decisive role in the revolution.

Castro replied that all classes—lower, middle and upper—had joined in the revolution led by the "July 26 Movement" and we know that is the truth.

But he didn't repudiate the communists, nor did he delineate their role, either during or after the revolution; a role that right now is a lot greater than most citizens of the free world like to see.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to turn the revolution over to them.

Nevertheless, we're convinced that Castro is right when he says that the essential motivation for the revolution was a passionate determination to win freedom, decency, honesty in government, and justice. These are goals that every citizen of the United States understand and support, and we're convinced that as long as they are the revolutionary government's aims, the generosity and sympathy of the Americans are Cuba's for the asking.

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Wash. Post news
Saturday - 04-18-59

Castro Continues Visit; Denies Links to Reds

Prime Minister Fidel Castro, continuing his unofficial goodwill visit to the United States, turned attention today to a reception for the diplomatic corps and high Government officials in the hope of winning friends for his provisional government in Cuba.

The reception will begin at 5 o'clock at the Cuban Embassy. Aides of the uninhibited young revolutionist appeared satisfied with his performance in his first major test here—a tough question-and-answer session with prominent United States editors. During the meeting he denied being communist and defended his execution of "war criminals."

Views Vary

Many members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, who invited him to their convention here, agreed he made a good impression. Some expressed disappointment, however, in his failure to respond directly to most questions.

Some 200 anti-Castro pickets paraded near the Statler-Hilton Hotel where he spoke. Mr. Castro did not see them. They and their anti-Castro banners were gone by the time he left the hotel.

Smaller pro-Castro groups also were in the area. There were no clashes. A heavy police guard was thrown around the hotel and its vicinity.

The Prime Minister said he hopes to ward off communism in Cuba by wiping out poverty and hunger.

He was asked if the Cuban Communist Party played an active or decisive role in the revolution which overthrew Dictator Fulgencio Batista. Avoiding direct comment, he said this was a revolution of all classes, a fight of the people of Cuba.

Smathers Issues Charge

But Senator Smathers, Democrat of Florida, issued a statement in which he said the Castro government is "peppered" with Communists. He said Mr. Castro must learn that he cannot "play ball" with Communists. The Senator made the observation in urging the Organization of American States to form a special police force to prevent invasions of Latin American countries.

At the editors meeting, Mr. Castro spoke out strongly against dictators and for a free press.

He pleaded for understanding of the economic plight of Cuba, saying the deterioration of the sugar market, plus high United States tariff barriers had resulted in seriously adverse conditions.

Opening the question-and-answer period, George W. Healy, Jr., of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, president of the society, asked:

"Do you believe the state should be the servant or the master of the people?"

Mr. Castro answered: "Of course, I sincerely believe the state should serve the people. Absolutely."

The first question from the floor touched on the reports that exiles from other Latin American countries who have found a haven in Cuba are plotting new revolutionary movements, particularly against the Trujillo regime of the Dominican Republic. The question was whether Mr. Castro intended to give aid and comfort to these exiles in violation of the principle of non-intervention.

Non-Intervention Principle

Mr. Castro, once an exile himself, said there were many exiles in Cuba and "in our country they have hospitality." After talking at length about the exile's natural yearning to return home, the Prime Minister said: "Our principle of relations with other countries is the principle of non-intervention."

Mr. Castro suggested that if other democratic American States should join in demanding free elections in the dictator countries "that would be a solution."

Another editor noted that Mr. Castro has been reported as saying Cuba would remain neutral in the event of war between the Western world and the Communists and asked if the Prime Minister would adhere to the mutual American defense pact that Cuba has signed.

He replied that what he said was that Cuba, a poor country, had no defenses and sought protection. When the question was repeated, the Cuban leader remarked that "we have nothing else" and "we have kept our agreement."

Defends Regime

Several questions provoked a spirited defense by the Prime Minister of the quality of justice meted out by the provisional government.

One editor said it had been reported that a high civilian official of the Batista government had been arrested. He inquired if this official would be tried by military or civilian court.

In reply, Mr. Castro said only those Batista officials accused of war crimes were being tried in military courts. He also said it had been necessary to reorganize the judiciary and this took time. The civil judicial procedure, the Cuban leader assured the editors, would be re-established within a few weeks, including the right of habeas corpus for a defendant.

Cites Batista Brutalities

Another editor said a great deal had been heard about executions and asked: "Now that your government is established, do you not think it is time now or in the near future to proclaim a general amnesty?"

The bearded leader, waving his arms, launched into a recital of some of the brutalities of the Batista regime as well as a defense of the execution of Batista followers that have been carried out by his government.

Twenty thousand people, Mr. Castro said, had been "tortured and assassinated" in seven years. He said the American people, because of censorship imposed by the Batista government, did not know this and had no idea of the tyranny of the overthrown regime.

He said people were roused out of their homes at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and disappeared, never to be seen again. "You have no idea what occurred," Mr. Castro said, "but our people know."

Recalls Promise of Justice

He said that during the revolution he had promised justice to the Cuban people many times and that "the people had faith in that justice."

The executions that have been carried out, Mr. Castro said, have "fulfilled the requirements for justice."

The justice dispensed by the revolutionary government, he indicated, would be a lesson to future soldiers and police officers that people should not be tortured and assassinated for political reasons.

The Evening Star
Sept. 11, 1959

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Trade Needed, Cuban Declares

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter

A Cuban finance official said yesterday his country wants "trade, not aid" to improve itself economically.

Ernesto Betancourt, manager of Cuba's Bank of Foreign Trade, who has been helping Prime Minister Fidel Castro practice his English, said Cuba hopes that "tourism, tobacco and sugar" will lift Cuba out of the economic doldrums.

"We can't go too fast in purchasing industrial machinery," he said. "First, we must earn the money."

Cuban Finance Minister Rulo Lopez Fresquet said much the same thing, pointing out that merely "lending money has never solved anything" for underdeveloped countries.

While the finance officials and others roamed about the Embassy in apparent business, the 32-year-old Prime Minister, who stayed up most of the night touring the town and eating Chinese food, remained in his room and in his pajamas.

Castro rose late and reportedly went to work immediately after breakfast, taking time out only to receive a few visitors.

A couple of them were Castros. They were Jeff, 9, and Jack, 5, of 146 Wayne place se, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Castro, no relation to the Prime Minister.

Also waiting to see Castro and carrying a foot-long cigar as bait was Robert T. Long Jr., 14, of 7927 Chicago ave., Silver Spring. Robert, who writes poetry for the Takoma Park Junior High School paper Pegasus, is covering Castro's visit and plans to write a story about it.

The unpredictable Cuban



By Norman Dilscoll, Staff Photographer

Russian Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov, left, exchanges greetings with Cuban Ambassador Ernesto Dihigo and Cuban Prime

Minister Fidel Castro, right, at a reception held last night at the Cuban Embassy, 2630 16th st. nw.

who was supposed to be bedded down early Friday night, suddenly decided to take a tour. Accompanied by surprised security guards, he rode by the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials and around Hains Point and then stopped at the Peking Restaurant, 711 13th st. nw.

Last night an Embassy reception brought out the Prime

Minister in white shirt and dark tie.

Swirling about him in the Cuban Embassy were Ambassadors, other diplomats and their ladies. Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy was there with his daughter, topping the United States' representation. Russian Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov showed up, and so did Samuel C. Waugh, pres-

ident of the Export-Import Bank.

At the reception Castro presented medals to nine American newspapermen who interviewed him in his mountain stronghold while he was leading the revolution. Among those honored but not present was Karl Meyer of the Washington Post.

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Observers Believe Castro Is Seeking U. S. Trade for Cuba, Not Aid

By JOHN V. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

Trade, rather than aid, is the subject being stressed by Prime Minister Castro in his discussions here.

This is the report today of persons who have had op-

INTERPRETIVE REPORT

portunities to confer privately with the visiting Cuban revolutionary leader.

One high-ranking official who talked at length with Mr. Castro said no mention was made of financial assistance but the Prime Minister is obviously concerned by Cuba's economic difficulties and hopes to stimulate the sale of such products as sugar.

Before leaving Havana, Mr. Castro was quoted as saying he hoped, during the visit here, to arrange for an increase in the Cuban sugar quota. But this cannot be done because quotas are fixed by law and no changes could be made except by action of Congress.

Economy Deteriorating

The Cuban economy has been deteriorating badly for several years, due in large part to a decline in sugar prices. Another factor was the heavy expenditure of the Batista regime for arms.

Since Mr. Castro overthrew the Batista dictatorship on January 1, the downward trend has



CASTRO OBLIGES—Fidel Castro signs his autograph for Miss Mary Jo Bakes yesterday without relinquishing his hold on the cigar. The Cuban Prime Minister was stopped frequently on a walk in Washington and always obliged with his autograph.—AP Photo.

3239.95 Value New 1959 STEREO HI-FI TWIN
Ensemble Phonograph, 4-Speed
Auto. changer, 4-speaker system
\$118

3199.95 Mr. List 1958 ZENITH HI-FI phone
Console, 4-Speed auto. changer
3-speakers, cherry cabinet
\$97

3239.95 Mr. List ADMIRAL 1958 HI-FI
picture tube, 11.5" screen
\$177

3239.95 Mr. List 1958 PHILCO
21" 3-speaker, SWIPE console
New 110 degree illuminated
top lighting tube television
\$199.95 Mr. List ADMIRAL 21"
picture tube, 11.5" screen
\$177

3239.95 Mr. List 1958 ADMIRAL
17" portable, Simulinc 1A, New
Special New 1959 ADMIRAL
17" portable, Simulinc 1A, New
\$178

TELEVISION

3229.95 Mr. List NORGE De
Automatic
WASHER, 2 water temperature
control
\$154

3239.95 Mr. List RCA WHITE
Automatic WASHER, 5 water
control
POOL 2 speed, 2 cycles, 18 lb.
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Economy Deteriorating

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Since Mr. Castro overthrew the Batista dictatorship on January 1, the downward trend has continued. Tourism has fallen off sharply and investors worried about the political and economic uncertainties have withdrawn large sums of money.

So far Mr. Castro has made the most favorable impression while speaking in informal person-to-person conversation. In such situations he appears shy, talking in a soft, low voice.

"There is certainly no impression of a dictatorial totalitarian," said one observer.

Sometimes Irritable

But in the midst of shoving crowds and inquiring reporters he sometimes appears irritable.

In the lobby of the Cuban Embassy yesterday morning, a reporter asked him, in the most courteous way, whether the



CASTRO OBLIGES—Fidel Castro signs his autograph for Miss Mary Jo Bakes yesterday without relinquishing his hold on the cigar. The Cuban Prime Minister was stopped frequently on a walk in Washington and always obliged with his autograph.—AP Photo.

newspapers in Cuba were free to criticize his government.

Mr. Castro bristled. "Every newspaperman in the United States is invited to come to Cuba and see for himself," he replied sharply. "What puzzles me is that in this country such a question should be asked."

With that, the Prime Minister took one last hard look at the reporter, snapped his head upward and marched out of the front door. This ended an impromptu press conference.

Expresses Thanks

A few minutes later, Mr. Castro was exchanging pleasant remarks with Acting Secretary of State Herter and other high ranking officials at a luncheon given for him at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

The Prime Minister expressed thanks for the welcome and said he was glad to accept the honor of the United States. He then toasted the President.

Earlier, Mr. Herter had honor on behalf of the Cuban people.

He spoke of the struggle in Cuba which he said cost thousands of lives for human rights, liberty and democracy, all of which had been non-existent.

Herter Toasts Castro

He said he hopes that some day the people of the United States will recognize the whole truth of the revolutionary fight. And he said he wants to improve relations between this country and Cuba.

He declared there is no reason relations should not im-

prove because the Cubans have a good feeling for the people toasted the Prime Minister. The Acting Secretary said Cuba and the United States had co-operated in building and maintaining in the Western hemisphere an impressive bulwark of independence, of order, of freedom within the law. He said the countries stand together, likewise, in defending the integrity of the free world.

Mr. Herter said an exact expression of the feeling here for Cuba was made by the Cuban hero, Jose Marti when Marti spoke of the nations of this hemisphere as follows: "America must further everything that draws people closer together and abhor everything that separates them."

Castro Promises Cuba Will Honor Agreements

By Phil Casey,
Staff Reporter

Fidel Castro said last night Cuba will live up to its agreements with the West and asserted he had never made any declaration of neutrality between communism and democracy.

The 32-year-old Cuban Prime Minister, speaking on the "Meet the Press" television program on NBC (WRC-TV), thus clarified for the first time Cuba's stand in the East-West struggle. Cuba and the United States are members of the 21-nation Western Hemisphere Defense Alliance. Member nations pledge themselves to stand together if one member nation is attacked.

The bearded revolutionary denied that his brother, Raul, or Raul's wife, is a Communist and said that if there are any Communists in his government "their influence is nothing."

He promised free elections in Cuba "as soon as possible," and said that, in any event, they will come within four years at the latest.

He denied also supporting the overthrow of dictatorships in other Latin American countries. He pointed out that

Cuba's "doors are open to all political exiles."

He said that more than 1000 people accused of war crimes by his followers "have been exonerated without proof and the trials are finishing in Cuba." Later, Castro told reporters that he would not allow Cuba to be used as a staging area for the invasion of any other American countries.

Earlier, he told a group of Philadelphia Cubans that he would fight communism in his country by building hospitals and schools and improving the lot of the people, not by using force against Communists.

Immediately after the telecast at 4001 Nebraska ave. n.w., Castro drove to the Capitol, where he went into conference with Vice President Richard Nixon in the Vice President's office.

After two hours and 20 minutes behind closed doors, Nixon emerged with Castro from his office and said to the Cuban: "We will work with you."

The young Prime Minister's long, exciting and tiring day began at 9:30 a. m., after only a few hours sleep. He had been up until after 3 a. m. riding around the city and Arlington and visiting housing developments.

After his brief sleep, he went to Mount Vernon, showing interest in practically everything, particularly Washington's 1000-volume library.

At the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, where crowds of several hundred were gathered, Castro was besieged by autograph-seekers. He signed their bits of paper smilingly.

Castro, who laid wreaths at the historic shrines, read both the Gettysburg Address and the Declaration of Independence at the monuments.

As he read the Declaration, Castro murmured: "It is a right of the people to uprising. These words support the ideals of the Cuban revolution."

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Evelyn Peyton Gordon

Countless Newcomers Attended Castro Fete

CUBA'S FIDEL CASTRO made his debut in Washington society Saturday afternoon at a reception given by Ambassador and Senora de Dihigo. And for the occasion, the newly-named Prime Minister donned collar and necktie!

In fact, one of the Cubans who has been in-and-out of the embassy thru regime after regime, but who has finally lit on Fidel, said much time had been spent prettying up the revolutionary leader—smart uniform, white-collared shirt, dark tie, hair trimmed, beard shaped.

There were an endless number of people at the reception, but in my nearly 30 years of knowing the Cuban Embassy in Washington—from pre-Machado thru Batista into Castro eras—never were there so many guests I did NOT know, so FEW I did recognize!

Few members of Congress were present, perhaps because they had previously met with the youthful Prime Minister.

There were even fewer Ambassadors on hand—Soviet envoy, Menshikov was noted in conversation with Castro, Peru's Herkemeyer put in a brief appearance, Italian Ambassador and Signora Brosio strolled from next door to greet with visitor, and Ecuador's Jose Chiriboga made his duties.

One-time Cuban Ambassador Luis Machado, now Cuban representative to the World Bank, was much in evidence, chatting with Export-Import Bank president Sam Waugh. Popular Luis Machado has never been a follower of Fulgencio Batista.

His tenure as envoy here was during a period when the dictator was not holding of Presidential office.

Really in the limelight was Senora de Rivero, wife of a one-time Embassy attache, who has been in-and-out of office for a score of years. Rachel de Rivero appeared to be the hostess of the reception, since Senora de Dihigo was not around.



—UPI Photo.
Prime Minister Castro, in his white shirt and black tie.

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1959-23



As a Visiting Fireman, Castro Has Been Fun

By ANDREW TELLY
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

GIVE OR TAKE an occasional Tallulah Bankhead, a 32-year-old Cuban named Fidel Castro has made his mark as the most unconventional VIP ever to visit here in Washington.

Castro, who goes to New Jersey tonight, has broken almost every rule in the book since he arrived here last Wednesday night. He is Prime Minister of an important country, but here in Washington he has behaved more like a tourist from Dubuque.

Between times, in more or less formal meetings with government officials and before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he has made some friends for his regime. These new friends have not gone overboard for the bearded revolutionist, but they are now taking a new look at him.

Castro has spread this good will mostly by the appearance of candor he has lent to both his official and informal utterances. He has presented himself as a man eager to be on friendly terms with Americans and anxious to explain the philosophy of his 26th of July Movement which now runs Cuba.

But it is to the average American that Fidel Castro has been most appealing. He has achieved this simply by acting like one of the folks. He has done so by forgetting protocol and the stiff-shirt conception of the foreign dignitary so he could get out and mingle with ordinary citizens.

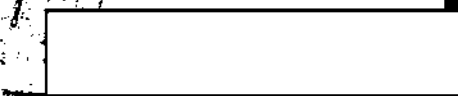
It was fun for the patrons in the Peking Restaurant here suddenly to see Fidel Castro marching into the place with a little band of barbudos. And it was a fine public relations touch for other citizens, who weren't on hand, to read the next day that the stop was made simply because Castro suggested "let's get something to eat."

Prime Ministers ordinarily don't go marching across the street to chat with the people. Castro did that the night of his arrival when he went upstairs in the em-

bassy to go to bed and saw the crowd hemmed in by police lines.

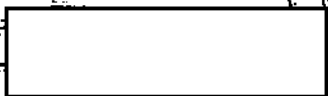
Prime Ministers do not stroll in Meridian Hill Park and get their pictures taken holding babies, but Castro did. Prime Ministers generally avoid the press except for perhaps one formal meeting, but Fidel Castro held a press conference every time he could dig up more than one reporter.

History must wait to pass judgment on Fidel Castro. He could wind up a dictator or a communist, or both, despite his wholehearted protestations. But as a visiting fireman he has been a lot of fun.



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SEES BETTER UNDERSTANDING BY U. S.

Castro Thinks Trip's Paying Off



—UPI Photo.

While touring Mt. Vernon, Fidel Castro was shown a "Castro doll" by Janet Dudman, 9, daughter of a Washington correspondent, who bought the doll in Cuba.

(See story by Andrew Tully on Page 23 and Evelyn Peyton-Gordon's column on Page 26.)

MEETS NIXON

Later Dr. Castro spent two hours and 22 minutes chatting privately with Vice President Richard M. Nixon at Mr. Nixon's Capitol Hill office.

The session with Nixon capped a busy day for Dr. Castro, who in addition to his half-hour TV appearance visited George Washington's home and the memorials to Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson.

In a drizzling rain he placed a wreath on the tomb of America's first President. The wreath was inscribed: "The People of Cuba to George Washington."

Under sharp questioning from a panel of newsmen on the TV program (NBC-Meet the Press), Dr. Castro attempted to dispel apprehensions raised by some American observers that his new re-

QUIZZED ON REDS

Regarding reports his government is infiltrated by communists, he said: "Their influence is nothing."

Dr. Castro denied he even said Cuba would be neutral in any struggle between the United States and Russia. He said he had stated only that Cuba was not prepared for war. This statement, he added, was not an expression of neutrality.

In that connection, he said Cuba intended to keep its "international compromises" (meaning commitments) under the Rio Pact, which pledges American nations to come to the aid of one another in the event of an attack against any one of them.

Dr. Castro also denied that he or his brother, Raul, was a communist and said, "I am not agree with communism."

Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro appeared satisfied today that his five-day Washington visit had fostered better understanding of his new government.

His appeal to American public opinion continued with an address this afternoon at the National Press Club. He was to leave later by plane for Princeton, N. J., on the second leg of his U. S. visit.

Dr. Castro indicated he felt his American trip was off to a good start when he told a nationwide television audience last night that his visit had brought "spiritual profits."

"I believe that here in the U. S. the people and everybody and the government are going to understand us better," he said in halting Eng-

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These Days Fidel Castro

By George E. Sokolsky

WHEN Fidel Castro first appeared on the scene, he was greeted with great enthusiasm in the United States; where dictators are disliked and prospective dictators are regarded as liberals. Those who know little about Cuba, like myself, were impertuned to accept this man as an heroic



Sokolsky

figure, the savior of his people. Then I saw him on television addressing an hysterical mob and speaking with the irresponsibility which is so often recognizable in the front figures of a revolutionary movement. As I read what Fidel Castro was doing and saying I concluded that he is a characteristic front.

Then came the massacres. I had lived through similar massacres in Russia and China. For some reason, they all seem to be alike. Someone gains power and goes out to murder people en masse. It appears to be an essential blood-letting in the early days of a revolution. But Fidel Castro looks like a softie and acts, on television, like an immature boy. True, I was asked to

come to Cuba to witness the blood-letting. I declined. I had seen similar exhibitions of man's gross inhumanity. It is not advantageous to have another look.

Then came the threats to the United States and, of course, that was convincing that the man was a fool. A division of Marines could occupy the whole of Cuba and throw Fidel Castro and the bearded ones into the Caribbean. A sensible man does not make idiotic statements even to win applause.

Finally, Fidel Castro decided to come to the United States without protocol, which only goes to show that he is not too smart, because the advantage of protocol is that nobody is outwardly hurt. If Castro had waited until our Government had asked him to come, he would have been invited to stay at Blair House, as the guest of the Nation; he would have met the President; he would have had a ticker-tape parade in New York and a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria—in a word, all the trimmings that go to distinguished guests.

NOW, I have begun to receive letters from persons in Cuba or who have escaped from Castro, some of whom

had been his supporters, telling me what a horrible man he is. This correspondence particularly comes from well-known anti-Communist individuals and organizations. The correspondence is all of one kind, namely, that the Castro government is violently against anti-Communists, and that Castro is putting down the anti-Communists with as heavy a hand as he is putting down the followers of Batista. Whoever is active against anti-Communists must have Communist affiliations.

This has also been seen in every country where the Communists established what they call a People's Republic. Usually, in the very early stages of such a government, the objective enemy has been the anti-Communist. The Castro government followed the general pattern by legalizing the Communist Party. The difference between such a government as Czechoslovakia in the days of Jan Masaryk and the Egypt of Nasser is that in Czechoslovakia the Communists were legalized and eventually, they killed Masaryk and took power, whereas in Egypt the Communists are outlawed and persecuted.

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Washington Scene

By George Dixon

'El Pitcho' Castro Really Is After Tourist Trade

PEOPLE who get close-up looks at Fidel Castro seem to see the Cuban Prime Minister in many contradictory ways. Some see him as a liberator; others as merely a substitute dictator. Some see him as a foe of communism; others as a footsie player with the Reds.

Some see him as a dedicated patriot; others as a mountebank. I have just had the privilege of being with him three times in four successive days. I see him as a pitchman.

I have a private theory that the reason Dr. Castro appears as so many different things to so many different men is that he is an actor. He strikes me as being an artist of the protean, or quick-change, school.

He reminds me of many carnies I used to know in the old days, when I traveled with an Indian show. When he is talking, I can shut my eyes and imagine I am listening to an old carnival pitchman. Dr. Castro's English is difficult; but many of the carnies of my day were no Christian Herbers for unde-



Dixon

filed usage of the Queen's tongue.

WHEN THE conqueror of Dictator Batista is holding forth, it doesn't take much imagination for me to fancy myself on a midway listening to a persuasive spiel. The accent and twisted English do not break the spell. I know several spieles who faked an almost identical accent to hallyhoo Latin fandango side shows. They thought it added an air of authenticity.

Dr. Castro may seem to be filibustering in broken English but I noted that he always rambled to the point. He kept returning to his main pitch: "You like a fine time?—You come to Cuba." "You like to swim and lie in the sun?—You come to Cuba."

As I listened to him at the meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; at the Cuban Embassy; and again at the National Press Club, it occurred to me that a great nickname for him would be "El Pitcho."

This bearded chap who has been pictured as a tough hombre with guns sticking out like porcupine quills; this callous avenger in jungle-grimed fatigues; turned out—as far as I was concerned—to be the pitchman for the Cuban tourist bureau.

"El Pitcho" pictured his country as a paradise where the visitor has nothing but fun; where no tourist ever gets hurt, or even into trouble of any sort. Jolly place, Cuba—he repeated over and over, in sentences so complex they might have been written by a Presidential economic adviser.

As one observer, who recalls the involved-English purveyors of the New Deal, so descriptively phrased it:

"Dr. Castro came in like a tiger and went out like Dr. Rex Tugwell."

I FOUND his "Come to Cuba," a refreshing relief from the "Yanqui Go Home" of too many other Latin-Americans. He reminded me of an old-time pitchman because he kept saying, in effect: "You say you want more for your money—All right, here's another thing that Cuba has to offer!"

The 32-year-old Prime Minister said, over and over: "You can have a good time, and also help us."

I could picture myself rolling on a palm-fringed beach, surrounded by dark-eyed Latin lovelies plying me with dippers of rum—languidly restoring Cuba to economic solvency.

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Castro Says Cuba Will 'Legally' Expropriate Land

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter

Fidel Castro, saying Cuba wants to be an example of "real democracy," told the National Press Club yesterday he will "expropriate legally" the land needed for agrarian reform.

This land reform, the 32-year-old Cuban Prime Minister said, is the "base" of Cuba's economic program to improve living standards and help destitute and "starving" Cubans.

The statements came in answer to a question about American-owned sugar plantations. Castro did not make clear whether the expropriations would be confined to land now idle.

"We are going to expropriate legally lands for agrarian reform," he answered, "not

nationalize them, not confiscate them."

Reasserting his belief in democracy and opposition to communism, Castro told the audience he wants Cuba to "be an example for Latin America of representative, honest government, and real democracy."

Predicting Cuba and the United States "will be wonderful friends," Castro said, in answer to a question about his feelings toward Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev: "We are against all kinds of dictatorship . . . that is why we do not agree with communism." He said he had not been offered or received any aid from Russia or any other country.

"Many men come here selling their souls," Castro said. "I really came here only seek-

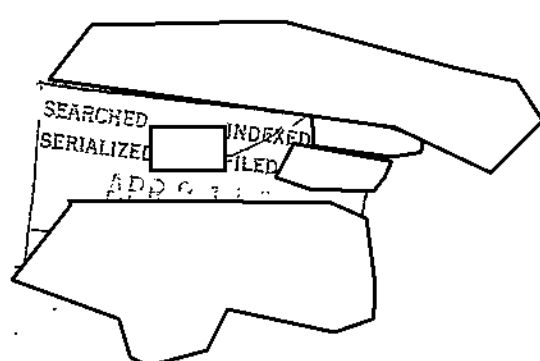
ing for understanding . . . honest sympathies."

The young revolutionary disclaimed any interest in the military. "The last thing that I am is military," he said, adding that he wore his uniforms because they are "simple," and stand for the heroism of the Cuban revolution. "Cuba is the only country in the world without generals," he said. "The only one without colonels."

From Washington, the Cuban went to Princeton University where he spoke before what was perhaps the most unusual seminar in the University's 213 years. Washington Post Reporter Karl Meyer reported that Castro brought some 300 students and faculty

members to their feet, cheering, as he spoke on "Revolution" before a meeting of the American civilization study program.

Before he entered Woodrow Wilson Hall, about 1500 undergraduates nearly started a riot of the kind traditional at springtime on college campuses. State police managed to restrain the friendly students from mobbing the rebel leader.



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New York Goes Wild Over Fidel

NEW YORK, April 22 (UPI)—Fidel Castro, the wooliest and most wildly welcomed statesman to visit New York in years, steps over the border into United Nations territory today. Security-harassed city police were grateful for the breather.

Cuba's Prime Minister was to meet with UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld and to lunch with the United Nations Correspondents Association — unless he takes it into his head to do something else first.

"I want to see the people," Dr. Castro kept saying. And see them he did — from 11 a. m. when he tried to join a crowd of 5000 cheering friends in Pennsylvania Station, until midnight, when he submitted to the good night embraces of 10 young women in bright red sweaters outside the door of his hotel room.

Dr. Castro was in and out of it all day and into the night. He charged up to police barricades to shake hands with viva-shouting, flag-waving admirers. The last 100 or so of them were pushed bodily into elevators by police at midnight when it appeared the bearded rebel hero otherwise would be holding court all night in a 17th floor hotel corridor.

Police, who seem to sus-

pect a hero-hater in every hero-loving crowd, frantically tried to keep up with their happy visitor and keep him on the ground where he'd at least be harder to hit.

They pulled him off a stack of Pennsylvania station lockers, but they couldn't keep him from a brief ride on some people's shoulders.

The only known dissidents were half a dozen clean-shaven supporters of deposed Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista, armed only with placards, which police promptly tore up.

Chief of Detectives James B. Leggett wasn't frusting anyone — "anybody can go down and buy a beard," he said.

"The people are wonderful!" Dr. Castro said. This is just the way it is in Cuba."



—UPI Telephoto.

New York cop pushes Fidel Castro off lockers in Penn Station. Cuban leader wanted crowd to get better look at him.

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20,000 Hail Castro at ^{AM} N. Y. Station

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro was welcomed to New York today by a wildly cheering crowd of 20,000 and a tight security screen of police, who seized Castro's chief bodyguard for fear he might be a gunman.

The bearded man in uniform, who was picked up by police in the crowd awaiting Castro at the Pennsylvania Station, turned out to be Capt. Pedro Garcia, 31, the Cuban leader's chief bodyguard during his good-will visit to the United States. Garcia was released after he was identified and his revolver was confiscated.

The nearly 200 policemen had their hands full not only with the flag-waving crowd but with Castro, who appeared determined to shake hands with each of his supporters.

Instead of walking to a waiting limousine, Castro strode around it and into the crowd, many of them from the city's Spanish-speaking section. A group of admirers hoisted Castro onto their shoulders, and he was engulfed by the crowd.

Obviously overjoyed by the reception, Castro tried to climb onto a broad concrete railing in the huge terminal at one point so that the crowd could get a better look at him, but police managed to restrain him.

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7 THE WASH
Pledges All Aid 'Short of War' to Oust Dominican Republic Dictator

Castro Takes Aim at Trujillo



UPI Photo

Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro gives with a big smile and wave as he boards a train at Union Station for Princeton, N. J., for a speaking engagement. Behind him at right is Miss Teresa Casuso, a top assistant.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 21. (UPI)—Cuba's Prime Minister Fidel Castro said last night that his government will give all aid short of war to forces seeking to "liberate the Dominican Republic" from the leadership of Rafael Trujillo.

Dr. Castro spoke before a Princeton University graduate seminar, after an uproarious, friendly greeting from more than 1000 other students and a few Cuban neighbors.

He was to make a morning visit to Lawrenceville School here and then head for New York for a four-day round of speeches and meetings with the city's large Cuban colony.

Dr. Castro told about 250 students and faculty members at Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of International and Public Affairs that the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic is a danger to his nation, and other American countries, because the island nation could be used as a springboard for anti-revolutionary forces.

LAND REFORM

In an address to the National Press Club in Washington yesterday, Dr. Castro:

• Said his government is

"going to expropriate legally" such lands as are needed in the agrarian reform movement to aid needy Cubans, but emphasized there would be no nationalization or confiscation of the land.

• Said "we are against all in kinds of dictators" when asked what he thought of Nikita Khrushchev.

• Made a fervent plea for the "best political and economic relations possible" with the U. S.

• Said (with a smile) "we'll shave our beards when we finish our job," when asked if Gillette still is sponsoring sports broadcasts in Cuba.

In other statements in Washington, Dr. Castro:

• Said he had not authorized any of his followers to support actively the Independent Movement, a minority party in Puerto Rico and added that only the Puerto Ricans themselves can decide the political future of their island.

• Urged that the U. S. undertake a massive economic aid program to stamp out poverty in Latin America and said he shared Brazilian President Juscelino Kubitschek's view that such an effective economic development program requires "a Marshall Plan for Latin America." (UPI)

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Washington Scene By George Dixon

Cuban Embassy Looks Lived In—By Buffalo

THE CUBAN Embassy, which once had the appearance of an austere beautiful museum, now looks lived in. It looks as if it had been lived in by a herd of buffalo.

Too many hordes ran rampant through it during the visit of Dr. Fidel Castro.



Dixon

The Cuban Prime Minister was on display twice in the once-impeccable edifice on Meridian Hill. This proved to be twice more than the chaste decor could stand.

The first exhibition of the bearded young celebrity drew 1500 Cuban nationals, all critics (old or recent) of deposed Dictator Fulgencio Batista. They burst into the mansion as if it was a free lunch counter, which, in effect, it was.

The Cubans became so excited at beholding their hero in the fur-covered flesh that they sprayed food all over the place, including the walls; and dropped what seemed to be thousands of burning cigarettes on the priceless rugs.

THE GREAT dining room, used to be one of the show places of the Nation's Capital, heavily featured on all garden and embassy tours. Punctilious guests were

went to gather about the tremendous refectory table, elegantly selecting an olive here, a stalk of stuffed celery there. The 1500 Castro followers fell upon it like a plague of chinaware-demolishing locusts.

The 32-year-old Prime Minister joined them in the browsing and sluicing, heartily brushing viands out of his beard.

The night following, Dr. Castro was put on display for an American audience. Again the Embassy was packed with excited drinking, eating, smoking humans.

All the Supreme Court was invited, and all the President's Cabinet. Nearly every one of the 98 Senators, and many of the 435 Representatives, were sent invitations. The response was unbelievable. I worked back and forth through the mob for more than two hours and didn't recognize a single one.

IT WAS the first Embassy reception I've ever covered in all my years in Washington that wasn't loaded, and freeloaded, with members of Congress. Even the most inveterate congressional partygoers, who would turn out for a party in honor of bathtub fixtures—and have stayed away.

I have since been informed, by a shouting disciple of Dr. Castro, that one representative from a Southwest State came in, and stayed long enough to shake hands with

the Prime Minister. But I dare not print his name because he swears up and down it was a case of mistaken identity and threatens to sue me for libel if I say he was there.

I happened to be standing back of the receiving line, expecting any hour to see a familiar face, when a short, ugly report rang out. Several women blanched, but Castro stood firm in the line. I was debating whether to hide behind one of the ladies, or look for more substantial cover, when Madame Paul Koht, wife of the Norwegian Ambassador, called reassuringly:

"It wasn't a shot. It was a champagne bottle."

Still shaking, I followed my way along the beautiful red carpet, which was getting a pyrotechnic workout from lighted cigarette butts, this time of domestic brands. I don't think I could bear to look at that carpet again. It must look as if it had gone through smallpox.

One female guest gazed ecstatically at Dr. Castro, as she ground out a blazing butt with spikelike heel, and cried:

"He has such kind eyes!"

I hadn't recovered from this, when a fierce, guerrilla-warrior type, in open-front fatigue shirt, beard, and a pony tail, came striding toward me, his eyes burning with question. He turned out to be a Cuban reporter.

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Cuba Holds American in Invasion Plot

HAVANA, April 21 (AP) — Cuban officials today identified an American as one of 31 persons detained for allegedly organizing a revolutionary expedition to Nicaragua on Cuban soil. He is Lawrence E. Hall, of Wichita, Kan., a former U. S. soldier and a veteran of Premier Fidel Castro's forces, the officials said. Officials said Hall, 29, was training a group enlisted by Nicaraguan exiles. The trainees were dressed in black and were called "The Shadows."

Raul Castro, commander of Cuba's revolutionary army and brother of Premier Castro, said last night he would not allow Cuba to be used as a springboard for invasion of any country.

*The Washington Post and Times Herald: 4-22-59.
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Castro Leaves Doubts Despite His Sincerity

By JOHN V. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

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High Government officials are concerned over Fidel Castro's casual attitude toward communism in Cuba and his lack of knowledge in economics and other important areas.

Those who talked with the young Prime Minister during his recent unofficial visit were pleased with his personal charm and his sincerity, but they appear disturbed by his private and political inexperience.

Mr. Castro, whose actions as an officeholder have been unpredictable, proved to be unusually sensitive for a man in public life.

Shows Leadership

But in the appraisal following his trip to Washington, he is credited with having demonstrated the indefinable qualities of a leader of men.

In addition to his address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors and a brisk question-and-answer session afterward, Mr. Castro spoke to and answered the questions of members of the National Press Club, and he was interviewed by a panel on the NBC-TV program "Meet the Press."

Privately, he conferred with Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Herter and other high-ranking officials.

After the television program Sunday night, he appeared nervous and tense. He told reporters he felt he had not made out as good a case for some of his views as he intended.

Public Opinion Theme

To some observers, Mr. Castro appeared almost obsessed with the idea that it is his responsibility to carry out what he construes to be the will of the Cuban people at a given time. He spoke constantly of public opinion.

Officials reportedly sought to convince him that a leader has responsibility not only of following public opinion but also of helping direct it in the proper channels.

The Prime Minister used the public opinion argument to defend his decision of delaying the elections. In the television discussion, he disclosed elections may not be held for four years because the people don't want them now.

United States officials tried to convince him that properly conducted elections should be held at the earliest possible date in order to restore the faith of the people in democratic processes. Otherwise, another dictatorship would be imposed.

Castro's reasoning was developed with regard to freedom of the press, the right to fair trials before impartial courts, judges and juries, and on other issues.

Mr. Castro justified each of his departures from democratic principles by saying he was following the will of the people.

It was pointed out to the

young Prime Minister in various ways that while majority rule is right, even a majority can be tyrannous and there are individual rights which a majority should never have the power to destroy.

Mr. Castro was encouraged to take into his government as many strong men as possible and to delegate responsibility to them in the economic and other areas where he now makes decisions. One objective reportedly was to get the visitor to think in terms of how his place in history would be affected by the courage and statesmanship he displays at this critical time.

Concerned Over Economy

The Prime Minister showed obvious concern over Cuba's economic plight. He contended that a man who works in the sugarcane fields for three months and starves the rest of the year wants a job, food, shelter and clothing and doesn't care a bit whether he had freedom along with it.

An effort was made to convince him that, as a leader, he should try to develop support for policies which could assure economic progress with freedom, rather than without it.

Mr. Castro was said to have held it foolish for the United States to send arms to Cuba or other Caribbean countries because everyone should know these countries would not be able to play a part in the defense of the Western Hemisphere if a world war breaks out.

The arms received by governments in this hemisphere, he said, are used only to suppress people. Mr. Castro contended it would be far better if the money sent to Latin America for arms be provided instead for capital investment.

Prefers Government Capital

Reportedly, he favored United States Government capital rather than private investment in Cuba. It was explained to him that his best hope was to attract private money and that he would be serving the interests of Cuba better by adopting policies to attract it.

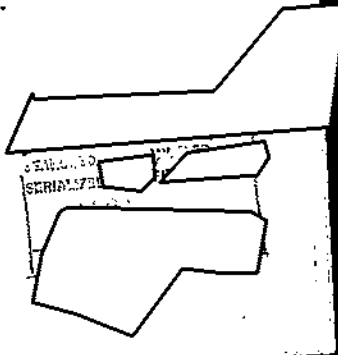
Mr. Castro made no effort to conceal his bitterness over the reporting of the revolution by the United States press. It was clear that he has not learned how to take criticism.

He was critical of this country's fear of what the Communists may do in Cuba and elsewhere. He said Americans should talk more of their strength and the reasons that the democratic system is superior to communism and other dictatorships.

Communism Explained

In an effort to put the United States attitude toward communism in context, American officials pointed out that communism is more than just an idea, that its agents are dangerously effective in grasping power and setting up dictatorships.

Mr. Castro also was told that the people of this country believe that being against communism is not enough—that it is even more important that what is done and said abroad convinces other people that the aim is to help them achieve economic progress in a climate of freedom.



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RALPH MCGILL

Castro: New Kind of Revolutionist

Cuban is Called Impressive in Speech On Sugar Statistics Instead of War

At last the very earnest, groping man was finished with his tortured labor of speaking in broken English to the American editors in convention assembled. The applause rose high and died. Security forces cleared the way, and he and his devoted entourage departed from the great ballroom of the Statler Hotel where so many famous persons have appeared.

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba at the age of 32, had made his testament of faith in liberty, in his country and ours.

The story already has been told. But no mere news story could capture the mood of it. Castro was bearded, yet he looked like a boy. He is a big man, yet he seemed almost like a high-school sophomore, awkward in elocution. He spoke the most broken English, but he was right and courageous to do that, even though many of those before him understood but little of what he said.

He did not excite them. He did not try to do so. They came to hear a revolutionist tell of how he had lived with death every day for a long span of years. But he talked to them of a small island country liberated from Spain by the United States in 1898, which since that time has had economic troubles and unemployment.

They came to hear him tell

of great daring and of dangers met and overcome. Instead, he talked to them of inequities of the sugar quota and of tariff. They came to hear fervor and to see glamor. He gave them statistics to show that at the depths of the great depression this country had but 14 per cent of its labor force unemployed, while for 30 years Cuba has had 24 per cent.

He stopped often, as the news stories have said, to obtain the proper English word from his old teacher who sat behind him.

If you ask me how was Fidel Castro as a show or an entertainment, I will tell you the truth. He was dull. But if you ask me whether or not he was impressive, I will tell you that he was. He is a new sort of revolutionist. He fits into the intellectualism of the 20th century. He is a teacher and intellectual and an idealist. Listening to him, and looking at him, there under the blaze of lights, one could imagine him lecturing his bearded rebels in just such a fashion in the mountains of Oriente Province.

His entourage looked on with the eyes of worship. They were a curious, almost bizarre group. Some were in leather jackets and khaki.

Some wore the best tailored suits available. Some of the ladies along were in the most stylish of suits and dresses. Others were in severe, plain skirts and jackets.

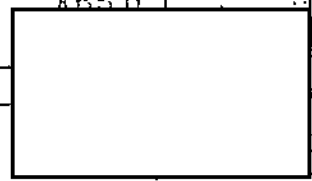
But I looked at the editors. Somehow, most of them seemed middle-aged, or old, and a great many flabby and gray. Not one of them had ever lived in a mountain retreat hunted like an animal. It was difficult for them, I am afraid, to comprehend the earnest, bearded young man who was so deeply concerned about a quota on sugar and who knew that the tariff on American trade was greater than the total income of Cuba. Some of the editors dozed in their chairs. Some read newspapers. There was not too much evidence of communication between them.

It was my good luck to see the Machado Revolution in 1933 and the coming of Fulgencio Batista, now in exile. Batista, too, was an idealist. He promised much. Power corrupted him. He became one of the most brutal dictators the world has known. I heard him speak in 1933. He was the romantic figure, the skillful rabble-rouser.

What lies ahead for this man, Fidel Castro, student, philosopher and economist, whose adult years have been spent in revolution, none may say. But many hearts went out to him and many consciences wished him well.



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Fidel's Young Good Will Group Jeered in Contrast

Big Red Carpet for Castro in U. S. Puzzles Latins

By Edward TOMLINSON
LIMA, Peru, April 24—
Many of the most prominent democratic leaders in South America are puzzled over the all-out red carpet treatment given Prime Minister Fidel Castro in the United States last week. The reason:

"Doctor" Castro has sent a group of his bewhiskered youngsters around South America on a good-will tour, but only the communists and other extremist factions have shown them any considerable attention.

NO RESPONSE

Here in Lima a few of the Apistas, members of a powerful left-wing but anti-communist movement, tried to arrange meetings and receptions for them, but got very little response from their own people. Then the young barbudos were jeered by the diners when they entered one of the leading restaurants.

Some of the most responsible citizens in Lima have pointed out that on the very day "Doctor" Castro was telling the newspaper editors in Washington that he and his henchmen were not communists, he was being extolled by Red leaders in several of the Latin American republics.

Manuel Mora, founder and head of the communist movement in Costa Rica, eulogized him as "a distinguished, cultured and true revolutionary."

The Reds of Brazil denounced Sen. Smathers of Florida for questioning the sincerity and motives of "the great Cuban democrat."

When I asked what he thought of the delegation of Fidelistas who had recently visited Lima, a waiter in the Hotel Bolivar said, "I don't like murderers, be they barbudos or Batistianos." He

picked up a copy of El Comercio, a leading Lima daily, from a nearby table and pointed to a dispatch that said, "15 more Cuban War Criminals were executed at dawn today."

QUESTION

One of my oldest friends in Chile asked me to explain what he called "this strange North American public opinion." He went on to say that "one day you are playing footsy with the dictators. Next day you are hailing some wild revolutionist."

Whatever we may think about it, the hundreds of executions in Cuba since the revolution have not gone down with the general public in these Latin American nations. With very few exceptions, the people who have condoned them have been flaming nationalists or extreme leftists.

In open revolution, in defense of his rights, his family, or in moments of passionate anger, the average Latin will kill. But deliberate execution by any government group or individual is not only revolting to them, but he considers it plain murder.

LOST FRIENDS

Next to his insistence upon shooting former subordinates and policemen of Batista, the thing that has lost Castro friends thruout Latin America has been his expressed intention to help overthrow other dictators and "undemocratic governments" in neighboring countries.

Nearly all Latins resent any outsider meddling in the political affairs of their countries.

They used to denounce Uncle Sam for what they considered his penchant for intervention, whether against a dictator or any other kind of a regime.

Most Mexicans never forgave Woodrow Wilson for

ordering the invasion of Mexico to oust President Victoriano De la Huerta, who was a dictator.

Argentines, even many who were opposed to Peron, resented former Ambassador Spruille Braden's open condemnation of the dictator.

It will take Fidel Castro a long time to live down his boasts about bringing democracy to his "oppressed neighbors."

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Castro's U. S. Visit By Roscoe Drummond

Some Impressions He Made

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IT IS all to the good that Fidel Castro has paid an early visit to the United States. He is an engaging, almost mesmerizing personality. He is a fact of life of importance to the United States as well as to Cuba. His country will feel his leadership and he may prove a powerful force throughout Latin America.

Now that Premier Castro is returning to Havana after being in our midst for nearly two weeks, I should like to try to set down something of a net appraisal of the impressions he has made in Washington.

It is a mixed impression. It is personally friendly, politically hopeful, inescapably reserved. He came and saw and neither won nor lost the whole confidence of American officials.

From watching and listening to him in several public appearances and from talking with some who saw him privately, the judgment which I find widely shared is:

That Dr. Castro sincerely wants to serve the interests of the Cuban people, believes in democratic government for Cuba and wishes to bring it about.

That Dr. Castro thus far shows little understanding of the processes of democratic government and seems to think that by some mystical sense he can at any and all times feel what the Cuban people want and that some-

how this is the substance of democracy.

WE NEED to appreciate that for a long, harsh period Fidel Castro had to devote all his energy and thought to freeing Cuba from a tormenting dictatorship. A successful revolution is not run by a committee or by the ballot box. He has been leading a military crusade "for the people." His harder and more worthy task is to create a government "of the people and by the people."

We have no right to expect that Dr. Castro can replace Cuban dictatorship with Cuban democracy overnight. Our only concern—and our hope—is that he is headed in the right direction and that there be no unnecessary delay.

HERE IN Washington Dr. Castro devoted himself to offering reasons why popular elections should be put off—even for several years.

He argued that the Cuban people "do not want elections because the past elections produced bad governments."

Isn't this a reason for holding elections at an early date as the best possible way by which Dr. Castro can restore public faith in the democratic process? The heart of democratic government is not that it never produces bad government but that a "bad government" can be thrown out by ballot and does not have to be shot out by recurring revolution.

Dr. Castro seemed mystically certain that all his actions are justified by and will be guided by the popular will of the Cuban people. I would not offend Dr. Castro, but I cannot forget that every mod-

ern dictator—he does not wish to be one—is either sure he is acting in response to popular will or justifies his actions on that basis.

Any government of any kind is not representative government without elections. It is unrepresentative government. It may temporarily or accidentally reflect popular opinion, but there is no substitute for elections as the only certain, authentic voice of popular opinion. Elections shouldn't be called hurriedly but they should not be postponed too long—or for the wrong reasons.

THESE ARE some of the honest anxieties of many who got to know and to like Premier Castro while he was here. They are also concerned by his apparently naive attitude toward Communists in Cuba on the theory that they are just extreme but earnest idealists rather than deadly agents of a conspiracy of dictatorship.

The private talks with Dr. Castro were almost all invariably frank and outspoken—both ways. That in itself shows that he has been among friends who wish him well.

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Conference of the Castros



—UPI Telephoto.

Raul Castro, right, listens closely as his brother, Fidel, talks with reporters at Houston, Tex. Raul joined Dr. Castro's party there for a conference and denial of rumors that the brothers had split. Fidel was to receive a gift horse from a Texas rancher today, and hoped to take it on the plane with him when he takes off for Buenos Aires. Dr. Castro denied any Cuban participation in the Panama rebellion.

Cuba Acts to Halt Invaders

Rebels in Panama

PANAMA CITY, April 28 — Sizeable rebel reinforcements from Cuba were reported converging today on Panama where loyal forces strengthened by U. S. arms and ammunition were fighting to encircle invaders who seized a coastal village.

A government communique said "several" invaders were killed or wounded in a clash with patrol boats lying off invader-held Nombre de Dios, 75 miles from the Panama Canal, in the first known fighting in the four-day-old invasion.

The invaders also fired on a government reconnaissance plane over the Caribbean village, the government said.

PATROL

An official announcement said the National Guard—Panama's only armed force—is patrolling the waters off Nombre de Dios to block escape by sea while ground troops "maintain complete vigilance on land."

Interior Minister Jose D. Bazan said reinforcements are on the way to the "front."

Sr. Bazan said the invaders appeared to be sticking to the north coast, perhaps hoping to link up with about 300 reinforcements said to be on the way from Cuba before they try to advance southward toward Panama City.

Prisoners taken during the early hours of the invasion said two more ships carrying 300 men were to have sailed from Cuba at the same time as the *Mavari*, the invasion craft which landed during the weekend. The whereabouts of the other two ships are unknown.

SEIZURE

Cuban Charge d'Affaires Ricardo Riano Juana revealed yesterday for the first time that Cuban authorities halted a ship carrying 300 men to Panama two weeks ago, but it was uncertain that this was the ship mentioned by the prisoners.

Cuban authorities here and in Havana were co-operating

in efforts against the invaders, many of whom are Cubans.

Prime Minister Fidel Castro's revolutionary regime lwe two high-ranking army officers here to arrange the surrender of the "expeditionary force" and take its Cuban members home.

Cuban authorities were said to have assured Panama that any Cubans captured among the invaders will be court martialed for desertion, whether they are soldiers or civilians.

Dr. Castro's brother Raul flew to Houston, yesterday for a conference with the Prime Minister, who has been touring the United States and Canada. Altho the purpose of the conference was not announced, it was believed to be linked with the Panama invasion.

Sr. Riano prepared the text for bundles of leaflets which were airdropped on Nombre de Dios, urging Cubans among the invaders to phone him and arrange a conference.

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Heavily Guarded Castro Promises U. S. Sugar Sales Will Aid Cubans

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP).—Fidel Castro, campaigning for increased United States imports of Cuban sugar, visited the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in the financial district today.

The bearded Cuban Prime Minister opened the day's trading by making an appearance on a speaker's platform at 10 a.m. while several hundred traders and bystanders clustered around him.

He said most Cuban sugar was sold through the exchange and pledged that income from the sugar would go toward things that would be useful for Cuba.

About 200 persons were waiting outside the Statler Hotel as the revolutionary leader left for the Exchange. He smiled and waved as he stepped into a limousine.

Escorted by Guards

Mr. Castro, wearing his familiar army fatigues, was escorted by a heavy guard of detectives, uniformed policemen and State Department security agents.

Charles S. Lowry, exchange president, gave him a gavel to open the session.

Mr. Castro spoke briefly. A member of his party, Dr. Rulo Lopez Fresquet, Minister of the Treasury, then told the traders, "We are interested in having a higher price for our sugar."

Police made a thorough search of the 12-story Exchange Building during the night after a watchman reported he had seen two men acting suspiciously in a second floor hallway at 11:25 p.m. He said he chased the men and that they left the building by way of a fire stairway.

Members of the police bomb and emergency squads found nothing in the search.

Plot Reported

Meanwhile, a widespread investigation apparently took the steam out of a reported plot to kill Mr. Castro.

Aides to the Prime Minister touched off great excitement yesterday when they notified police they had heard that two sets of hired gunmen were seeking to assassinate him.

One set allegedly consisted of five brothers from Philadelphia, and the other of two brothers from elsewhere.

It was learned that the former group all had been located at work in Philadelphia. One of the other pair was said to have been found in a Las Vegas hotel and heatedly denied he was involved in any plot.

The biggest security guard ever provided for a visitor to New York was assigned to Mr. Castro after the purported assassination plot was averted, and the entire police force was put on special alert.

There have been numerous threats against the Cuban chieftain.

Police said the supreme test of the security forces will come tonight when Mr. Castro addresses a rally on the mall in Central Park, where the wooded and rolling terrain will increase the difficulties of the guards.



WALL OF BLUE—Police, alerted to a reported plot by hired killers to assassinate Fidel Castro, threw a shield around the Cuban Prime Minister on his arrival at New York City Hall yesterday for a visit with the Mayor. The bearded Castro walks behind Chief Inspector Thomas A. Neilson, commander of New York's uniformed police force.—AP Wirephoto.

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Castro Hops Over Rail in Bronx Zoo, Beards Lion and Tiger in Their Dens

NEW YORK, April 24 (UPI)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, trailed by one of the largest security forces in the City's history, castially hopped over a guard rail at the Bronx Zoo today and got within hand-shaking distance of a lion and a tiger.

The incident that threw security men into a tizzy occurred on the final day of his New York visit, which began with a baseless bomb scare.

Castro, who yesterday brushed off a reported plan to assassinate him, complied reluctantly with a police order to get back over the rail.

"They don't do anything," he said, apparently meaning that he believed the animals would not harm him.

Security men were faced with this unexpected danger to the Cuban Premier only hours after they had searched a 12-story building housing the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for a bomb feared planted to assassinate Castro.

No bomb was found.

The security force guarding Castro was augmented heavily Thursday after police were informed by Cuban officials that eight men were involved in a plot to assassinate him. Police located the men in other cities and established their innocence of any such plot.

Castro climaxed his hectic visit by appearing before a wildly cheering mass night rally in Central Park.

The Washington Post &
Times Herald, Sec-A.P-4
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Castro, in Montreal, Appeals For Capital and Know-How

MONTREAL, April 27 (AP). — Prime Minister Fidel Castro appealed to Canadian businessmen last night to invest their money and know-how in his Caribbean republic.

Mr. Castro, who arrived in Montreal yesterday for an overnight visit after his United States goodwill tour, left by plane this morning. His itinerary called for a luncheon stop at Houston, Tex., before flying on to Buenos Aires for a visit.

Speaking to a group of businessmen invited by the Montreal Junior Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Castro declared:

"We are asking that Canadian money be invested in Cuba, that Canadian experience be invested in Cuba.

"We think your spirit of enterprise will be welcome in our country because now in Cuba we are beginning a new era."

Mr. Castro said that, although Cuba still has economic problems to overcome in the wake of ex-Dictator Fulgencio Batista's regime, his government has taken drastic measures to end them.

He cited farm and construction programs, a new honesty in government and increased tax collections.

The welcome and Mr. Castro's informality gave the Canadian security police the same headaches United States police had suffered.

On his arrival from Boston, Mr. Castro pushed police aside and waded into the crowds waiting for him at the airport and at his hotel. He shook hands with all who approached him.

Officials in Houston had planned to stage a barbecue in Mr. Castro's honor. When they received word that his visit would be cut short, they arranged for 150 of Houston's top citizens to shake hands with him at a luncheon.



SEEKS INVESTORS—Fidel Castro is welcomed in Montreal where he appealed to Canadian businessmen to invest money and ideas in Cuba.—AP Wirephoto.

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Castro Brothers Confer in Texas

HOUSTON, Tex., April 27. (AP)—Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, landed here today en route from Montreal to Buenos Aires. He found his brother, Raul, present for an apparent emergency session. Raul, commander of Cuba's armed forces, flew here unannounced in a chartered airliner. He gave no reason for his hasty trip, but unconfirmed reports in Cuba said a disagreement had arisen between the brothers.

Leading citizens of Houston had planned a barbecue for Fidel. When they received information the visit would be short, a luncheon was substituted. The food grew cold, however, when Fidel delayed his departure from Montreal to shake hands and talk with Canadians. Castro plans to attend a Latin American economic conference in Buenos Aires.

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Castro Leaves U. S., Bound for Argentina

HOUSTON, Tex., April 28 (UPI) — Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, who is reported deeply concerned about an invasion of Panama although he denies having anything to do with it, finally got off today to a Conference of American States at Buenos Aires.

His departure was almost 24 hours overdue, since he was supposed to have been in Buenos Aires today. He stayed here overnight to talk to his brother Raoul, who flew in from Havana.

Castro made a 65-mile trip from Houston to the Bar JF Ranch near Wharton, Tex., to see a gift colt. He never did succeed in seeing it. But J. B. Ferguson, who gave him the colt, promised to ship it to Havana as soon as it is big enough.

Castro's junket to the ranch was delayed an hour-and-a-half while security officers looked for his campaign camp. He lost it yesterday while trying on a cowboy hat for photographers. The Premier's hearded guards mounted some of the horses at the ranch but they didn't do it with the practiced assurance of Ferguson's cowboys. The Cuban Airlines jet-prop plane bearing Castro took off for Trinidad. He had not decided when he



The Washington Post

Invasion Zone

Map locates town of Nombre de Dios, where two Cuban officers have contacted an 80-man army that has invaded Panama. Story on Page A1.

left whether to spend the night in Trinidad or fly on to Buenos Aires after a refueling stop.

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Cuban Labor Militia Is Set For Parade

HAVANA, April 29 (AP) — The first contingent of a Cuban workers' militia is expected to take part in Havana's May Day parade Friday.

The president of the Cuban Confederation of Labor, David Salvador, has been advocating formation of such a militia to help "safeguard the revolution" of Fidel Castro, now Cuban Premier.

Maj. Ernesto Guevara, who commands Havana's La Cabaña military fortress, said on TV last night the idea of such a militia is "to defend the revolution, so that all enemies may know that any attack will encounter not only the army but an armed people which wishes to enjoy the fruits of liberty."

The Argentine-born Guevara has been called a leftist, but declares he is not a member of the Communist Party.

Guevara said in the TV broadcast that in his opinion the Communists are "capable of working honorably" with other groups in Cuba in support of the revolutionary program. He said he did not think Cuban Communists will attempt a putsch, but if they do, he will be the first to fight it.

In statements to Cuban newsmen in Houston, Tex., this week Maj. Raul Castro, commander of Cuba's armed forces and brother of the Premier, denied he was a Communist.

Both Raul and Guevara have said outside influences are trying to put a Communist label on Cuba to disrupt the revolutionary program.

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Castro and Communism

By Lyle C. Wilson



CUBAN Prime Minister Fidel Castro has moved on without quieting alarming reports that communists have bored into his revolutionary movement.

Castro's stock answer in the United States about communist infiltration was this:

"If so... their influence is nothing. I don't agree with communism. We are a democracy. We are against all kinds of dictators. That is why we oppose communism."

The facts are that Castro has been associated with communists for some years. U. S. communists have been bragging for months about the participation of Cuban Reds in Castro's revolution. Castro may oppose communism, as he says he opposes it. There is much evidence, however, that some sharp-shooting communists are among his associates. Some of them were in Castro's party which visited the United States.

All of this is a matter of record with names, dates and places. There is evidence that a Cuban who was prominent in the communist youth movement in 1950 presently is participating in the training of the Cuban Army.

Another, who accompanied Castro to the United States, is a Communist Party member and an official in the Confederation of Cuban Workers. This individual is an adviser to Castro on labor affairs.

One of Castro's traveling companions to the United States has been an officer of the communist youth organization called Juventud Revolucionaria Cubana. He was at one time president of the Lugano District Communist Party in Havana. Another traveling companion had been a communist leader in Oriente Province; still another was ejected in 1954 from the Federacion Provincial de Sociadades on charges that he was a Communist Party member.

There is no record of Communist Party membership either of Fidel Castro or his brother Raul. The Raul Castro record, however, indicates that he is bitterly anti-American. The whole set-up is disquieting to persons who realize the extent to which the Reds have infiltrated the Castro revolution.

If the Cuban communists became dominant in Cuba, the United States would be faced with grave considerations of national security. A communist Cuba would be a pistol at the head—a knife at the throat—of the United States.

The troubles which could flow from such a situation would be both difficult and dangerous. The United States scarcely could suffer a communist state to flourish on its doorstep.

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Castro Diverted To Sao Paulo

SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 30 (AP) — Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro arrived by plane last night for a brief visit to Brazil.

The airliner bringing him from his trip to the United States and Canada landed in Sao Paulo after a damaged runway kept the craft from putting down in Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Castro was scheduled to fly on in a smaller plane today to Rio to meet President Juscelino Kubitschek.

Mr. Castro was met here by high-ranking Brazilian officials and reviewed a unit of Brazilian troops at the airport.

He is to go from Brazil to Argentina for a meeting of the Committee of the 21, an organization made up of Latin American nations and the United States.

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Moral Support Promised Rebels

HAVANA, April 22 (AP).—The commander of Cuba's revolutionary army has promised Latin-American refugees fighting dictatorships moral support—but that's all.

Raul Castro, who took over command of the army when his brother Fidel became Premier has said he was against Cuba being a springboard for invasion of any country.

"Every country has to conquer its own freedom," the younger Castro said in a speech at Havana University.

Panamanian President Ernesto de la Guardia Jr. has charged that Panamanian opponents of his regime are organizing an invasion in Cuba. Opponents of Haitian President Francois Duvalier have set up headquarters in Santiago de Cuba, and Cuba also is a haven for opponents of Dominican Dictator Rafael Trujillo.

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Castro Greeted at U. N., Visits Hammarskjold

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP).—Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, in battle fatigues, arrived at the United Nations shortly after noon today for a visit with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

There were shouts of "Fidel, Fidel" from a crowd of about 250 as the Cuban leader's motorcade drew up at the Secretariat Building.

Mr. Castro was met by Pierre de Meulemeester of Belgium, acting U. N. chief of protocol; Manuel Elisbeo, Cuban Ambassador to the U. N., and Roberto Quertemate, U. N. commissioner of public assistance.

They escorted him to Mr. Hammarskjold's office on the 38th floor. Mr. Castro was expected to remain at the U. N. most of the day, and planned to speak to correspondents there.

An unusual security force was mustered to watch over the Cuban leader. It included 99 U. N. guards—40 more than the normal shift.

Visitors were carefully screened. "This is a restricted area now," a guard told a man who claimed Mr. Castro's friendship.

While Mr. Castro visited with Mr. Hammarskjold several of his bearded followers roamed the lobby, stopping occasionally to talk with onlookers.

Meets Cuban Newsmen

Before going to the U. N. the Prime Minister met with Cuban newsmen and photographers at his hotel. His press secretary, Mrs. Ernestina Ottero, barred American reporters, saying it was a "private conversation" which would produce no news.

It was learned that the Cubans wished to protest their treatment yesterday while attempting to follow the Castro party. The Cuban newsmen did not have New York working press cards and apparently were shunted aside at several points by security people.

Mr. Castro was given an enthusiastic welcome to New York yesterday. He is in this country in an unofficial capacity; he was invited by the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

At the halfway mark of a tour to "promote Cuba" among Americans and Canadians, Mr. Castro told reporters that the noisy welcome by some 20,000 New Yorkers—largely made up of the city's big Latin American colony—"pleased and impressed me."

14-Hour Schedule

It was almost midnight last night when he wound up the last official event in a 14-hour schedule that included three speeches, lots of handshaking and police-led scrimmages in and out of his hotel head-

quarters and other places he visited.

The reception by so many Latin Americans so impressed him, Mr. Castro told a University of Columbia School of Journalism conference, that it made him wonder why the Spanish-speaking Americans do not band together in a United States of South America.

But he has no aspiration to head such a union, he said.

Other Points

In his first full day in New York, the 39-year-old lawyer-revolutionary also said:

1. His government might set a date next month for election but the actual date is another matter. Mr. Castro has previously said his government would not stay in office longer than four years, but that elections could be called at any time.

2. He may not seek the presidency when the elections are called.

Not so pleased with their New York reception were some 20 Cuban newspapermen accompanying the Prime Minister.

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THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY

Condemned Informer



-UPI Telephoto.

Dr. Olga Herrera Marcos, a former school teacher shown at her trial in Havana, was convicted of informing for the Batista police and sentenced to death. She is the first woman condemned by the military tribunal of the Castro forces. Her former husband testified against her.

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PREMIER'S MEN WIN CUBAN UNION ELECTIONS

Communist Call Castro 'Divisionist'

HAVANA, May 27 (UPI)—The Cuban Communist Party accused Prime Minister Fidel Castro today of endangering the success of the Cuban revolution by making "divisionist" moves against the communists.

The charge was made by Party Secretary General Blas Roca during an emergency meeting of the Communist National Committee, called to hear a leadership report that Dr. Castro's "strong anti-communist campaign" threatened the "unity of the forces supporting the revolution" just at a time when the revolution was "in a critical moment."

Widening the breach between Dr. Castro and the communists, Roca blamed Castro personally for unleashing the "rightists and plattists (pro-Americans) against the communists." The name "Plattists" stems from the Platt Amendment which for several years after Cuba won its independence from Spain with U. S. aid gave the U. S. the right to intervene in Cuban internal affairs.

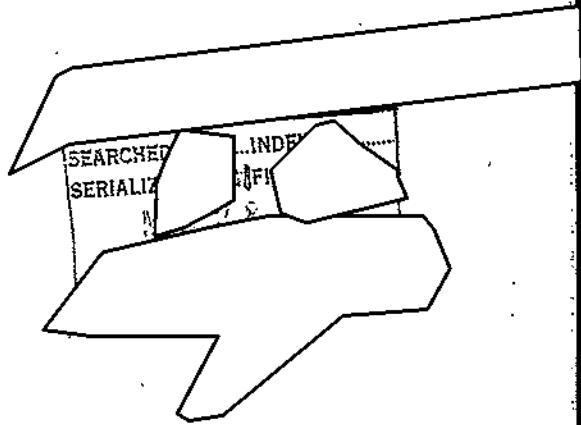
Rightists and Plattists, Sr. Roca said, have seized on Dr. Castro's "imputation" that communists were guilty of counterrevolutionary acts to sow disunity.

Sr. Roca's broadside came on the heels of returns showing that Dr. Castro had consolidated his control of organized labor when his adherents were swept into office in elections held by key unions during the week-end.

Returns showed today that Castro followers had been elected by the vital Havana waterfront labor groups, including the manual workers and stevedores unions as well as by individual unions such

as the Ward Line, Norgulf and Havana Docks Corp.

Preliminary elections by the brewery workers' union also were won by the July 26 Movement; the artists' association voted in a slate pledged to the Castro regime; while elections in the smaller beverage workers' and Havana salesmen's unions all were favorable to the revolutionary government.



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10,000-Mile Journey

CHANGES HAPPENING IMPENDING

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lists for the march on Wash-
ington the 18th of this month.

But one domestic phenomenon
breaks along like the one-hoss
shay. Though it owns all the ad-
vantage of supersonic techniques,
its meaning and content are way
behind the times. I speak of our
nation's press. The newspapers
are dismal — by and large; with
few exceptions, and these, per-
haps not too honorable.

Pick up a paper in Chicago and
it is a spitting image of the pa-
per in Seattle; buy one in L. A.,
and you can't remember if you
saw it or a dead ringer for it,
in San Francisco. Change the
style of type a bit, and you have
the same paper; the same col-
umns, the same columnists, the
same editorials, the same near-
derthal line of thought. Lord,
how far can a national phenom-
enon, so big and so mighty, fall
behind.

The people at my meetings
realized that; that is why they
came. They were exhilarating; the
enthusiasm for Cuba; the desire



Attention is invited by the
In 1912 the Socialist R
jobs for the unemployed
died's great free speech
These years were years o
here for many years.
ground for May Day
years has been the
Grand Union Park in
peace and job.
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for shorter days to un-
May Day, from work
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The Worker
April 26, 1959
page 8 columns 2, 3, 4
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BIG THINGS HAPPENING — AND BIGGER IMPENDING

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE CONTINENT is just as big as it was when Lewis and Clark beat their way across the craggy passes and though you whizz through the air two miles up you are just as excited seeing the Rockies beneath you as you were the first time a score of years back. The fact that you can cross the Continental Divide faster hasn't shrunk the terrain any, nor diminished the problems of the inhabitants peopling the land.

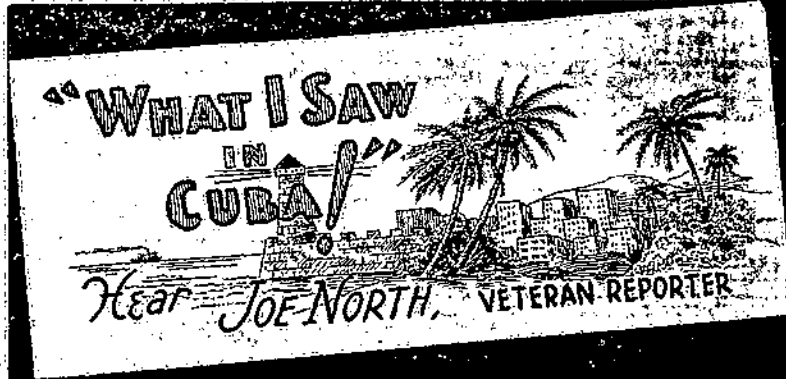
Returning from some 10,000 miles of travel, mostly by air, telling audiences in some 20 cities what you saw in Cuba, leaves you a bit breathless when you make the trip in 21 days. There is a kaleidoscope of experience and sensations, but you talk to enough people after your meetings to know that 1959 is like no other year in which you've made the great American tour.

And May Day 1959 is a good time to say it.

THERE IS an air everywhere of big things happening — and bigger things impending. In Detroit and elsewhere, talk of automation and automation and what to do about it; in Los Angeles you hear the citizens refer, not only to the smog, but what shall we do about atomic fallout — and while you are there a conference of top-flight scientists heard unprecedented speeches about the wastefulness of our contemporary economy and lambasted the missile-making madmen of Seattle longshoremen told of the need to recognize Peking China and to cultivate the vast Asia market — both for jobs and in peace; in Cleveland, passing the remarkable tributes to the many peoples who have built the city — the statues of various cultural heroes of the world in the municipal park — you hear of Cyrus Eaton and his fight for co-existence in one

world. People tell you of Bayman's revealing revelations on CBS that the movie industry is where she works — Communists in it, and that our own industry had blacklisted its gifted practitioners. In many a city the parents are tackling the bastions of television and the hospital tell it is taking in the general of our children; everywhere parents and teachers are agitated as they said, by the great advances in the Soviet Union.

EVERYWHERE, like a bas-relief map where you see the Appalachians over on the East, the Rockies on the West, the Great Lakes in the middle, two primary ideas loom like Alps — how to beat the menace of widespread unemployment, and how to ward off the thermoclastic horror from gobbling up the world. I went to talk about Cuba, the new Cuba; and whenever I told Americans what I saw they replied, like the man in San Jose: "Those Cubans, make me feel twelve feet tall." They love to talk, how the 66 left Mexico on the leaky old boat that lonesome night in December of 1956 to head toward Orizaba, are enthralled as they learn that the Cubans, the 13th of October, had occupied the ill-fated hall of the White House. And they laugh and talk and talk



Drawing by Seattle artist for a leaflet advertising Joseph North's meeting in that city.

wild heights of the Sierra Maestras, discovered their people ready and willing. And now the people's army, the guerrillas, grew day by day, week by week, to be the mighty fighting arm of a nation united against "la tyrannía" — the tyranny of the Caribbean Hitler — Fulgencio Batista.

THE HEROES of old did not die in the pages of Homer; they walk the earth today these Americans feel as they learn the truth about the new Cuba. Victory anywhere in the world inspires men everywhere in the world — and especially when it is on this hemisphere.

You sense impatience with the old outworn speeds; it is the Space Age and Man wants to get where he wants to go faster than ever before. Many today know that socialism is traveling — not with seven league boots — but with the speed of the pioneering sputnik. Something real big — gigantic — is happening over there and they know it. It is a challenge that can inspire emulation. Nor is it lost to many that I met, on the Left certainly, and from elsewhere — that the socialist nations are the ones who take the lead on proposing ideas for peace. The Eaton idea is spreading — live on one world as neighbors or die on one world like sterodactyls.

THAT, but more. Home questions grow bigger — the issue of segregation is everywhere. And everywhere you learn that the young — high schools and up — while as well as Negroes are not only aware of the issue but are demanding it be put on the agenda for the march on Washington the 18th of this month.

But one domestic phenomenon creaks along like the one-hoss shay. Though it owns all the advantage of supersonic techniques, its meaning and content are way behind the times. I speak of our nation's press. The newspapers are dismal — by and large, with few exceptions, and these, perhaps not too honorable.

Pick up a paper in Chicago and it is a spilling image of the paper in Seattle; buy one in L. A. and you can't remember if you saw it or a dead ringer for it, in San Francisco. Change the style of type a bit, and you have the same paper; the same columns, the same columnists, the same editorials, the same ponderal line of thought. Lord, how far can a national phenomenon, so big and so mighty, fall behind. The people, at any meeting, realized that that was the way

to get going on building their own press. Seattle, for example, where they raised over a thousand dollars for the People's World at the meeting; Portland, for example, where a twenty-one year old chaired the affair; L. A., where some 2,000 came, and where the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade made your correspondent feel like he did twenty years ago when he met many of them for the first time. And in Chicago, in Detroit, in Cleveland, they were getting ready to go off to Washington to say Americans refuse to starve; and, a little later, to Washington again to say Americans refuse to segregate.

YES, THERE IS an air of big things happening and bigger impending. I have the feeling that the march of history is on the double-quick; and that those who wish to influence it to avoid the booby-traps, the pitfalls, need to

step their pace up to keep time. Somebody by the initials of G. A., in San Francisco, wrote a letter to the People's Voice that merits thought: "I had only one regret about the Joseph North meeting in San Francisco" — G. A. wrote, "There should have been more people there."

The writer said he was sure many who didn't come "are sympathetic to the Cuban revolution" and would be opposed to any intervention against the Cuban people.

"Yet, some people — presumably in the name of opposing narrowness and rigidity — have gotten so narrow rigid and intolerant in their own outlook that they would not turn out for this meeting about and for the Cuban revolution."

There is ironic tragedy in the fact that the moral belongs to the familiar maxim that tells us what the road to hell is paved with. (Continued on page 11)

Joseph North

(Continued from page 9)

with. To be for the Cuban people and to do nothing about it while intervention — open or concealed — threatens, helps nobody but Batista and his backers.

★
YES, IT IS HIGH TIME that our press is put on firm foundations and made strong again to cope most ably with the times.

It is my belief that can be done and as fast as the times require. Although G. A. of San Francisco spoke some real truths, there was a twin phenomenon many commented on who know the audiences. That is this: large numbers in the halls came who hadn't been to a meeting in several years. Many such as these can be made readers of our papers once again, I believe.

And beyond all else, I feel is the need to get new readers, those who never came to meetings before. They are here and should be sought out. They have a simple and insatiable desire to live and most of the newspapers have no answers to their questions. They are waiting for you.

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APRIL 26, 1959

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by the monopoly press which threw re-
sults of the committee into the wastebasket. There was
no campaign. And not least, there was the question of

Smith, who vowed last Oct. 25 when Eisenhower snubbed
him would come back with twice the number, more than
now.

Smith, national march co-ordinator, expressed this when
Smith would keep coming to Washington in increasing
their demands were met.

★

Desegregation has come to a virtual halt. Six southern
states made no move to begin desegregating schools but are
not.

Programs of the Youth marchers calls for pass-
ing a civil rights bill, continuing the petition drive,
Asbury Howard Jr.

It is a step for a
noble cause.
I also ques-
tion the prospect of
seeing the Am-
erican leaders head-
ing Confederations
for his friendly rela-
tions with America.

"We consider
at there shot
between business
her groups
workers. And
American
acts."

Solovlev said

Castro

(Continued from page 1)

Guevara, one of his closest aides,
was quoted by press news dis-
patches from Havana (N. Y.
Times, April 20) warning that
"foreign influences are trying to
prevent the success of the Cuban
Revolution."

Guevara has been the target
of a heavy attack as "a Left-
wing aide" of Castro's. He said
in a speech closing an industrial
exposition, that representatives
of "non-Cuban capital" are dan-
gerous and "oppose Cuban indus-
trialization and land reform."

The N. Y. Times said Guevara
"professed" to see parallels be-
tween Cuba and Guatemala: the
Arbenz government was "moder-
ate," but a "defamatory cam-
paign" was carried out, the Gov-
ernment was "accused of being
Communist," and "was toppled by
an invasion financed from
abroad."

★

LATIN AMERICA knows the
parallel all too well: there is
scarcely a citizen of the 200,000,
000 in the lands south of the
Rio who doesn't know the role of
the late Ambassador John Peur-
dieff and of United Fruit in fi-

ancing the overthrow of the Ar-
benz government. And they have
more than legitimate fears that
a repetition is being plotted by
similar forces in the U. S. A. to-
day.

Meanwhile Castro was being
belabored by the newspapers and
other public agencies here who
were trying, by hook or crook,
to jockey him into a position
where they could train all guns
on him, and hence, the Cuban
revolution. Much of what he said
was published out of context, as
the U. S. newspapermen ques-
tioned him, ad nauseam, about
"Communists in Cuba", about his
reason for annulling dictatorships
like San Domingue's, whether
Cuba was planning "to invade"
those lands, about his position
on neutralism in case of war,
about expropriating U. S. corpo-
rations now in Cuba, about the

date for elections in Cuba, etc.
etc.

It was ironic that he was under
fire from such ardent democrats
as Sen. Smathers of Fla., where
the great Negro populace does
not find it healthful to exercise
their constitutional right to vote.
After Smathers damned Castro
with faint praise as "a courage-
ous and articulate young man,"
he thundered that the Cuban
premier hasn't "yet learned" that
"you can't play ball" with the
Communists.

Smathers and others like him
weren't satisfied with the Cuban
leader's explanation that "95
percent of Cuba" participated in
ousting Batista, including, of
course, the Communists of Cuba,
thousands of whom fought in the
rebel army and in the patriotic
underground against Batista —
the Caribbean Hitler.

Nor was it enough for Castro
to declare as he has before, that
he is no Communist. Nothing
would satisfy the neanderthals
but a McCarthy-like tirade
against Communists, or those de-
scribed as Communists or pro-
Communists — the terms used so
frequently by enemies of the new
Cuba for such men as Castro's
brother, Raul, or his close as-
sociate, Major Guevara, and
many other Cubans.

MEANWHILE reports indicate
that the U. S. Congress will re-
fuse to raise the reduced quota
of Cuban sugar, and evidence
was aplenty that loans from U. S.
corporations would be used as
clubs to try to bring the new
Cuba to its knees.

Meanwhile hundreds of thou-
sands of Americans were watch-
ing every detail of Castro's visit
here, with enthusiasm and con-
cern.

New Yorkers were preparing,
as this edition goes to press, to
attend — in scores of thousands
— the demonstration welcoming
Castro in the Mall in Central
Park Friday.

On Tuesday throngs estimated
at 20,000 by the Daily News and
the Daily Mirror, greeted Castro
at Pennsylvania Station. Thou-
sands of others greeted him at
other points during the day.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Friday, May 29, 1959

New Castro Stand on Reds Encourages U. S. Officials

By JOHN V. HORNOR
Star Staff Writer

Highly placed officials here say they are encouraged by the firmer stand taken recently by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro against the Communist Party.

The role of Communists in the Cuban revolutionary government has been a matter of concern to Western countries ever since Mr. Castro came into power last January. This was due in part to the readiness of Communists to latch onto the Castro forces as soon as Dictator Fulgencio Batista was overthrown and in part to Mr. Castro's reluctance to repudiate the Reds publicly.

Many questions relating to these facts were raised when the youthful, bearded Prime Minister visited the United States in April. His comments then were not responsive, in the opinion of many Americans.

The Picture Changes

Recently, however, Mr. Castro's attitude has been more acceptable to the West. He has reprimanded the Communist Party in Cuba and has been bitterly assailed by its spokesman. Furthermore, his followers have consolidated their control of the vital labor organizations, much to the resentment of the Communists.

A few days ago, the Federation of Cuban Sugar Workers passed resolutions denouncing the Reds and within the last week Gen. Blas Roca, the Cuban Communist Party secretary, heatedly complained that Mr. Castro's "strong anti-Communist campaign" threatened the unity of the forces supporting the revolution at a most critical time.

Anti-Communist feeling has

been running so high that the Castro government found it advisable to throw a guard around the newspaper plant of Hoy, the Communist publication. Some Castro followers had demanded that the plant be burned.

INTERPRETIVE REPORT

Red Threat Still Present

Prime Minister Castro's official stand against the Communist Party does not mean the Red threat is eliminated, according to well-informed observers. There remain Communist sympathizers in many key places, including membership in the 26th of July Movement. This is the designation of the Castro revolutionary forces.

Officials say Mr. Castro does not now enjoy as much support in Cuba as he did when he overthrew the Batista regime. This is considered natural, inasmuch as each act of the provisional government is bound to displease some citizens while pleasing others. Government is being run by decree. The Castro cabinet decides on policy and executes the rulings.

This leads to a measure of discontent for the people have had no chance to elect a legislature of lawmakers. But Mr. Castro says he is convinced a number of things must be done in the social and economic fields before the public is ready to vote in a general election.

The Prime Minister has estimated that elections should not be held from two to four years following his assumption of power. This delay leads some observers to believe that he will face mounting pressure to authorize a vote.

Reform Plan Watched

One of Mr. Castro's decisions which was of vital importance to American investors was the recent announcement of a plan for "agrarian reform." The unofficial formula already announced would result in the expropriation of perhaps 1.5 million acres of land now held by American interests.

The tentative plan of the Castro government is to pay for these with 20-year bonds with an interest rate of 3 to 4 per cent. But the exact terms have not been divulged and no one knows for sure what to expect.

Some investors entertain hopes that there will be modification in the land reform plan before the official version is made public.

Among the popular gains credited to Prime Minister Castro are his actions leading to reduced rentals, power rates and cost of medicines, and less speculation in real estate.

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Bombs Explode As Castro Talks

HAVANA, June 18 (AP).—Bombers went to work in Havana while Prime Minister Fidel Castro was making a television speech last night. Police said four homemade bombs were exploded, most of them in doorways of small shops.

There was little if any damage and no injuries were reported. The explosions were reminiscent of tactics used by Mr. Castro's Havana followers in the underground campaign that helped to unseat Dictator Fulgencio Batista.

The bombs, made from short lengths of pipe, were of a type more notable for their noise than their destructive power. They were fired in areas of the city away from the TV studio and Mr. Castro made no mention of them in his telecast.

Mr. Castro told his TV audience he would "unmask" elements of the press he accused of campaigning against his government.

Obviously nettled by editorial and other criticism of his land redistribution program, he said the newspapers would prefer to forget the "corrupt past and all the immoralities of past governments."

He did not explain what action he plans against the press. But he said a million rural people would be brought to Havana soon for a rally in support of agrarian reform.

Referring to a local newspaper report that he had hired a New York publicity firm at \$72,000 a year to "make Castro known to Americans," the Prime Minister said the firm was hired to combat foreign press "intrigue."

Mr. Castro also said foreign properties would not be touched this year in the implementation of his land-reform program.

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THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD
A 6 Friday, June 19, 1959

Castro Regime Purges 26 Top Air Officers

HAVANA, June 18 (UPI)—Premier Fidel Castro's government has purged 26 top officers of the air force in an apparent "loyalty" housecleaning, informed sources disclosed to night.

The ousted officers, who included Air Force Cmdr. Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz and his brother, Capt. Marcos Diaz Lanz, were virtually all of Cuba's experienced flying personnel.

Informed sources said the purge took place last Friday but was hushed up. It was carried out by Maj. Juan Almeida, an infantry officer who fought with Castro in the Sierra Maestra mountains during the civil war.

Private pilots were ordered today to obtain special authorization from military headquarters for all flights in private planes, the Associated Press reported. No reason was given.

In another move to check counter-revolutionary activity, Justice Minister Alfredo Cabur told newsmen he would propose that the government exact the death penalty for anyone convicted of illegally exploding bombs.

Last night and early today four bombs exploded in the greater Havana area in the first outbreak of terrorism since the triumph of Castro's revolution Jan. 1. Two persons were injured slightly in the blast.

The explosions occurred between 11 p. m. and 1:40 a. m. while Prime Minister Castro was expounding on economic policies in a television program.

Castro announced plans for mass meetings in Havana of more than 500,000 peasants from the interior on July 26—the anniversary of the founding of his revolutionary movement—and called on the people to open their homes to shelter them.

Castro defended the hiring of the New York public relations firm of Bernard Reilly and Associates Inc. for \$72,000 a year and expenses, "to defend the credit of Cuba, not to publicize me."

Meanwhile, hundreds of foreign residents stood in a block-long queue to acquire Cuban army intelligence exit permits, which, for the first time in Cuban history, are now required for trips abroad.

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**Castro Aide Meets
With Kubijschek**
N. Y. Daily News Service
RIO DE JANEIRO, June 21—Fidel Castro's defense minister, Augusto Martinez Sanchez, conferred secretly over the weekend with President Juscelino Kubitschek, it was disclosed today. Cuban Ambassador Garcia Barcera confirmed the mystery meeting but said he did not know if Sanchez carried a message from Castro to the Brazilian Government.

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AP
**Castro Seizes
2,355,242 Acres
Of Ranch Land**

HAVANA, June 26 (AP). — Prime Minister Fidel Castro has cracked down on the loudest critics of his land redistribution program, seizing 2,355,242 acres of cattle ranch land.

Mr. Castro sent troops to 400 ranches in Camaguey Province to occupy land belonging to 131 cattlemen. He said they had refused to pay small breeders profitable prices for their cattle.

Mr. Castro acted under government powers to take over property used for counter revolutionary activities. Although the seizure was not made under the land reform law, the ranches eventually will be distributed to landless peasants. Each is in excess of the maxi-

mum 3,300 acres allowed an owner under the land law.

Mr. Castro had warned the cattlemen he would take action. They have been among the chief critics of his land program, claiming efficient cattle raising is possible only on large ranches.

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THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD
A 6 Wednesday, July 1, 1959

Cuba's Air Chief Quits; His Arrest Is Ordered

HAVANA, June 30 (AP) — The commander of Fidel Castro's air force resigned today, charging Communist infiltration of Cuba's armed forces. His successor accused him of being a traitor to Castro's revolution and ordered his arrest.

Maj. Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz sent his resignation to President Manuel Urrutia. Diaz had resumed his post yesterday after a month's absence which was attributed to typhoid fever.

Maj. Juan Almeida, who had

commanded the air force in Diaz's absence, was named to succeed him.

The whereabouts of Diaz could not be learned tonight. There was speculation he had gone underground or left the country.

Almeida announced the order for his predecessor's arrest after a conference with Castro and his brother, Maj. Raul Castro, commander in chief of the armed forces.

Almeida accused Diaz of (1) desertion, (2) treason, (3) "robberies," and (4) being in contact with members of ex-dictator Fulgencio Batista's regime.

Almeida said Diaz had been under investigation for crimes "to which he must answer before the revolutionary tribunals."

Diaz's resignation was the first by a government official on such grounds. Castro has repeatedly denied charges of Red influence in his government.

In a letter to Urrutia, Diaz said that on returning to his office Monday he found Almeida had been made absolute chief of the air force.

"I consider all these actions against me due only exclusively to the fact that I have always opposed acts that would permit Communists to take prominent positions within the rebel army and within dependencies of government," Diaz's letter said.

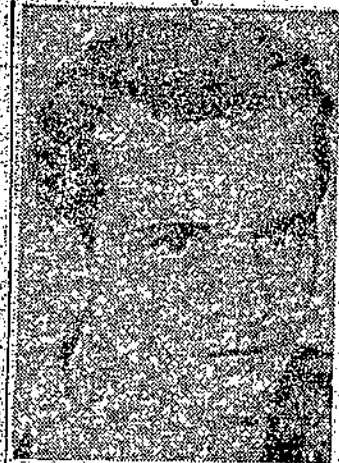
"Furthermore, all of us know well, Mr. President, who they are, where they are and what objectives they follow."

Questioned earlier today about rumors of Diaz's leaving his post, Premier Castro's press secretary said reports that Diaz had been dismissed are not true.

In another development, a police raid on the swank Havana home of a former U. S. Navy pilot last night frustrated a planned air and sea invasion of Nicaragua, official sources said tonight.

The raid was on the home of Capt. Paul Hughes, former Atlanta, Ga., pilot and recently an advisor in the Cuban rebel air force.

It led to the seizure of a



Associated Press Photo.

MAJ. PEDRO LUIS DIAZ LANZ
quits air post

large arms cache and air-sea invasion plans and the detention of two other Americans, a British journalist, several Cubans, and nearly 200 would-be members of an expeditionary force against the regime of Nicaraguan President Luis Somoza, official sources reported.

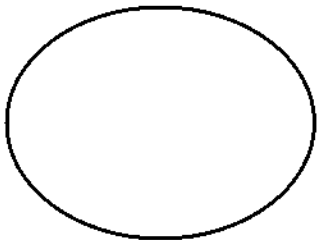
The British subject was identified as Carl John Wilson, a freelance journalist, who has been in Havana several weeks.

The two Americans detained with Hughes were identified as Effen R. Richardo, an attorney of Miami, and Joseph Bardor of Los Angeles, who claimed he is a motion-picture producer.

More than a dozen of the 200 volunteers—mostly Nicaraguans—were held while the remainder were released with a warning.

No charges have been placed against Hughes or any of the others.

In Florida, customs agents today seized a load of arms and ammunition at a private airport, stopped a small plane as it taxied off and arrested three men described as anti-Castro plotters.



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AF Chief Quits; Called 'Traitor' Cuba Purge On

HAVANA, July 1 (UPI)—The Cuban government today branded its resigned Air Force chief as a traitor and a deserter and was purging his followers in a major rupture of the revolutionary movement that carried Fidel Castro to power.

Maj. Pedro L. Diaz Lanz, chief of the Cuban air force, resigned yesterday in protest against what he called communists in high positions in the Castro government. President Manuel Urrutia in a midnight statement called him a traitor.

The government also dismissed Aldo Vera as head of the Bureau of Investigation in another breach of the revolutionary front and ordered wholesale disarming and arrests of Sr. Vera's men. Sr. Vera was reported under detention but Sr. Diaz Lanz whereabouts were unknown.

As many as 30 army and air force officers were reported under arrest in addition to many members of the Bureau of Investigation.

HOSPITALIZED

Finance Minister Rufo Lopez Eregeust was reported hospitalized and unable to receive visitors. His views of Cuba's tax reform laws had been criticized by other cabinet ministers as "over-conservative."

Sr. Diaz Lanz complained he had returned to duty as chief of the air force Monday after a sick leave, to find he had been superseded by Maj. Juan Almeida, a confidant of Raul Castro, leftist chief of the armed forces and brother of Fidel.

Sr. Diaz Lanz charged this was in retaliation for the fact "I have always spoken out against the (official) attitude which permits communists to occupy prominent positions in the rebel army and in other dependencies of the government."

Police Chief Efigenio Ameijeiras branded Sr. Diaz Lanz a "traitor and a deserter."

Raul Castro said he and the officers that supported him were just "young dandies" and that men like Maj. Almeida "are what we need here."

President Manuel Urrutia

issued a statement later saying Sr. Diaz Lanz "must be considered a traitor." He charged Sr. Diaz Lanz was resentful because Maj. Almeida had fired some of his relatives.

In other developments:

RAIDS REPORTED

• Police raided a private home in suburban Biltmore yesterday, seized a large quantity of arms and arrested three Americans and a Briton. The Americans were identified as Paul Hughes, an officer in Castro's rebel army, Efran R. Pichardo, of Miami, Fla., and Joseph Bardor, of Los Angeles, Calif. The Briton was listed as Carl John Wilson.

• Four men and a woman

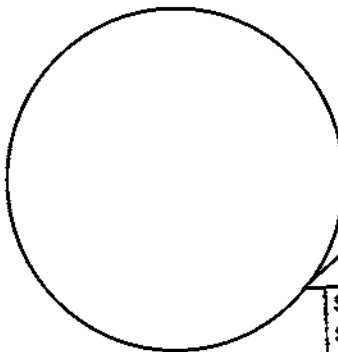


RAUL CASTRO

were arrested in Pinar Del Rio on charges of conspiring to overthrow Castro's government, but 15 army officers who were arrested June 22 were released.

• Government attorneys were instructed to file criminal libel complaints against Cuban columnists Carlos Todd of the Times of Havana and Bernardo Viera of the newspaper Avance on charges of defaming the president.

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Opposition Grows

Armed Bands Form in Cuban Mountains

HAVANA, July 2 (UPI)—Armed guerrilla bands are forming in the mountains of western Cuba, it was reported today, and the army is trying to smash them before they gain enough strength for an all-out assault on the Castro government.

The new threat came at a time when the so-called "revolutionary unity" of the government was seriously threatened by a wave of arrests and resignations in the air force and national bureau of investigation.

MISSING

Police were conducting a vigorous hunt for Maj. Pedro L. Diaz Lanz, who resigned as chief of the air force in a bitter protest against communist infiltration of the government.

Lieut. Enrique Montes de Oca, head of the investigations department of the army in Pinar Del Rio province, confirmed the existence of the armed bands yesterday.

He said they were operating in the Organos range, about 11 miles from Pinar Del Rio city.

Premier Fidel Castro's revolutionary army was reported to have thrown 1500 to 1700 men into the campaign to smash the groups. They were said to be operating from the Guanito and Sumidero camps, situated in the mountain range.

REPEAT

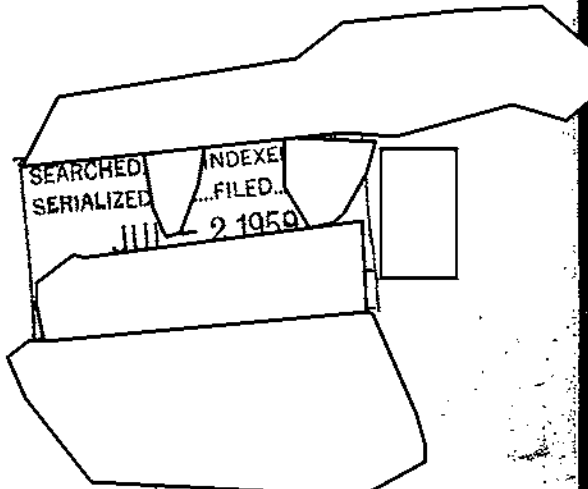
Castro's own revolution, which overthrew Dictator Fulgencio Batista Jan. 1, was spawned and launched from the opposite end of the island, the Sierra Maestra mountains of Oriente Province.

Reliable sources said many men who served in the army under Batista had fled to the Organos mountains in the

past few days to join the anti-Castro groups.

Just as Castro found his support among the peasants of Oriente Province, Pinar Del Rio appeared to be a natural rallying place for resistance to Castro.

Pinar Del Rio tobacco farmers have threatened openly to fight to the death to prevent the Castro government from carving up their farms under the new land reform program. They include some who supported the Castro revolution.



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RALPH MCGILL

Cuba Needs Castro to Succeed

Political Revolutionist Viewed as Hope
Of People to Ease Their Inequities

HAVANA, Cuba.—Here, seeing Fidel Castro's bearded soldiers strolling along the Prado and on the streets of this ancient and beautiful city, one thinks of the Pageant of History.

Cuba has had her share—Columbus, Diego Velasquez, Cortez, De Soto, pirates, and British and Spanish rule.

Now, in the long pageant, appears Fidel Castro.

His story is too new to belabor. But let us recall, in this attempt to find understanding, that this is his second appearance on the stage of Cuban history. His first was very brief. On July 26, 1953, he led a small group of 75 men in a desperate attack on the Moncada fortress near Santiago de Cuba. It failed. Castro was arrested. Plots to kill him were thwarted by friends, and the court, not yet dominated by the Batista forces, heard Castro's defense. This was more than five years ago. None of it was then permitted to be published.

In a long, eloquently written defense, Castro said—almost six years ago:

"We call on the people, the 700,000 Cubans who are without work, the 500,000 camp workers who dwell in miserable shacks, who work four months out of the year and are hungry the rest, sharing the misery with their sons, who do not have an inch of land to plant and whose existence should move more to compassion if there were not so many hearts of stone; the 400,000 industrial workers and *stevadores* whose retirement funds, all, have been embezzled, . . . whose

salaries pass from the hands of the boss to the usurer, whose future is a pay-reduction and dismissal, whose life is perennial work, and whose rest is the tomb. We call on the 100,000 small farmers who live and die working a land that is not theirs, . . . who die without possessing it, who cannot love it, nor improve it, nor plant a cedar or an orange tree to beautify it because they do not know the day when a sheriff or rural guard will come and tell them they have to go."

Castro was 27. He spoke for more than an hour. The judges heard him out. They then sentenced him to 15 years at hard labor. His first appearance in the pageant of history was ended.

A year later the story of the attack, the atrocities, un-denied, against some of the captives, became known. So did Castro's eloquent, emotional words. On May 16, 1955, he and the survivors were released from prison after long agitation for an amnesty. In January of the next year he and 12 men reached the Sierra Maestra mountains. He was once more in the pageant.

The pageant will continue through the centuries ahead. Fidel Castro is an episode . . . a new type revolutionary, a political revolutionist, not a military. The odds tremendously are against him. But if he does not succeed, it is not comfortable to consider the next scenes in the pageant.

Americans, who are themselves heirs of revolution, fall into a common human error of comparing everything with

their present situation, laws, customs and comforts.

Here is why the odds are heavily against Castro. The labors of Hercules are less in comparison.

Most of his people are dependent on agriculture—perhaps 60 per cent of them. Most of them are landless. The average yearly earnings of thousands of them is less than \$100. This is true not merely in Cuba, but all Latin America. Cuba is but one of those in the spotlight. The long-term issue is not Castro—but the stability of Latin America. It is not now Communist. There is no head of a government who is Communist.

But even Castro cannot stem the tide of discontent if he cannot remove some of the inequities which have so long been smoldering in the minds of millions of Latin peoples.

Something like one-quarter of the world's population of more than 2.5 billion people today live in what can be called rich countries. These peoples average a per capita income of about \$1,000 per year. These peoples are mostly the Europeans, the Americans, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and so on.

From somewhere between a half and three-quarters of all the people in the world are definitely and excessively poor with an average income of about \$100. There are at least three with this income for each making \$1,000. And the gap between "have" and "have not" nations widens fearfully—ominously.

This is the problem of Cuba—but it is also that of other Latin countries and of Asia.

It is against this backdrop we must see Castro—and the continuing pageant—if we are to understand.

C

Cubans Say 4 From U.S. Seek to Kill Castro

HAVANA, July 12 (AP) — Members of the Cuban Cabinet said today they have been informed that four assassins are en route from the United States to kill Prime Minister Fidel Castro, his brother Raul and four Cabinet members.

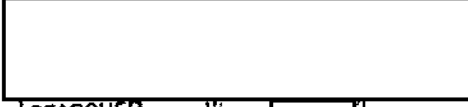
The informants, who asked not to be identified, said the gunmen were being sent to assassinate Finance Minister Rufo Lopez Fresquet, Commerce Minister Raul Cepero Bonilla, Public Works Minister Manuel Ray and Faustino Perez, Minister for the Recuperation of Stolen Public Property, as well as the two Castros.

Cabinet members, who usually carry arms, said they had been instructed to take extra precautions in view of the reports. The Cuban intelligence service was reported to be investigating the reports. Castro made no reference

to the plot during a 2½-hour television speech against alleged United States interference in Cuban affairs last night. There were no outward signs that his normal complement of body guards had been reinforced.

The reports seemed to resemble those that plagued Castro and his associates on their trip to the United States and Canada last April. Unprecedented protective measures were taken for Castro in some of the cities he visited including New York.

Scores of threats against his life were made during the trip. A young man carrying a home-made bomb was arrested as Castro addressed a Central Park rally in New York April 24. The bomb wielder was quoted as telling police he intended to set off the device "for excitement" and meant no harm.



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'Soviet Instrument ... Horrible Damage to Cuba' Cuba's President Charges Reds Are Plotting 'Treason'

HAVANA, July 14 (UPI)—President Manuel Urrutia last night accused the communists of plotting "treason" in Cuba. The charge set the stage for an internal power struggle between right and left in Fidel Castro's revolutionary government.

It added up to new trouble for the regime already beset by dissensions in the armed forces and national police and threatened by "counter-revolutionary" conspiracies being uncovered throught the country.

TOOL

Sr. Urrutia, who has been seething quietly at communist tactics in Cuba since the Castro revolution succeeded Jan. 1, went on television to denounce the communist newspaper, Hoy, which had criticized him. He labeled it a "Soviet instrument in the cold war."

He said the communists were going "horrible damage to Cuba ... trying to create a second front against the United States and in favor of Russia."

His words were by far the harshest anyone in the Castro regime has used against the communists. Premier Castro himself has refused to



PRESIDENT URRUTIA

condemn them, saying only that he welcomed anyone who worked for his revolution.

But Sr. Urrutia insisted, for the second time in two days, there were no differences between Castro and him. He said such reports were "counter-revolutionary."

Dr. Castro reserved his harsh words for the U.S. Senators who have been taking information from Maj. Pedro L. Diaz Lanz, former chief of the air force who fled to the United States after charging there were communists in the Cuban government.

Dr. Castro called the Sen-

ators "political simpletons ... (who) seek to put a premium on treason."

UNITY

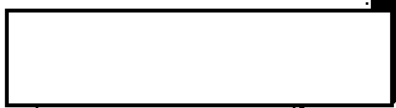
President Urrutia agreed with Castro that Maj. Diaz Lanz should be returned here for trial. He called the former air force chief a "despicable traitor." Maj. Diaz Lanz was one of Castro's strongest supporters during the revolution. His break with the regime was the first evidence of a crumbling of the so-called "revolutionary unity" of the armed forces.

The Castro regime has launched an intensive campaign against what appears to be either a concerted nationwide plot or a series of conspiracies to overthrow his government.

Matias Rodriguez Rivol, a lieutenant in the army of ousted dictator Fulgencio Batista, was arrested with three other former soldiers in Pinar Del Rio yesterday on charges of counter-revolutionary activities.

Meanwhile, Cuban Consul Alonso Hidalgo said he intended to sue Miami officials for injuries he suffered there during the July 4 rioting by rival Cuban factions.

Sr. Hidalgo, who was arrested by Miami police during the rioting, said he was hit by police and followers of Batista.



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Dorticos Led Civil Resistance

HAVANA, July 18 (UPI)—Cuba's new president, Dr. Osraldo Dorticos, is a medium-sized man, with a small mustache. He wears horn-rimmed glasses. He is 45, and a native of Cienfuegos in Central Cuba's Las Villas province.

He graduated with a law degree from Havana University and had a successful practice going before his ideals led him into Dr. Castro's 26th of July Movement as a leader of the civil resistance.

Forced into exile in Mexico by the Batista regime, Sr. Dorticos remained there until the Castro victory.

He was named to the original revolutionary cabinet with the job of drawing up law decrees to implement Dr. Castro's various reform programs.

Sr. Dorticos is married to Maria Caridad Molina. They have no children.

He had been among the less frequently named possibilities to succeed Sr. Urrutia in the speculation touched off yesterday when Dr. Castro announced his resignation.

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Castro's Choice

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THE WASH. POST & TIMES HERALD
Page A14 Date 7/20/58

Fidel Castro, by forcing Manuel Urrutia out of the presidency and putting Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado in, has demonstrated once more that he is the absolute personal chief of the Cuban government with unlimited power. The dramatic and sensational television appearance by which he blasted Urrutia out of office was aimed at Castro's enemies, but it must dismay his friends more than it dismays his enemies. Such tactics can only cause a certain uneasiness among all those with memories long enough to recall other personal rulers of our generation who have driven foes out of office by hours-long vituperative oratory.

Castro may or may not be mistaken about Urrutia. Perhaps the former President did obstruct the known revolutionary goals of the regime. Were Castro to consult his predecessors in personal rule, however, he might discover that regimes of this kind are more menaced from the inside by those who agree with the ruler than by those who disagree with him. The Castro regime seems to have enough sheet so that it could have afforded an anchor.

If we cannot be sure of our judgment about Urrutia, we can be sure that Castro is misjudging the United States. This country has no motive for any other wish than that Cuba's new government may succeed in its difficult tasks. There is a reservoir of good will here for the revolutionary movement that overthrew a regime widely detested for its excesses and abuses. There is good will, too, for the unfortunate people of Cuba who have not had the good things of the modern world that sound economics and sound government should be able to give them. Furthermore, it is apparent to people here that Castro earnestly wishes to improve the lot of his people. Yet unlovely demonstrations of personal power, such as those of the week-end, are making heavy drafts upon this good will and belief.

Patience is necessary while the new regime is working out its problems. Land reform and wage changes are not the most revolutionary alterations Castro has introduced. Even more revolutionary is his effort to introduce honesty in Cuban governmental affairs. The first experiment with integrity in office is bound to be difficult in a land where one regime after another has bought its adherents with bribes, favors and corruption. Castro has a hard job. He needs help and understanding, and he will get both, if he can avoid chaos and the kind of arbitrary rule that stifles freedom. He has a great opportunity to set some long-awaited precedents in Cuban affairs. If he succeeds, his impact upon future events in this hemisphere certainly will be great.

It is to be hoped that he now will turn to this purpose, and that he will abandon a competition with better forgotten ghosts of history that he can never equal for length and violence of speech.

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This farmer with his machete has become something of a symbol of the Castro revolutionary regime. He is one of thousands who have gathered in Havana for the July 26 anniversary of the revolutionary movement.

PEASANTS CROWD INTO HAVANA

Cuba's Cabinet Maps Future Minus Castro

HAVANA, July 21 (UPI) — The Cuban Cabinet worked into the early hours this morning charting the future of the revolution under Cuba's new president, Oswaldo Dorticos Torrado.

Fidel Castro did not attend the meeting.

IN SECLUSION

Since he forced the resignation of President Manuel Urrutia on Friday night the bearded Dr. Castro has kept pretty much out of sight, spending at least part of the time in seclusion on the Isle of Pines.

There was some speculation that Dr. Castro might delay his formal return to directing the affairs of state until Sunday when hundreds of thousands of Cuban peasants will celebrate the sixth anniversary of the start of his rebellion against Fulgenio Batista.

Thousands already were in the capital and more were

arriving every hour on foot, horseback, by bus and train.

Government officials set up guided tours of the city for groups of 50 or more. Among the sights pointed out were the Presidential Palace, luxury hotels and American tourists.

(Jules Dubois, Chicago Tribune correspondent, in a dispatch from Havana, said Dr. Castro doesn't plan to return as premier, and has told friends he wants to give full time to agrarian reforms.)

Peasants aroused by Cuban newspaper denunciations of American newsmen, caused some bad moments for two American photographers, Andy Lopez of United Press International and Bob Blair of NBC-TV.

DIFFICULTIES

Mr. Lopez asked a Cuban selling straw hats to pose in front of the Capitol. A bystander told two plainclothesmen he had asked the hat salesman to pose with his left fist in the air in a communist salute.

Mr. Lopez was taken to the tourist police station, his film was developed and he was released.

Mr. Blair was working about a block from the Presidential Palace when a group of peasants stopped him and took his camera. Several bearded rebels retrieved it, returned it to Mr. Blair and then escorted him to the palace.

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THE WASHINGTON POST Wednesday, July 22, 1959 A 9

Castro Out for Good, Friends Say

By Jules Dubois

Chicago Tribune Press Service

HAVANA, July 21 — Fidel Castro does not plan to return as Premier of Cuba and has told friends he wants to devote full time to the National Agrarian Reform Institute. He favors as his successor Regino Boti, now Minister of Economy.

Castro resigned last Friday in a successful move to oust Manuel Urrutia.

Boti accompanied Castro to the United States in April and then attended economic conferences in Buenos Aires and Panama.

Agrarian Reform is Castro's

pet project. He has staked the success of the revolution on it. He has been devoting most of his time and effort to organizing the vast and radical land reform program administered by the Institute.

Americans who have invested in resort land on the Isle of Pines will be allowed to retain 40 acres for recreational purposes only, Castro said. Many Americans have purchased property on that island which Castro hopes to develop as a major tourist center.

Friends say that Castro's refusal to return as Premier is partly motivated by not wanting it recorded that he may have affected a coup d'etat in

forcing Urrutia's resignation. More clamor for Castro to reconsider is expected. Whatever he does, he will still be the strong man and idol of Cuba.

In Havana a group of peasants brought into the capital for next Sunday's rally to honor the July 26 revolutionary movement was fired on from a speeding car. Police described the attackers as counter-revolutionaries. No one was hurt.

In Santiago an angry mob wanted to lynch 10 would-be conspirators arrested after a cache of explosives was found in a bar. Troops saved the arrested men.

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Cuban Strike Is Called As Pro-Castro Gesture

HAVANA, July 22 (AP).—Cuba's giant Confederation of Workers (CFC) called a one-hour general strike tomorrow to demand that Fidel Castro return to the government.

CFC Secretary General David Salvador called on the confederation's million members to quit their jobs from 10 to 11 a.m. to make known labor's desire for the revolutionary chief to return as the government's leader in name as well as in fact.

Mr. Castro quit as Premier last Friday in a maneuver that forced out Manuel Urrutia as President. There has been talk since that he might put in a front man to look after the administrative details in which he has no interest while devoting his own time to his land reform program.

Announcement Expected

There is considerable speculation that Mr. Castro will announce his decision Sunday at the giant anniversary celebration of his July 26 revolution to which he has summoned half a million peasants from the provinces.

The cabinet held its first regular weekly session last night since Mr. Castro pulled out. He was not present, increasing speculation that he might not return to the job he said he did not want in the first place.

In an eight-hour session the cabinet (1) repeated its rejection of Mr. Castro's resignation and asked his return to the premiership; (2) created a commission to control stocks, bonds and other financial certificates, and (3) set up an-

other commission to control potato imports.

Typhoid Outbreak

An outbreak of typhoid fever was reported yesterday among farm workers gathered in Havana for the celebration of the revolution.

Havana newspapers said three typhoid cases were found among 800 farmers quartered on the Havana University campus.

Emergency medical units immediately vaccinated all 800 visitors.

Medical authorities feared the influx of thousands of people from rural areas, many of them unaccustomed to city life and habits, would create health and sanitation problems.

Earlier today the occupants of a speeding car machine-gunned an area near one of the peasants' temporary camps. A youth was hit in the leg.

Police said the incident was part of a stepped-up counter-revolutionary campaign to upset the Castro regime.

Ten persons were reported seized in Santiago with a cache of hand grenades and homemade gasoline bombs.

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Today and Tomorrow • • By Walter Lippmann

Cuba and Communism

SHORTLY after Dr. Castro brought his revolution to power in Cuba, the Governor of Puerto Rico, Mr. Muñoz Marín, came up to Washington. He came to give us advice which he was pre-eminently qualified to do. For he had been carrying through successfully a peaceful revolution in his own country, he had the personal confidence of the Cuban revolutionists, and he was and is our very great friend.



Lippmann

Even then, at the beginning he foresaw the troubles in Cuba; the stubborn difficulties against which the revolution was waged and which it then inherited, the inexperience and the emotional instability of its fighting leaders.

Whatever you do, he said in effect, do not let yourselves become enemies of this revolution. For this revolution is the real thing. It is not a mere change of the guard at the top as is so common in Latin America. This is a popular revolution of the sort which, more than 30 years ago, Mexico went through, and after years of blood and tears brought to a happy ending.

IT REQUIRES great skill to manage our relations with a revolution of this character in a country which is such a very near neighbor. We have to find ways of reconciling our political and economic interests with a revolution which cannot be stabilized until the chief grievances which produced the revolution have been redressed. This can be managed only if the American Ambassador in Havana can work out a relationship with the revolutionary leaders in which they will

listen to him, and even seek his advice and his help.

There is good reason to say that we have such an Ambassador in Havana, one who is capable of carrying out such a delicate mission, who has, one might say, "good hands" when he rides. But, of course he has no chance whatever of succeeding if Congress is going to rough-house our relations with Cuba, as did the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate just the other day. This was when it provided a platform and loud-speakers for a disaffected Cuban adventurer to denounce the Cuban revolutionists as Communists. This country, as the President was quick to point out, "has made no such charges." But the damage done by the subcommittee's irresponsible meddling may not be repaired easily or quickly.

THE POLICY which we are following in Cuba is to avoid a break with Dr. Castro and to seek more contact with him. This policy is the product of years of experience in our relations with the other American states. There is no alternative to it, given the fact that we have most solemnly renounced the right of intervention to suppress a revolution. In this century, we have committed ourselves repeatedly and wholly to the principle that each country in this hemisphere has the right of self-determination. This carries with it inseparably the right of revolution, and imposes upon us the obligation to live with the revolutions, when they occur, as best we can.

Beneath these large generalizations and abstractions, there is the substantial fact that in this century, which is seeing the awakening of the submerged masses of mankind, the old style of imperialism and overlordship is not only morally unacceptable but is practically impossible. To put it specifically

and bluntly, the United States could not install a puppet to govern Cuba in place of Dr. Castro and his revolutionists. The United States must, therefore, do what it can to keep on good terms with Dr. Castro and his successors.

THERE ARE those who think differently. They see Dr. Castro going far to the left in the company of a number of fellow travelers of the Communists. They think the way to deal with what they see is to denounce Dr. Castro who tolerates and associates with fellow travelers as himself a fellow traveler and virtually a Communist. What good will it do, I would like to know. The result of such tactics will not be to cause Dr. Castro and the fellow travelers to abandon their revolutionary program. It will be to cause them to regard us as their enemy, and to become as thoroughly anti-American as they dare to be.

The wiser course and the more practical one is to be patient and relaxed — to remember that Cuba is our nearest neighbor and is far beyond the reach of the Soviet Union. Remembering this, we can rely ultimately on the high improbability that Cuba will drift or be pushed and pulled into the Soviet orbit.

Just as it was a great mistake to treat Egypt under Col. Nasser as a Soviet satellite, so it would be an even greater mistake even to intimate that Castro's Cuba has any real prospect of becoming a Soviet satellite.

FOR THE THING we should never do in dealing with the revolutionary countries in which the world abounds is to pull them behind an iron curtain. We should search ourselves. On the contrary, even when they have been produced and subverted and drawn across the line, the right thing to do is to keep the way open for their return.

(Copyright, 1959, New York Herald)

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Pro-Castro 1-Hour Strike Of Million Set

HAVANA, July 22 (AP)—Organized farmer and worker support for Fidel Castro and his policies mounted today. The latest move to get Castro back at the head of the government came from Cuba's big Confederation of Workers.

David Salvador, Confederation secretary general, called one million workers out on a strike set for 10 to 11 a.m. Thursday. This is intended to demonstrate labor's demand that Castro return as Prime Minister, a job he quit last week to force out Manuel Urrutia as President.

The Cabinet met last night without Castro and repeated its formal rejection of his resignation. There is no doubt that Castro remains the prime force in shaping government policies.

The farmer support came from a stream of at least 100,000 sombrero-wearing peasants arriving in the capital for a huge rally Sunday—the sixth anniversary of Castro's attack on a barracks at Santiago de Cuba. Castro's 26th of July Movement takes its name from the date of the attack.

The campesinos—rural workers—coming by bus, train, airplane and navy ship were the vanguard of the 500,000 Castro has called to rally here to support his agrarian reform program. The rally also is expected to chorus the demand that Castro come back as Prime Minister.

The first 100,000 produced a growing problem of feeding and housing. The presidential palace's hall of mirrors was filled with row after row of cots for the guests.

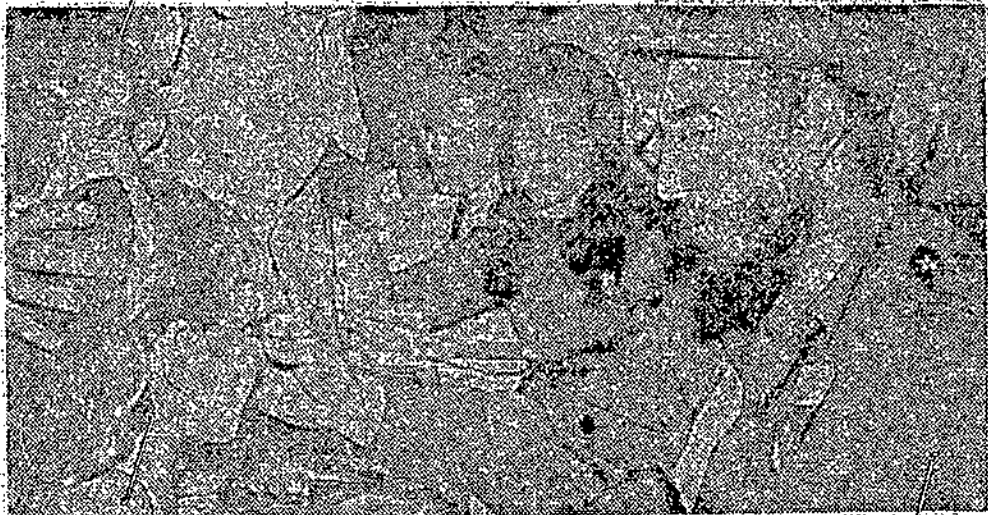
Meanwhile, attorney Raúl Gomez Quintero, a revolutionary, filed a denunciation in Supreme Court against Urrutia, accusing him of treason. The lawyer said he wanted Urrutia imprisoned pending action by the government. There was no indication of the government's reaction to the denunciation.

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THE WASHINGTON POST



Associated Press Photo

Fidel Castro, Cuban leader, tweaks the nose of Doris Hernandez, 6, Wednesday after the girl read a poem on humanism at a meeting of a textile workers' union. It was Castro's first public appearance since he resigned as Premier.

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1-Hour Strike Ties Up Cuba

Havana, July 23 (AP)—Fidel Castro's supporters tied up Cuba today with a one-hour general strike called to support demands that he come back and be Premier. The bearded revolutionary said he'd withhold his decision until Sunday.

Today's work stoppage, called by the million-member Cuban Workers' Confederation, was part of a great build-up for Castro. He abandoned the top Cabinet post a week ago to castigate and expel Manuel Urrutia as President.

The campaign comes to a climax Sunday, when Castro's 26th of July movement celebrates the sixth anniversary of the start of the revolution against the now-fallen dictator-

ship of Fulgencio Batista. A huge rally is scheduled in downtown Havana.

"We'll let the people decide on the 26th of July," Castro told a rally early today. There was little doubt the people at Sunday's rally will "decide" Castro should return to office.

The ostensible purpose of Sunday's rally is to demonstrate support for Castro's pet revolutionary program, agrarian reform. He has called for half a million peasants— "campesinos"—and about 150,000 have already arrived for what now is being called a "vote of confidence."

"If they want to accuse me of anything," Castro said, "let them accuse me of having the people's support."

Thousands poured into the streets of Havana today to demonstrate for Castro. Starting on schedule at 10 a. m., workers in shops and factories left their counters and their tools for an hour.

The crowds halted all traffic, sometimes physically. Union drivers brought their big buses to a halt at either end of the three main tunnels into Havana under the Almendares River and Havana Bay. That tied up traffic there.

President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, who replaced Urrutia, joined the stoppage as the clock struck 10. He left his desk and went into the street to mingle with the crowds.

Clashes developed with some motorists. Two Cuban photographers were beaten while taken pictures during the strike — when work was supposed to stop.

Police identified one as Mario Bueno of Revolucion, Castro's official organ. One report said he was attacked when someone in the crowd claimed he had asked the campesinos to give a Communist salute.

Revolucion itself recently published a warning to the peasants against American photographers, who it accused of trying to persuade peasants to form clenched fists so that they could be photographed.

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CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT—Osvaldo Dorticos (left), newly named President of Cuba, embraces Raul Roa, Minister of State, shortly after he took over the reins of government. Mr. Dorticos, a country lawyer, succeeds Manuel Urrutia, who was forced out by Fidel Castro who accused him of conduct amounting to near treason.—AP Wirephoto.

New Cuban President Modest and Retiring



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'Fidel, Come Back'

Castro Rally Steams Up

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
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HAVANA, July 24 (UPI) — President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado assured the Cuban people last night that Fidel Castro could not for long resist the mounting pressure they have put on him to return to the post of premier.

"His return to the leadership of the government is necessary for the definitive triumph of our revolution," Sr. Dorticos declared in a nationwide television appearance. He said he felt the will of the people is above Dr. Castro's "firm personal decision" to hold to the resignation he so surprisingly submitted a week ago.

voices were expected to be raised in the unanimous cry, "Fidel, come back" on Sunday.

The Cuban Confederation of Labor was equally eager to have Dr. Castro restored to the premiership. It called a general strike yesterday which all but turned Havana into a ghost city for one hour.

Dr. Castro and a number of cabinet ministers were in the studio audience. The revolutionary hero is expected to announce at the mass peasants' rally in Havana this Sunday his decision to pick up the reins of office again.

Confederation Chief David Salvador said that if Dr. Castro did not return to government by this Sunday, Cuban labor would begin a series of progressively longer strikes, beginning Monday, for two hours, Tuesday for three, and so on.

Dr. Castro was scheduled to pitch tonight in a five-inning exhibition baseball game against his old friend and fellow guerilla fighter, Maj. Camilo Cienfuegos, commandant of Camp Liberty. The game was one of a number of festivities put on to entertain the thousands of farmers who were pouring into Havana for Sunday's rally.

An estimated 90,000 peasants streamed into the city yesterday, making a total of nearly 200,000 who already have arrived for the rally. Most carried machetes. They

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THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1959



Fidel Castro, attending the Textile Workers Congress at the Sports Palace in Havana, found a young friend, 6-year-old Doris Hernandez, to talk to. UPI telephoto.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1959

Castro Return Is Certain

H A V A N A, July 23 (UPI)—Fidel Castro said today he would let a mass rally of 500,000 Cubans decide Sunday whether he should return to active leadership of the Cuban government. It was clear they would keep him on the job with wild acclaim.

The rally, celebrating the sixth anniversary of the start of Dr. Castro's revolution, will be swelled by machete-wielding peasants who have been streaming into the capital by tens of thousands.

The bearded leader made his announcement in a one hour and 35-minute telecast that ended early this morning. It was his briefest telecast on record. They have run as long as four hours.

"So that our enemies will have nothing to say, so that our slanderers, detractors of the country know what they have to face, I am not going to resolve the question (of his

resignation as premier) today but I am going to resolve it on the 26th," Dr. Castro said.

Dr. Castro spoke from the Havana sports palace where textile workers were meeting. It was his first public appearance since last Friday and Saturday when he forced the resignation of Manuel Urrutia Lleo as president by resigning himself, and making a four-hour telecast in which he accused Sr. Urrutia of near treason.

A private citizen, Dr. Gomez Quintero, filed treason charges against Sr. Urrutia yesterday in the Supreme Court, demanding his arrest. There was no immediate indication what the disposition of the case would be.

President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, who took over from Sr. Urrutia, said he and the rest of the cabinet had kept heavy pressure on Dr. Castro to continue on as premier. Sr. Dorticos spoke in a separate telecast last night.

"The best thing which he can do now for the nation is to make the sacrifice of returning to be the head of the government," said Sr. Dorticos. "I hope the nation will succeed in making him withdraw his resignation."

Dr. Castro's subsequent declaration made it obvious that he could be persuaded.

His speech was sprinkled with ringing defenses of the past, present and future of the revolution. For Cubans, it was a stirring speech.

He said the course of the revolution would continue despite "jokes in the American Senate" or the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' Conference in Santiago, Chile.

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Cubans Gather For Castro Rally

Thousands Stream Into Havana

By JOHN V. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

HAVANA, July 24.—Thousands of excited Cuban peasants, most of them carrying sharpened machetes, hold the spotlight in Havana today as they move restlessly toward a spectacular rally Sunday celebrating the sixth anniversary of Fidel Castro's 26th of July movement.

The campesinos or Guajiros, as they are known, are streaming into the capital in ever-increasing numbers. They arrive hourly by train and bus, in wagons, on horseback and on foot.

They are determined to prove to the world that the Castro revolution is here to stay and that the bearded leader is Cuba's greatest modern hero.

For the most part the campesinos are good plain country people. They are unobtrusive and uncomplaining. They drink very little liquor and are loyal to the church.

Whipped Into Frenzy

They have been commanded to come here by the man they idolize and they are ready to do whatever they are told to do.

By public utterances, their leader has whipped them into a frenzy which worries a substantial element of Havana's substantial citizens. Furthermore the Castro government newspaper prints stories which seem designed primarily to incite the faithful from the country.

The newspaper exhorted the peasants to resist all requests of United States newsmen and photographers. As a result several Americans have been threatened and one farmer wielding a machete sliced the shirt off a National Broadcasting Co. cameraman and barely missed cutting the photographer in the chest.

All Activity Halts

Agitators were busy yesterday during the one-hour work stoppage called by the Cuban labor union in a nation-wide appeal for Mr. Castro to accept reappointment as prime minister.

All business activity and traf-

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fic came to a stop at 10 o'clock. If you were in a taxicab or a bus, either you sat where you were or got out and walked. You couldn't buy a cup of coffee or ride an elevator.

One innocent young man riding a bicycle was told in no uncertain terms that no vehicles were supposed to move. The cyclist stopped riding.

Sometimes the tough tactics

backfired, however. When two Cuban photographers, one of whom works for the government newspaper *Revolucion*, continued to work during the strike, a peasant, following advice from *Revolucion*, attacked the *Revolucion* photographer. He was hospitalized.

Old Havana residents frown on the invasion of their country cousins for many reasons. The political situation is explosive and almost any incident could touch off a riot when the big crowd gathers Sunday.

There's also the problem of feeding and housing the Guajiros. Revolutionaries and civic groups are appealing to all citizens for help.

The peasants are being quartered in public buildings, in private homes and offices. They are being fed in army barracks and at the University of Havana. About 150 ragged visitors are sleeping in pink sheets on cots set up in the presidential palace.

Many residents take a dim view of the pressure put upon them to care for the country people. They also dislike being buttonholed on the streets for donations to help buy meals for the "poor boys from the country."

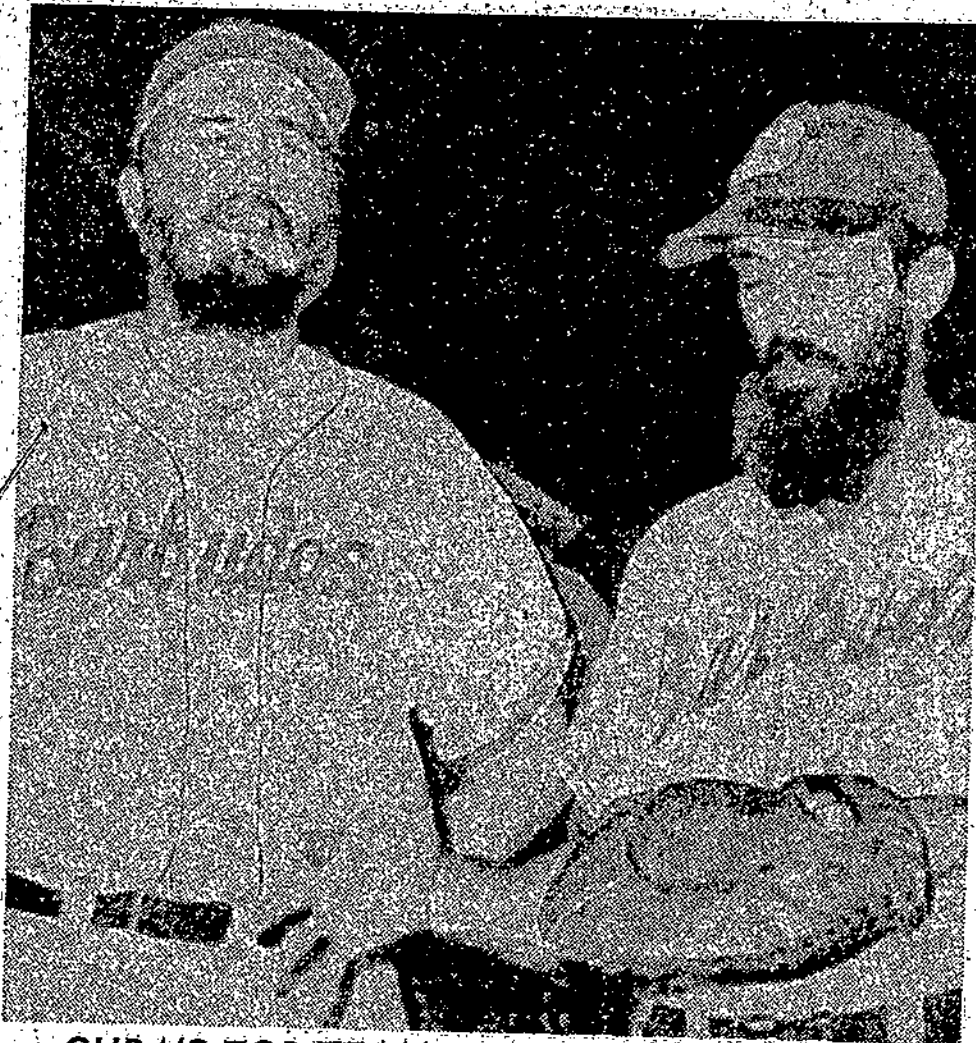
Reporters were assured by President Osvaldo Dorticos last night that the government is taking all necessary steps to prevent any acts of hostility against Americans during the celebrations.

"There is no hostility among the people or government of Cuba against the United States, nor can there be," he said after correspondents told him that some Americans had been threatened during yesterday's strike.

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CUBA'S TOP TEAM—THE "BARBUDOS"

Cuban leader Fidel Castro (left) and his right-hand man, Commander Camilo Cienfuegos, army commander, were in uniform as pitcher and catcher respectively for the opening inning of a military-versus-police benefit baseball game last night in Havana. "Barbudos" on their shirts means "Bearded Ones," the mark of the Castro rebels. They celebrate the anniversary of their revolution movement tomorrow. — AP Wirephoto.

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Castro Resumes Post to Cheers Of Million in Havana, Jabs at U. S.

HAVANA, July 27 (AP)—Fidel Castro, swept back into the Cuban premiership as expected, by an enormous popular demonstration, served notice last night he will be friends with the United States if the United States doesn't get in his way.

The crowd estimated at nearly a million cheered wildly as he told them he would bow to "the will of the people" and resume office. The demonstration again underscored that the 32-year-old revolutionary leader is Cuba's new strong man.

The throng sent up reverberating cheers as Mr. Castro, by inference, told off critics in the United States.

"Red" Issue Sidestepped

He asserted that Cuba is not a protectorate or colony of any other country but a free sovereign nation and "we have to account to no one."

Mr. Castro said Cuba wants to be friends with all nations but can not be with those "who offend us, who insult us and who exploit us" nor with any vested interest which tries to "impose itself on the destiny of our people."

In two and one-half hours of talk, Mr. Castro failed to mention communism by name at all. He referred to it only obliquely, when hitting at his critics, but apparently did not feel it necessary to deny their charges that he is letting the Reds influence his government.

Uptown Havana's vast Civic Plaza was packed with the shouting, cheering throng. Mr. Castro told the crowd emotionally that from now on the "symbol of our revolution will be the machete," the long, sharp knife used for cutting sugar cane.

The announcement provoked furious response during which some 400,000 campesinos — farmers — brought from the provinces to swell the demonstration, clashed their machetes together in unison to add to the general uproar.

"Will of the People"

Mr. Castro whipped up another ovation when he added that if his enemies should ever think of coming back to Cuba, "let them contemplate for just about five minutes those machetes."

He made it clear that such mammoth demonstrations will be held whenever it is considered necessary to demonstrate popular support for his policies. Yesterday's, officially celebrating the anniversary of his 26th of July revolutionary movement, was called originally to demonstrate support for his land redistribution program.

Mr. Castro claimed it was

only the will of the people that persuaded him to resume the premiership he left nine days ago to force the resignation of Provisional President Manuel Urrutia.

The first announcement of his return to office came from President Osvaldo Dorticos, Mr. Urrutia's successor. It set off a wild, jubilant ovation, with the campesinos joyously throwing straw hats into the air. Mr. Castro had announced he would leave the decision to the people.

Showmanship Evident

Enormous showmanship went into making the rally. Games included the release of a thousand doves as Castro appeared, and release of hundreds

of red, white and blue balloons trailing the black and red colors of the 26th of July movement.

Planes and helicopters flew low overhead dropping small, multicolored parachutes containing candy.

Before the speech a cabinet minister presented Mr. Castro with evidence of recovery of \$20 million in cash and \$51 million worth of property from collaborators of Fulgencio Batista.

Half a dozen persons died here and elsewhere in the nation. A guard's rifle fire killed a convict during a prison riot in Havana. A farmer deemed crazed was shot by police. Three persons, including a policeman, were killed in Santiago.

The Rochester, (N.Y.) Red Wings of the International League refused to take the field for their scheduled Sunday contest with the Cuban Sugar Kings as a precaution against shooting.

Spent bullets which hit a player of each team broke up their Saturday game in a 4-4 tie in the 11th inning. Neither man was hurt but the visitors chose not to risk it again.

There were reports that 17

persons had been injured in various parts of Havana. A number of Army officers were arrested for unauthorized firing of their guns to celebrate.

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Castro Denies Unrest in Caribbean

HAVANA, July 27 (AP)—Fidel Castro declared today there are no tensions in the Caribbean. He suggested that American foreign ministers meeting Aug. 8 in Chile to discuss Caribbean tensions should consider instead hunger, poverty and underdevelopment in Latin America.

"They convoke it to deal with tensions because Trujillo asked for it," Castro told reporters at a news conference.

He referred to Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, the Dominican Republic's strongman with whom he has been waging verbal war since the Cuban revolution overthrew dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Expeditionaries reportedly organized in Cuba have been creating nervousness in neighboring countries, particularly in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua.

OAS Gets Evidence

In Washington an Organization of American States fact-finding committee submitted evidence that one of Castro's close associates lent aid to last month's abortive invasion of Nicaragua, United Press International reported.

At the same time, however, documents submitted by the four-nation investigating committee included a statement by one of the invaders who said Castro's government opposed such ventures.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee endorsed a proposal to increase efforts to prevent would-be rebels from using the soil of one nation to organize invasions of another.

Castro, at his news conference, announced that he may attend the foreign ministers conference himself "if necessary."

Returns to Office

Castro was speaking again as Cuba's Premier. The revolutionary leader accepted return to the office at a mass meeting here last night as the will of the people after nine days out of the government.

His remarks at the news con-

ference included: A fresh blast at Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.) and Eastland's Senate Internal Security Subcommittee; another poke at what he called certain interests in the United States determined to defame Cuba's revolution; and a reiteration that Cuba has no dollars to pay for expropriated American lands and thus will have to cover the obligations with long-term bonds.

Castro met with the newsmen after a visit to the national police hospital where Rafael del Pino, an old revolutionary comrade, is held on charges of plotting against the Castro government. He was accompanied by National Police Chief Efigenio Ameigueras.

Castro apparently questioned del Pino in person for almost two hours.

Broke in 1956

Del Pino broke with Castro in 1956 after the bearded revolutionary accused him of tipping Mexican authorities to a Castro plan to send an expedition to Cuba. Castro said del Pino betrayed him for \$10,000.

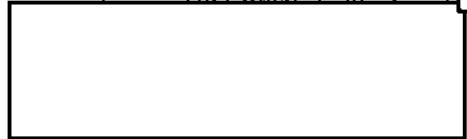
On Saturday, police say, del Pino, 32, landed from Miami in a rented light plane. As he came down on a road outside Havana for a meeting with anti-Castro plotters, police in an ambush opened fire. Del Pino was wounded and burned.

A National Police spokesman said he will recover and will be charged as a counter-revolutionary under a new Cuban law and perhaps face a

firing squad. This raises a delicate question, since del Pino is an American citizen. He gained citizenship 12 years ago while serving in the United States Army.



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How Long Will Castro Hold Them Off?

Cuban Reds' Strength Overrated But U. S. Errors Could Aid Them

By William L. Ryan

HAVANA, Aug. 12 (AP) — Cuba's Communists have tried and failed to set up an ideal situation for themselves in present circumstances. Banking on unwitting help from the United States, they now await a fresh opportunity. To the Communists' delight, a basic misconception of what they are up to in Cuba tends to deflect United States attention from their immediate aims.

The Communists know if many others do not that they are not strong enough to turn Cuba into a Red satellite.

What they do seek is a free base for Red operations in the Caribbean and Latin America. Cuba would thus be an extremely valuable lever for creating turmoil all over the area.

Castro Holds Them Off

The Communists tipped their hands July 17 when Fidel Castro resigned as Premier in a maneuver to demonstrate his mass popularity.

Within two hours they broadcast an appeal for a "government of national unity," meaning they wanted cabinet representation. They would have settled for one or two ministries, but Castro held them off.

Participation in the government would nail down present Red advantages. The Communists have been highly successful, for example, in penetrating the army, whose high command has many dedicated

American-haters. One of the most dedicated is the commander-in-chief, Maj. Raul Castro, thin-lipped, Fidel's fanatical 30-year-old brother. Communists also have penetrated the ranks of labor. They are organized, disciplined and dangerous.

A "national unity" government would help the Communists provoke angry and ill-considered responses from the United States — just what Latin American Reds need. Typical examples of "Yankee imperialism" trying to dictate to weaker countries.

Few here would accuse Fidel Castro himself of being a Communist. Clashes involving North Americans tend to push the regime into standing somewhere between being not antagonistic and being downright sympathetic to the Communist bloc.

Kicking Rich Uncle

The Party plays expertly on inferiority complexes of weaker peoples to provoke the defiant attitude of the neglected child kicking its rich uncle in the shins. New revolutions need outside enemies, and "Yankee imperialism" fills the bill.

Castro has found himself pushed more and more into a defensive posture by criticism from the United States. Only recently has he seemed to sense the dangerous position into which the Cuban revolution is being maneuvered.

The following story is vouched for by a reliable source: Castro and his advisers were discussing Cuba's sugar crop and how to move it in the world market in the face of low prices and demand.

Somebody told him how the United States protects Cuba from price fluctuations by buying a sugar quota above the world market. The United States is buying about 3 million long tons of Cuba's current 5.8 million-ton crop above the world price. Castro seemed stunned.

"Why didn't somebody tell me about this before?" he shouted.

Hard Core Is Small

Inexperience in the regime helps strengthen the Communists though they are fewer now than in the early days of Fulgencio Batista's dictatorship.

Present card-carrying Communists probably total about 12,000. Of these, very few constitute a hard core, working for Moscow interests as transmitted by Juan Marinello, the Party president.

The Communists try to create and keep a climate basically hostile to the United States. We may succeed in helping them.

We need tact, patience and intelligent appraisal to keep a once hopeful-looking revolution from turning an indelible red.

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Describes Double-Agent Strategy

Castro Brands Foreign Ministers Panley as Farce, Criticizes Herter

HAVANA, Aug. 14 (AP) — Shaking his fist in anger before a TV audience, Fidel Castro tonight called the American foreign ministers conference a "farce."

The conference at Santiago, Chile, is being held to deal with the Caribbean crisis.

The Cuban prime minister sharply criticized United States Secretary of State Christian A. Herter in a broadcast report to the nation on the counter-revolution plot against his revolutionary regime.

Castro said in recent weeks there had been four foreign shipments of arms to his enemies in Cuba — one from the

United States and three from the Dominican Republic. Castro hinted that all four had been intercepted.

Castro called Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, the Dominican Republic strongman, "the financial boss of all those who are plotting against us."

But the Cuban Premier had some harsh words, too, for Secretary Herter and the United States. He said the United States Secretary, instead of talking about Latin America's economic problems and "about the hunger of babies in our countries, talks about expeditions that come and go.

Castro declared the Inter-

American Conference was not interested "in overthrowing the dictatorship of Trujillo but only in destroying the revolutionary government of Cuba.

"The Organization of American States is the victim of its own complicity with the dictatorships," he said. "The organization is a victim of its own errors."

Castro complained that Cuban "war criminals" refuged in the United States are permitted to do as they like, and said airplanes based in Miami have flown repeatedly to Cuba to drop antigovernment leaflets or pick up war criminals.

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Castro Brands Foreign Ministers Parley as Farce, Criticizes Herter

He accused Trujillo of being "the systematic enemy of Cuba," saying that the Dominican boss is an enemy "not only of the Castro Revolution but of the Cuban nation itself."

During the three months he (Castro) knew of the conspiracy against his government, Trujillo believed he had "bought and paid for" the loyalty of Maj. William Morgan and other veterans of the Second Front, Castro declared.

Castro, his beard untrimmed but his voice stronger and clearer than normal, opened his statement in the form of answers to questions of a TV panel.

The Cuban rebel leader di-

rected the opening period of his statement against Trujillo, whom he called "the only chief of the conspiracies against us." He did not mention immediately Cuban leaders, including former Dictator Fulgencio Batista, who are in exile in the Dominican Republic.

He told his audience that Maj. Morgan, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, now one of Castro's cloak and dagger men, had successfully convinced Trujillo that he was an "adventurer who would do anything for money."

Castro confirmed that Morgan, at his instructions, had joined the conspirators, and appeared to work with them

in their scheme to overthrow the Castro regime.

Castro declared that Maj. Morgan had so successfully misled the Dominican leader that Trujillo named him as head of the conspiracy, tossing aside the former Batista regime Gen. Eleuterio Pedraza. Pedraza had been regarded abroad as the leader of the anti-Castro forces under training in the Dominican Republic.

Castro also accused Trujillo of personally choosing a Cuban presidential candidate for the conspirators. The choice of Trujillo, Castro said, was Batista Sen. Arturo Hernandez Tellaheche, now under arrest in Havana.

Claims Goods on Trujillo

Raul Castro Heads for Chile With 'Proof'

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Raul Castro and a band of Cuban revolutionaries were flying here today to "rescue" the Cuban foreign minister and to present proof that the Dominican Republic was trying to overthrow the Cuban government.

The Foreign minister, Raul Roa, was reported to have received death threats from the Dominicans while attending the meeting of the Western Hemisphere Foreign Ministers here. The Dominican Republic denied the charges.

Mr. Roa has accused the Dominicans of attempting to invade Cuba by sea and by air and informed sources said he would blame the Dominican Republic today for staging an invasion of Haiti and blaming it on the Fidel Castro movement.

Venezuela was moving to try to head off the expected fireworks with a resolution condemning dictatorships in the Western Hemisphere. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Luis Arcaya was especially anxious to indict Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo as a dictator and thus steal some of Raul Castro's thunder.

Reports persisted that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro also would come here, and a group of Cuban newspapermen said he might be traveling "incognito." But Raul told newsmen during a stopover at Caracas, Venezuela, Fidel would not come because he had no use for the Organization of American States which sponsored the present meeting.

Venezuela threw the anti-dictatorship resolution into the hopper just when a compromise resolution appeared to have been reached that would condemn aggression in general terms and set up a watchdog committee to study reported invasions—but only with the consent of the nations involved.

Today was to be the final working session of the for-

ign ministers' conference with the windup scheduled for tomorrow one day later. Whether Venezuela's efforts to indict Gen. Trujillo or whether Raul Castro's appearance would delay things remained to be seen.

He said he expected Peru, Cuba, El Salvador and Bolivia to support his emphatic statement that the hemisphere cannot condemn oppression elsewhere in the world as long as some American regimes disregard the basic democratic principles.

The Venezuelan resolution was one of at least eight prepared for working committees for discussion by the entire group. Others condemned aggression and asked for economic improvements to end the poverty blamed for much Caribbean unrest.

Raul, chief of Cuba's armed forces, was accompanied by a party of 42 Cubans, most of them revolutionaries but some of them newsmen.

Charge Castro Hoax

CUIDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Aug. 17 — The Intelligence Chief of the Dominican Republic Army calls Fidel Castro's report of seizing an arms-laden plane coming from the Dominican Republic "one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated on public opinion in the Americas."

Col. John Abbes Garcia yesterday said yesterday that it is "irrefutable" that revolts broke out in Cuba this month, but that Sr. Castro's story of the plane was a "farce to spread confusion."

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Warns New Peace Commission

Raul Castro Puts Damper on OAS

By HENRY RAYMONT

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 19 (UPI)—A "hands off" warning by Raul Castro to the Organization of American States threatened today to cripple the new Inter-American Peace Commission before it even starts work.

The OAS foreign ministers conference was over only a few hours and the 21 ministers were in high spirits at their "Declaration of Santiago" when the Cuban military chief flew into this Chilean capital last night.

He indicated Cuba would refuse to admit the peace conference to investigate charges that Cuba had aided invaders of other Caribbean nations.

"The only police allowed in Cuba are the Cuban police," the pony-tailed young major said. "Cuba will resolve its own problems without the OAS."

Earlier in the day Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Rao had told the conference Cuba would co-operate in efforts to determine who was involved in a 30-man invasion of Haiti.

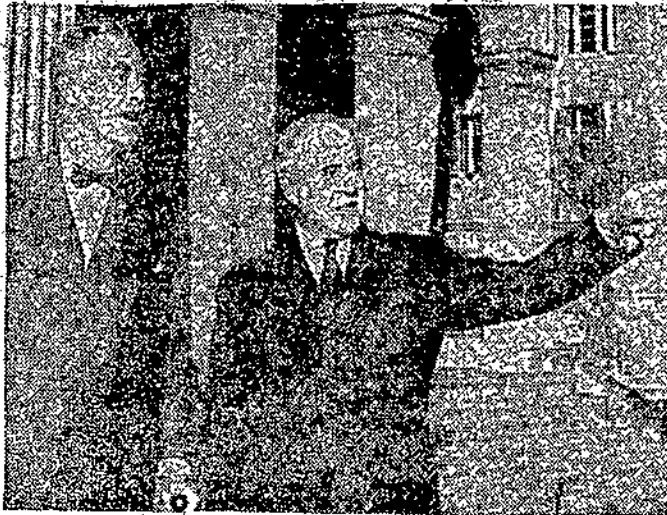
Maj. Castro, brother of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, mixed his attack on the peace commission with unexpected praise for the overall results of the OAS meeting.

PRaise

Both he and Fidel had denounced the meeting last week end and earlier this week but last night Raul said "it seems something positive has been accomplished at the meeting."

"For the first time the conference discussed the evils of dictatorships, economic development and freedom of the press," he said.

Asked whether communists had a chance to gain a foothold in Cuba, Maj. Castro reported: "Whoever puts a hand or foot in Cuba will have it cut off."



HERTER IS SHOWN—U. S. Ambassador to Chile, Walter Howe, (right) directs Secretary of State Christian Herter's attention to points of interest around the U. S. Embassy in Santiago, Chile, following the ending of the American Foreign Minister's conference.

—UPI Telephoto

Maj. Castro got a cool official reception from the Chilean government when he arrived and went thru customs just like any tourist. Three of the 30 men with him were held in custody for a period because they were carrying pistols.

Earlier, an advance party of Cuban soldiers arrived at the airport and were promptly ordered out of the country by Chilean authorities. Maj.

Castro admitted at his press conference later that the landing "was an error on our part" and Chilean authorities acted properly.

HERTER PLEASED

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and the bulk of the foreign ministers were leaving for home today. Mr. Herter obviously was pleased with the conference, not only because of the opportunity to talk personally with the other American foreign ministers but because of the final conference papers.

"The Declaration of Santiago" and accompanying documents are among the out-

standing papers in the history of inter-American co-operation," Mr. Herter said.

The declaration expressed support for free democratic institutions and condemned dictatorships but at the same time deplored foreign invasions and agreed that the OAS should develop some power to cope with them.

UNANIMOUS

Members of each of the 21 delegations said they sincerely felt the OAS had come out of its trial stronger than ever. Despite some bitter exchanges during the meeting, the final documents were approved unanimously.

In view of Raul Castro's rebuff to the peace commission, there was a big question as to whether the OAS could put its paper ideals into practical operation.

But experienced diplomats felt the moral effect of the conference would be so great as to force some liberalization in the remaining American dictatorships if not complete freedom.

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21 Ministers Sign 'Final Act' To Close Santiago Conference

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 18
The Pan American Foreign Ministers' Conference ended today amid expressions all around on what a wonderful job had been done here.

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, who leaves early Wednesday for Washington, declared that "the long-range effect of the conference will have great significance." Herter called the Santiago documents "among the most outstanding papers in the history of inter-American cooperation," and added that "the United States will do its part in translating them into action."

Chilean President Jorge Alessandri told a news conference he hoped the "results will be beneficial to the harmony of the continent and dispel any shadow of conflict in the future."

The conference concluded with the signing of all 21 Ministers of the "final act," which is a combination of all resolutions approved the previous day. Just what effect the conference will have, of course, is less clear than the high hopes generally expressed today.

In the United States view, the conference was a success for two reasons.

First, it avoided any but minor verbal spats between the two chief antagonists here, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. It did so by keeping away from direct charges and countercharges for the most part, thus avoiding the trap of having other Ministers sit in judgment on the two quarreling nations.

The effect on Cuba, whose volative leader, Fidel Castro, is hard to contain by words—even by the flood of words spoken here—remains to be seen.

The hope at least is that Cuba now realizes from the often rather chilly attitude here toward its freebooting expeditions aimed at overthrowing other governments that it is not a fair-haired boy



United Press International

Major Raul Castro, commander of the Cuban Army, and his wife, are shown having coffee at the Limatambo airport in Lima, Peru, en route to Santiago, Chile.

This family approach to problems was judged a second point of success, in the United States view. In a practical sense the hopes of the United States are now pinned on the revitalized Inter-American Peace Committee, which faces the difficult job of dampening Caribbean fires, beginning with the alleged invasion of Haiti by a Cuban group.

Herter today saw privately the last of his 20 fellow American Foreign Ministers. He has used the opportunity here to absorb something of the Latin temperament and problems, which admittedly have represented a new type of problem for him.

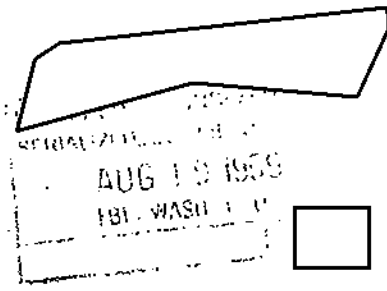
For example, he found a greater degree of feeling about the human rights problem than he had expected, but he

was a pleasing public word for Herter.

The Cubans were their own worst enemy during this conference. The on-again-off-again rumors of a Fidel Castro visit here, the abortive attempt to fly in a group of Cuban newsmen and officials in a military plane, and the comic-opera aspect of the visit by Castro's brother, Raul Castro.

All brought a certain amount of ridicule in words and cartoons in the Chilean press, which was also reflected in private comments of conference delegates. One notable failure was the effort of the Chilean Communist Party and fellow leftists to repudiate the conference and damn the United States for allegedly trying to make the meeting an anti-Castro rally. The Com-

report suggested that the Solers were linked with the invasion attempt, but gave no details.



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For example, he found a greater degree of feeling about the human rights problem than he had expected, but he recognized that it's difficult to translate such aspirations into concrete form in an area of the world plagued by illiteracy and poverty.

Incidentally, Alessandri told his press conference that Chile has no outstanding problems with the United States, which

details.

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Cubans Arrested, Expelled by Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 18 (AP)—Maj. Raul Castro, Cuban armed forces chief and brother of Fidel Castro, arrived here today by plane. Chilean authorities promptly arrested three gun-carrying Cuban soldiers in his party. Castro himself was not bothered.

Raul arrived here after the end of the American foreign ministers' conference. He described his trip as a good will visit and later said he was coming just to pick up the Cuban delegation and fly it home.

His advance party, including newsmen and armed soldiers, was taken into custody yesterday when it made an unauthorized landing in an armed transport plane. The group was expelled from Chile today.

Chilean law requires special permission for landings of planes with armed foreigners aboard. The advance party had no such permission.

Shortly after Castro's plane landed, Chilean officials went aboard and arrested three Cuban soldiers they said were carrying guns.

Some 300 persons at the airport greeted Castro with boos and cheers.

He and his wife, Vilma, entered a diplomatic automobile and were driven to a hotel.

Invasions Trapped in Haiti Mountains

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 18 (AP)—Thirty armed invaders who landed in Haiti last week are trapped on a mountain near the coast, an authoritative source said today.

Haitian army units cornered the rebels on Caracasse Mountain behind the coastal town of Tiburon, the source said. Lack of food and water is expected to force them to surrender or try to fight their way out.

Meanwhile, it was reported that a British tanker was intercepted off Haiti's southwest coast by the Haitian Coast Guard. The tanker was repaired, stopped off Dame Marie, near where the invaders landed, and escorted to a Haitian port for inspection.

The vessel was en route from Venezuela to Santiago de Cuba with two million gallons of gasoline.

Cubans Linked in Banker's Death

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Juan A. Morales, manager of the reserve bank, was shot and killed today by two alleged swindlers identified by the government as agents of Fidel Castro's Cuban regime.

An official announcement identified the assailants as Policarpo Soler, a long-time refugee from Cuba, and his nephew, Agapito Soler.

Police said the shooting at the bank was connected with the "heist" of the airplane used in last week's abortive "invasion" of Cuba. The police

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As I See It from Here

By Jesus Colon

TO COVER in a short column the last 10 years of the movement for peace and of the peace organizations in Latin America is impossible even in a summary form.



But from the study of the peace movements in Latin America a few general principles emerge.

One of these principles — the main one it seems to me — is that the struggle for peace today is intimately connected with the struggle for national independence of the colonial and dependent countries.

Another principle coming out of the struggles for peace is that the cold war, among its many well-known criminal uses, is an instrument by which imperialism prolongs the domination and exploitation of subjected countries.

Any blow given to American imperialism, like the Cuban revolution, is not only a great blow for the REAL and the COMPLETE liberation of the Hispanic nations, but also a great step forward for strengthening peace forces all over Latin America.

★
THE PEACE MOVEMENT is demonstrating the logic of the slogan first enunciated in 1848 in the Communist Manifesto: "Workers of the world, unite!"

We may add that not only the workers, but everybody, peoples of all nations, regardless of race, creed or color, should unite against the great danger of an H-bomb war, that can be touched up at any moment by the warmongers in Washington and Wall Street and the arms manufacturers who fear the emergence and development of a socialist world.

★
Military pacts with the U. S., involving military bases in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama, etc., by the Latin American yes-men for American imperialism have tied most governments south of the Rio Grande to the cold war.

Latin American countries have been forced to assign 30 percent of their budgets to outdated, useless armaments that are mostly bought in the U. S.

This cold war has further restricted many Latin American countries to a monocultural production tied to the unilateral U. S. market, which has the last say as to quotas, prices and export and import conditions in general.

IN CHILE, for example, the working class has been fighting for unity and international understanding with the workers of the world for peace.

The Chilean Workers Socialist Party that preceded the present Communist Party of Chile condemned the imperialist war of 1914.

The Chilean working class, as far back as 1905 and through "La Vox del Pueblo" (The Voice of the People), published in Valparaiso at the time, appealed to its readers to raise money to help the Russian 1905 revolutionaries.

Peace Week was celebrated April 20-26 in Chile.

On April 26, a peace meeting was held at the Princesa Theatre in Santiago de Chile. Olga Poblete, university professor and peace leader, was one of the speakers. Other speakers were colonel Alfredo de Amestí, (retired), president of the Partisans for Peace of Chile and ex-congressman and government minister Sergio Recabarren. Among those in this great peace meeting was Chilean senator Humberto Martones.

Peace actions were organized in many other cities of Chile.

★
WE CANNOT TALK about the peace movement in Latin America without mentioning Maria Rosa Oliver, writer and peace leader of Argentina.

Because of her work for peace and for understanding among the people of all nations, and in recognition of the work done by all the Argentinian partisans for peace, the World Council for Peace conferred on Rosa Maria Oliver the International Lenin Peace prize.

Boris Polevoi, Soviet writer, travelled to Argentina and presented the prize to her June 9 last year in Buenos Aires. Argentine leaders in letters, science and arts, and union and progressive leaders, as well as many prominent figures in Latin America and Europe, were present at these ceremonies.

★
THE WORLD COUNCIL for Peace, meeting in Stockholm May 8-13 this year, unanimously approved the recommendation of its International Prize Committee to confer the commemorative 10th Anniversary Gold Medal and a diploma to the Peace Council of Puerto Rico.

In the letter written by Jorge Zalamea, secretary of the Prize Committee, the following recognition of the work done by the Puerto Rican partisans for peace appeared:

"Your struggle under difficult circumstances has been an effective and generous contribution to our movement. You have always known how to answer to our calls; participate in our campaigns, take important initiatives, properly linking your activities in behalf of world peace with your struggles for national independence."

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As I See It from Here

By Jesus Colon

ACCORDING to the best Cuban sources of information, Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, ex-major, did not resign his post. He was removed as Chief of the Cuban Air Force not because of ideological differences, but because of nepotism, maladministration of funds, mismanagement, keeping ex-Batista pilots and other air personnel in position of confidence and danger to the security of the nation, and the general state of anarchy with which he ran the Air Force department.



After he was removed, he made a rush almost by force, to recapture his command, disregarding the appointment already made of Captain Juan Almeida. In his rush he was accompanied by U.S. newspapermen and photographers, in the hope that he could provoke a scene that might be blamed on "communist domination" — an incident that might be picked up by the international press service, always eager to hook up anything that might give a wrong picture of what is happening in Cuba.

Diaz Lanz knew that the government was looking for him to present a long list of charges against him, so he deserted and became an informer against the Cuban people. The investigation in Cuba, however, is continuing.

THIS IS HOW Diaz Lanz came to the U. S., the refuge of the ex-dictators, to become the darling of Senator Eastland in the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and give "secret reports" in the hope of helping the American imperialist interests against Cuba. He tried to lay the conditions for an anti-communist Guatemala-like "liberation" of Cuba, perhaps with an Urrutia in the role of a Cuban Castillo Armas.

We learn from sources in the air force of Cuba that Diaz Lanz kept 20 pilots, who previously fought for Batista, in charge of their airforce

planes, notwithstanding the danger to the nation repeatedly pointed out to him.

He gave pilots' licences and airforce grades to his proteges and to the members of the clique with which he surrounded himself, ignoring revolutionary pilots who fought all the way from Sierra Maestra to Havana. He relegated these proven revolutionaries in the air force to cleaning jobs in the airfields, disregarding the high military grades that these revolutionaries had won in the field of battle.

He placed his father at the head of the cadet school in Baracoa. He made his brother Marcos commander of the Air Force, and another brother, Eduardo, adjutant of the Air Force.

ANOTHER CHARGE against Diaz Lanz is that he let the airforce equipment deteriorate, caring very little about its upkeep.

He was also charged with lack of revolutionary vigilance. He minimized the importance of the flights of Trujillo's planes over Cuba.

His exhibitionism made him purchase dozens of uniforms made to order from the most expensive materials. Stars were embroidered in these uniforms, recalling the opera bouffe uniforms of dictator Perez Jimenez.

During the trials of the Batista pilots accused of bombing Cuban towns, Diaz Lanz offered aid and comfort to the accused, and acting through persons belonging to his clique, like Ernesto de la Fe, FBI informer, he tried to establish relations with counter-revolutionary forces in Cuba and reduce the penalties of the pilots who were found guilty.

THE U. S. SENATE Internal Security subcommittee in giving a world platform to a deserter and traitor like Diaz Lanz, has proven something that we have known for a long time — that such subcommittees and committees in Washington are the stooges of the American imperialist interests for whatever "job" is to be done anywhere in the world in the name of "saving the world from communism".

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Castro Tells Our Reporter Of Fight against Bias

by T. R. BASSETT

HAVANA. — At a press conference here, I asked Premier Fidel Castro about his government's attitude to racial discrimination. I told him that I represented a U. S. newspaper which is sympathetic to the Cuban revolution.

Then I asked: "What has the Cuban revolution done to put an end to racial discrimination in Cuba?" Nineteen million Negro people in the U.S., particularly, would like to know, I explained.

"The revolution," replied Dr. Castro, "has accomplished a great deal, above all, because discrimination is based on prejudice springing from long standing social and economic causes.

"The struggle against prejudice is one of the most difficult any government can face. Nevertheless, the Cuban revolution is bringing about changes in the thinking of the people on every front, and on the front of racial prejudice big changes have clearly taken place among our people."

★

THEN, EXPLAINING the concrete approach to achieving integration under Cuban conditions, Castro said:

"Racial prejudice is more and more disappearing. An example can be seen in what has happened in our recreational centers where the benches as a rule were fenced in and access allowed to only a limited number of persons.

"We have opened up these beaches and we have established first-class recreational centers there.

"Everybody, regardless of class or race, is using these beaches."

★

IT IS BY "these persuasive procedures and intelligent means," he continued, "that we are arriving at a process of abolition of racial prejudice. And we believe that pursuing this course we will go a long way.

"In fact there is no better occasion than this, in which all the people have shown such a spirit of understanding in behalf of integration, to do battle against racial prejudice and discrimination with our methods."

★

THE national revolutionary government headed by Castro has tackled racial discrimination, political, economic, and social, in a serious way. This policy was set forth by Castro in what is known here as the "Proclamation" during the great farmer-labor-people's demonstration on July 26.

Middle class, white families in the Vedado suburb of Havana took Negro farmers and farm workers into their homes along with the white. Negro and white "guajiros" were also welcomed in the big tourist hotels previously practicing a discriminatory policy.

Other examples:

Negroes are now integrated in the Officers' Club, Juan Almeida, chief of the air force is Negro. Calixto Garcia, military chief of Oriente province, is Negro.

DISCRIMINATION in housing is against the law. If you are refused an apartment because of color, religion or national origin, file a complaint with the Commission on Intergroup Relations. For your convenience, a representative of the Commission will be at the Urban League office, 24 West 136th Street, every Tuesday evening from 5 to 8 p.m.

and their neighbors on a community basis. And it was the independent political activity of the rank and file, finally unleashed, that defeated Big Business' phony

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Cuban Youth and Peasants Unite for July 26 Anniversary

By STELLA JUAREZ

HAVANA, Cuba — This city, which usually houses 1,250,000 people, will be the home of another half-million on July 26.

A half-million peasants are coming to the capital on the anniversary of the July 26 assault on Batista's army post "Moncada."

The Cuban youth, as a whole, through the different student, worker, political and religious organizations (as well as individually) are out to help make this the most successful and expressive demonstration ever seen in this country, and probably in all of Latin America.

Peasants will arrive not only to celebrate or commemorate this anniversary as much as to stand as one man behind the revolutionary government, and all the revolutionary laws it has created.

Even more than this, these men will be here as living proof to all counter-revolutionaries that Cuba has outgrown the stage where it could be passed from one hand to another as some sort of lottery prize, and is way past the stage where economic outside pressures could scare the govern-



ticular. These are the farmers, the forgotten ones, the hungry, the ill-clad and

young workers, asking the government to organize them into workers' militias

(Continued on page 12)
 working conditions. If they do
 tract provisions for sensible
 Steel is trying to take a walk down
 The company Great Lakes
 falling for newsmen
 local 1299 strike committee in
 out 56 days, a member of the
 the were in 1962 when we were
 conditions are worse today than
 in the mill because
 We are out to improve work-
 ing steel workers out here.

An open health worker at Beth
 issues
 but I haven't kept up on the main
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 Her I don't go for that company
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 Typical of some of the com
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 of rank and file steelworkers,
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from them
 companies take their rights away
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 Of the mood of the workers,
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 steel worker in the United
 chairman as "the highest paid
 ferred to the U.S. Steel board
 "As to inflation, he be-
 threat of foreign competition a
 down our wages. He called the
 and foreign wages to beat

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As I See It from Here

By Jesus Colon

ACCORDING to the North American press — page one in the New York Times — Major Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, former chief of the Cuban Air Force, "resigned" because, according to him, the Cuban armed forces, the Cuban government, Raul Castro and Dr. Fidel Castro himself are communists and Cuba is just another province of Russia which is five thousand miles away.



See fellows? We were wrong. We thought until now that Cuba was a private province of the American Sugar Trust, of the owners of the Kings Ranch, of the National City and Chase

Manhattan banks and the rest of the giant utilities and financial interests of American imperialism in Cuba.

I also thought that a man — a great Cuban leader — named Fidel Castro, his July 26 Movement and the whole Cuban people backing them, were striving to snatch Cuba from Wall Street and give it back — through the Agrarian reform and other measures — to the Cuban people, the original owners.

Now comes this Major Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, (what a long and pompous sounding aristocratic name!), and, as an ex-major, no less, of the Cuban army, to tell us and the whole people of the United States, that all this is not so. That all these measures taken by the Cuban revolutionary government — measures that according to well conducted public opinion polls are being backed by more than 95 per cent of the Cuban people — all these are just communism, and the Russians are at the very shores of Florida, instead of in Madison Square Garden and the New York Coliseum.

Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz's public statement was

accompanied with all the cheap dramatism of the McCarthy era. The solemn announcement of the telephone call asserting that the life of the informer was in danger. The bomb scare. The clearing of the hall followed by experts from the bombing squad making a thorough inspection looking for the non-existing bomb. And all the other sensationalist props used by the late Senator from Wisconsin during his ill-famed hysterical period in the nation's limelight.

Senator James O. Eastland, that great lover of equality and democracy from the equality loving state of Mississippi, Eastland, whose battles for the Negro, the Mexican American and the Puerto Rican in the U.S. are sung in prose and verse far and wide throughout the length and breadth of this country, in Asia, Africa and Latin America; Eastland, that great exponent of "American fair play" and the "American way of life" especially when Negroes are involved, was presiding with a straight face all throughout Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz's outpourings in Washington.

Well, I suppose that the next step to be made by Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz is to go on a nationwide TV hookup, write a series of syndicated articles on "Communist Cuba" and top it all off with a book entitled "I Led Four Lives" — one for every part of his high sounding name.

The book, of course, will be converted into a very intriguing Hollywood film, exposing communism in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and in the peaks of the Andes.

All this will be done by Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz in the U. S. where those exemplary apostles of democracy, Perez Jimenez, Masferrer, Magliore and many others, are now living, and where Batista, Peron, Trujillo, Somoza and company will eventually make their final abode if the grateful citizens of their respective countries will not compensate them in an appropriate manner before they leave.

Next week: Who is Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz?

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Castro Backer Target of Guns

HAVANA, Aug. 19 (AP).—Gunmen attacked a guard post outside the home of Maj. Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo yesterday in the first reported violence against supporters of Fidel Castro who infiltrated the conspiracy against this government.

Occupants of a speeding automobile sprayed the building in which the Cuban officer lives, but there were no casualties.

Maj. Gutierrez Menoyo headed a group of 26 Castro men in cloak and dagger work which starred Maj. William Morgan of Toledo, Ohio.

Reports from Camaguey, in East Cuba, said military investigators seized a cache of arms apparently hoarded by counter-revolutionaries.

Military intelligence headquarters at Santa Clara, in Central Cuba, detained a private plane with four Americans on the way from Key West, Fla., to Jamaica.

Officials in Santa Clara said the plane, which had taken off from Havana, lacked the special flight permit now required of all private planes operating over Cuban territory.

The Americans were permitted to wait at a Santa Clara hotel pending clarification of their status. They were not identified immediately.

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Soviet Agent Led Reds In Cuba, CIA Man Says

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 21 (AP).—A United States intelligence spokesman reported today that Moscow sent a Soviet intelligence officer to Cuba last May to guide local Communists on how to penetrate the government of Fidel Castro.

He also said the Soviets are secretly training more and more Latin American Communists in Russia on how to set up Communist dictatorships at home.

This word was given out by Gen. C. P. Cabell, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in a speech prepared for a meeting of the American Legion's National Security Commission.

Cites Subversion Pattern

Gen. Cabell declared that Kremlin tactics have run full circle from missile rattling to smiling faces, but their goal remains Communist rule of the world.

He did not mention in his prepared remarks the forthcoming visit to the United States by Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchey, nor the just concluded Santiago foreign ministers meeting aimed at combatting unrest in the Caribbean.

But he did cite Latin America as an example in what he pictured as a worldwide pattern of Communist subversion.

He named the Soviet intelligence officer as Vadim Kotchergin. He said Mr. Kotchergin was sent to Cuba under a false name, ostensibly as a member of a Russian trade union delegation, and has since returned to Moscow.

While in Cuba, Gen. Cabell said, Mr. Kotchergin's assignment was to give guidance to Cuban Communists.

The Communist Party of Cuba, called the Popular Socialist Party, has been given (Soviet) guidance on how to penetrate and exploit the government of Fidel Castro, Gen. Cabell added.

Primary targets for Com-

unist penetration in Cuba are the agrarian reforms, trade unions and the army.

He said Red-Chinese propagandists also are setting up a newspaper in Cuba.

Although Mr. Castro's opponents have charged his regime is Communist dominated, the revolution leader denies he is a Communist.

As for instruction of Latin American Communists in Russia, Gen. Cabell said the students are taught "techniques of gaining state power, leading to the establishment of Communist dictatorships."

Activities Expensive

The American intelligence official said Moscow's region-wide activities in Latin America include guidance to Latin Reds in preparing a "Congress of Latin American Peoples." The Moscow directive, he said, "calls for complete concealment of the Communist instigation and initiation of the congress."

Other Red operations, Gen. Cabell listed included Soviet aid channeled to the Confederation of Workers of Latin America through the World Federation of Trade Unions, union contacts with the Russian Embassy in Mexico and Communist Chinese propaganda spread through Spanish language radio programs and cultural societies.

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Culled From Such as Hitler, Mussolini, Others

Castro Revolution Called Jumble of Borrowed Ideas

By E. TOMLINSON

Written for Scripps-Howard Newspapers

Fidel Castro's "liberating revolution" for Cuba begins to look like a jumble of ideas and schemes borrowed from a dozen or more of the discredited dictatorships and regimes of our time.

At least very few of its tenets and methods can be called original or "liberating." The majority, especially those bearing on military power and politics, are right out of the lexicons of Hitler, Mussolini, Peron and even hated Trujillo and Batista.

First off, Castro set up his own military machine. He not only sacked all the officers but discharged most of the rank and file of the old armed forces and replaced them with mountain peasants, farm laborers, and soldiers of fortune, native and foreign.

This also is what happened in Bolivia following the revolution led by leftist Victor Paz Estenssoro. Hitler had his brown-shirted "storm troopers" and Mussolini his black shirts.

Similarly Castro has adopted beards, jungle green shirts and fatigue pants to distinguish himself and his revolutionary disciples.

The new boss of Cuba has borrowed a leaf from other strong men by setting up a program of regimentation for the children of the country. His youth police patrols, already more than 25,000 strong, are made up of children seven to 14 years old.

The patrols are designed not only to "teach discipline" and spread the "ideals of the revolution among the other youth of the land," but to help police the cities and towns and "report to the authorities on what happens in their various neighborhoods."

CLASSES

Personnel of the new "Peoples Army" are reported attending "indoctrination classes" so that they may understand and be able to teach the general population, as well as enforce the rules of the new social and economic system in Cuba.

Castro has adopted an even more cynical attitude toward electoral processes than any of the other recent strong men of the hemisphere. Perez Jimenez of Venezuela, Rojas Pinilla of Colombia, Peron of Argentina and Trujillo of the Dominican Republic have made a practice of holding some kind of elections periodically, even if the ballots were counted to suit those in power.

Castro merely calls the populace from the rural districts, principally, into the city and village plazas, and asks for a raise of hands.

Other Latin American developments:

Mexico

TIJUANA, Mexico, Aug. 24 (UPI) — Authorities pressed

their search today for a carload of men who ambushed three officers including the La Mesa state prison administrator near downtown Tijuana.

Authorities here said they believed there were six men in the car that opened fire on administrator Jesus Mayoral Arce, 30, his brother and a policeman late Friday night.

No explanation was offered for the attack.

Sr. Arce, the most seriously injured, was reported in critical condition at Miguel Aleman Civil Hospital where he underwent a five-hour surgery.

Havana

HAVANA, Aug. 24 — The continuing arrests of persons accused of participating in a counter-revolutionary plot against Premier Fidel Castro netted five more suspects yesterday. Some 184 suspected plotters are in the military fortress in Havana awaiting trial.

Fidel Jr.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (UPI) — Fidel Castro Jr., 10, son of the Cuban premier, arrived last night to attend the Pan American games which open Thursday.

Young Castro was met at Midway airport by 25 Chicago policemen and detectives. U. S. Security agents accompanied him on the trip here. The arrival was a closely guarded secret to prevent possible harm to the boy from supporters of former Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista.

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A 4 Thursday, August 20, 1959 THE WASHINGTON POST

Communism Will Be Outlawed In Argentina, Frondizi Says

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 19

(UPI)—President Arturo Frondizi plans to outlaw communism in Argentina, it was announced today.

The official press service said Frondizi outlined his domestic program in a 90-minute speech before 300 top-ranking military officers at a briefing in Argentina's "White House" last night.

Frondizi reportedly said he planned to outlaw communism because he had proof of its "subversive intention to create general ill-feeling." He also said the Peronist Party, either under its own name or its new "Social Justice" label, will be barred from putting up candidates in the March voting.

Frondizi said electoral laws would be revised to provide proportional representation in the March election and assure minority parties of representation.

He reaffirmed his determination to stick to Argentina's present "austerity" program, resisting union pressures for blanket wage increases.

Pro-Cuban demonstrators last night tar-bombed the U.S. Embassy, leaving a stain on the wall of the building. Police dispersed the group, which had been cheering Cuba and Premier Fidel Castro.

Cuban Police Arrest Aide of Ex-President

HAVANA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Police blockades today netted a retired Cuban general and a carload of persons accused of terrorist shootings after another night of gunfire in Havana. Police said they arrested Gen. Enrique Hernandez Narro, national police supervisor under President Ramon Grau San Martin, as he attempted to cross a barrier of patrol cars investigating reports of a low flying light plane.

Gunmen fired at police and electric installations in downtown Havana.

Tampa gambler Santos Trafficante was released officially today after Cuban officials reported they could find no proof of any "serious charges" against him here or abroad.

Also released was Henry Saavedra, 29, of Tampa. Both were arrested in an early June roundup of "undesirables," but appealed deportation orders. Both may continue residing in Cuba if they desire.

Both men claimed they had no connections with any illegal activities but were only interested in gambling, which is legal in Cuba.

Trafficante was arrested June 8 after Harry Anslinger, U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics, told Cuban authorities he was a top narcotics suspect in the United States.

Latin Red Leaders Meeting in Chile

Chicago Tribune Press Service

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 19—A meeting of the Latin American Cominform is in progress here. Communist leaders from most Latin American countries arrived mostly under the guise of newspapermen, ostensibly to cover the Foreign Ministers' Conference which ended yesterday.

A press conference for Maj. Raul Castro, commander of the armed forces of Cuba, was stacked with Communist newspapermen who applauded Castro's anti-American statements. Castro will start for Havana Thursday.

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YUGOSLAV WELCOME

Yugoslav President Tito gives a glad hand to a bearded Cuban emissary, Maj. Ernesto Guevara, at his summer home on Brioni Island last week. Maj. Guevara is head of a Cuban goodwill delegation which includes Omar Narciso Fernandez Camizares (center), a top Castro aide.—AP Wirephoto.

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TURMOIL IN THE CARIBBEAN

Cuban Experts See Castro Upset Likely

BY JOHN V. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

The anti-American dictatorship established by Fidel Castro to satisfy his personal whims is almost certainly headed for destruction.

That is the consensus of many responsible observers in and outside of Cuba who are flabbergasted by brash doings of the inexperienced young revolutionary premier.

A large number of those interviewed on the subject—men and women in politics, the professions and business—are convinced it is merely a question of how long Mr. Castro can last.

Some predict the demise of his government within six months. Others give him a year; some, two years or more.

People in Havana are even speculating—in strictest privacy, to be sure—on how the Castro era will end. You can get bets, if you try, that he'll be overthrown in a coup d'etat, or that he will be the victim of an assassin, a possibility he suggested in public.

Batista Support Remains

It is surprising, in view of the extensive spy networks maintained by the revolutionaries, that so much discussion takes place on these subjects, even privately. It can be taken as an indication of the growing disenchantment with Fidel Castro.

There still remains a sizeable group of citizens loyal to former President Fulgencio Ba-

This is the second of six articles by Mr. Horner based on an intensive personal survey of the Caribbean trouble spots. Other articles will deal with the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Venezuela. The sixth will sum up Mr. Horner's impressions.

tista, the personable but money-mad dictator toppled by Castro revolutionaries January 1. But the vast majority of Cubans tired of Gen. Batista and were glad to see him kicked out.

In the flush of a spectacular victory against unbelievable odds, Mr. Castro proved not only a hero to the young people and the peasants who supported him, but to many from the middle classes and some from the highest level of society.

Substantial citizens who had not helped him with the campaign against Gen. Batista found him acceptable on the basis of his democratic pronouncements. They offered to help him.

Wealthy citizens quickly
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CARIBBEAN

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soured on Mr. Castro as his land reform and general economic program unfolded. As Prime Minister he slashed rents by 30 to 50 per cent, a move which pleased tenants but naturally displeased property owners.

Law Lacks Details

Owners of vacant lots were ordered to sell to anyone wishing to build a home. Then Mr. Castro maddened investors by declaring land prices were excessive.

In May the Prime Minister alienated many of the larger landowners and businessmen when he announced the agrarian reform law, the cornerstone of his social revolution.

This law, which has not yet been implemented by the all-important regulations spelling out details, hits the great Cuban sugar industry particularly hard. It causes major concern also among cattle men, coffee growers, tobacco growers and other interests.

In all probability, the government will stand or fall on the success of its land reform policy. Unless it succeeds, Mr. Castro faces the prospect of losing support among not only the upper classes but the campesinos (farmers) too.

The law, in effect, ends non-Cuban ownership of sugar cane producing property and prohibits foreigners from owning agricultural land in the future.

Offered Bonds in Payment

Almost 10 million acres of land is subject to expropriation. For this the government has proposed paying off the owners with 20-year peso bonds bearing not more than 4½ per cent interest. Those involved have called this plan unacceptable.

The government decided also it would pay not on the basis of actual values but on the basis of tax valuation.

Theoretically, peasant families selected by the government will each get 67 acres of the expropriated land. Under terms of the Marxist-tinged law, the government decides what crop is to be grown on each tract, how much, where the crop is sold and for what price.

The peasant cannot mortgage the land and cannot sell it. Only under certain conditions can it be passed to the oldest son of the family.

International Law Cited

Cubans as well as Americans have protested the land reform policy. The United States formally expressed concern over the compensation proposed.

The State Department in 1959

protest, recognized Cuba's right to expropriate foreign-owned property in the absence of treaty provisions to the contrary. But it firmly reminded Cuba this right, under international law, is "coupled with the corresponding obligation that such taking will be accompanied by payments of prompt, adequate and effective compensation."

The United States pointedly expressed regret that the Castro government did not give a hearing to American investors who would be affected adversely.

The attitude of the revolutionary regime toward American interests is a source of constant irritation.

With the apparent exception of Mr. Castro, everyone knows that Cuban economy is inevitably linked with the United States. The United States is Cuba's largest supplier and also its biggest customer.

Spokesmen for the sugar industry protest that their companies cannot comply with provisions of the agrarian law, and their mills cannot operate efficiently under some of the present terms. Thus an eventual shutdown may be expected.

What then? If shutdowns occur on a large scale, economic chaos would follow, for no man could expect the Cuban workers operating independently and utterly lacking in know-how, to do what is impossible.

And, some 500,000 jobs depend upon the sugar industry at the employment peak.

Unemployment is one of the big problems plaguing Prime Minister Castro. He says 700,000 Cubans are idle now. Reliable American sources estimate the number at 450,000 and say the other 250,000 are "under-employed" in part-time jobs. The total working force is 2.4 million.

How all these people can be put back to work and how the land reform program or other revolutionary projects are going to be financed remain unclear.

The government did pick up some \$120 million in "conscience" tax return money within the first six months of 1959. Also it confiscated about \$20 million found in safe deposit boxes held by Batista followers who fled. And about as much more has been contributed by individuals to the land reform movement. But all of this won't begin to buy what Fidel Castro promised his people when he marched them into Cuba's new promised Land.

He guaranteed, among many other things, full time employment and higher wages for

pay boosts for sugar workers if that industry is disrupted economically. In one question that stumps practical economists.

Looking beyond that, Prime Minister Castro may well begin to wonder how long the disillusioned, jobless and hungry farmers will continue to raise their sugar-cane machetes and chant: "Fidel! Fidel! Fidel!"

Small wonder the Communists—now befriended by Mr. Castro—are biding their time. They can afford to wait for the next big internal crisis before making their outright bid for power.

It is being said in Cuba that the machete, the symbol of Fidel Castro's revolution, looks to the Communists like a straightened-out sickle.

Tomorrow, The Dominican Republic, embattled target of Caribbean "liberators".

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Leftism in Cuba

In a letter published on Aug. 18, George Hallgarten states that those who would brandish Sr. Castro as a Communist are not even vaguely familiar with his land reform scheme. I would never dream of brandishing the bearded one, as he is far too heavy; nevertheless, although my understanding of his agrarian plan may be vague, my understanding of communism is quite clear, and I daresay that few capitalists in the area have read more Red literature than have I.

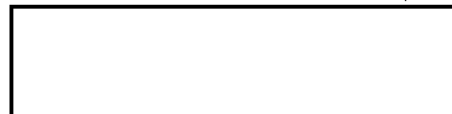
The question as to whether Fidel Castro is himself a Communist or a mere figurehead for the Reds is immaterial just now. The facts are that his administration shows all the signs known Communists put in key jobs, a "hate America" campaign, a program of capitalist baiting, a police state, and the creation of a political snake pit which is alarming the whole Caribbean.

The fact that Castro ousted Batista, a recognized despot, no more excuses his subsequent conduct than did the activity of George Jacques Danton in overthrowing the despotic French aristocracy excuse his subsequent reign of terror.

Vague though my understanding of Castro's agrarian reform plans may be, I am aware that in breaking up the large holdings he is breaking up the vital Cuban sugar industry, which can no more operate refineries on fragmented small farms than could Mao Tse-tung's communes operate blast furnaces on the village level. Furthermore, Castro is not giving the land to the small holders; he is leasing it to them under state supervision — which to me sounds very much like the first step toward Soviet-type agrarian cooperatives.

Mr. Pearson makes a profession of sticking out his neck, and he has had his encounters with the headsman. This, however, does not seem to be one of them. Nor am I the only American who understands the Communist language who is looking south with mounting alarm.

LAWRENCE A. PERKINS,
Falls Church, Va.



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Cuba Relations At Dead End

By Jules Dubois

Chicago Tribune Press Service

HAVANA, Aug. 30—A dead-end street has been reached in relations between the United States and Cuba.

Relations have deteriorated and have reached a virtual stalemate here under the guidance of Premier Fidel Castro.

For two months U. S. Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal has sought an interview with Castro but Castro has avoided the meeting. Bonsal has hopes of ironing out any peevishness the Premier may have regarding United States intentions toward Cuba.

Herter Relayed Plea

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter exchanged views with Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa in Santiago, Chile, on Aug. 15. Herter told Roa that the United States desires good relations with Cuba and asked him to urge Castro to see Bonsal. Castro still has not agreed to see Bonsal.

As Castro is the only one who can determine foreign policy and the only one who can order a halt of the doses of hate-America poison in the Cuban press and radio, Bonsal has been eager to set the record straight.

Castro appears to be saturated with misconceptions and prejudices against the United States and these have been intensified since he was criticized because of his land-redistribution program.

He blames the United States for accusing him before the world of promoting invasions in the Caribbean. No such direct accusation was made, but Castro and his henchmen did sponsor invasions.

Timed With Red Visit

The hate-America campaign was turned on full blast at the time in May when Vadim Kotchergin, a Russian agent, was visiting Cuba.

Kotchergin accompanied two Russian trade union leaders, Timofey Bremin and Ivan Arnov, to Havana as guests of the Cuban Confederation of Workers. Kotchergin was listed as interpreter.

Gen. Charles P. Cabell, assistant director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told the American Legion's security commission in Minneapolis last week that Kotchergin's mission was to instruct Cuban Communists on how to penetrate Castro's government.

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CUBA

U.S. Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal has been seeking an interview with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro for nearly two months, but Dr. Castro has avoided the meeting, and relations between the two nations have deteriorated to the point of a virtual stalemate, Jules Dubois, Chicago Tribune correspondent said in a dispatch from Havana.

One bright spot in the generally dim economic picture of Cuba is provided, said R. Hart Phillips in a dispatch

to The New York Times, by the good business of small merchants and manufacturers of low-priced products under the Castro regime. He said there has been an upsurge in sales of food, soft drinks, beer and textiles.

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Appeasing a Bungler

THERE'S a point where patient tolerance becomes obsequious humility and that point, it seems to us, about has been reached in Cuba.

For nearly three months, U. S. Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal has sought the honor of an interview with Fidel Castro. Sr. Castro won't see him.

At Santiago, Chile, a short time ago, Secretary of State Herter conferred with Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa. Mr. Herter asked Sr. Roa to ask Sr. Castro to see Mr. Bonsal. Still no interview.

If and when Sr. Castro condescends to talk, he will be told that the United States isn't trying to trip him up, that the United States wishes Cuba nothing but the best.

Actually these are things Castro knows already, if he wants to know or is capable of understanding. If he

doesn't or can't, the proposed interview would be futile anyhow. It only would give him an official audience for the libels he has spread about the United States Government.

Many of the troubles of this bungling world-saver are due to his own incompetence.

We suggest that this continued fawning upon him is well beneath the dignity of our own Government. It can't help Cuba or the Cubans who are going to have to suffer thru another round of dictatorship—by whatever name you call it—in their distressingly tedious progress toward eventual, decent self-government.

The State Department should call Ambassador Bonsal home for lengthy consultations, relieving him from embarrassing residence in a country where he obviously isn't welcome.

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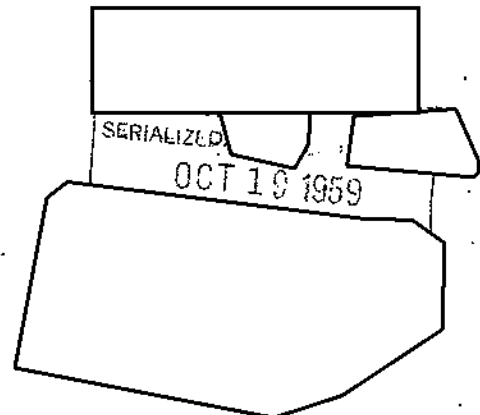
Several Held In New Plot To Kill Castro

PINAR DEL RIO, Cuba, Oct. 18 (AP)—A plot against the life of Prime Minister Fidel Castro was broken up today with the arrest of a group of former soldiers and peasants, unofficial sources reported.

The arrests were made at Vinales, 15 miles from Pinar Del Rio. One North American was reported in the group, but he was not identified.

The informants said the plan was to shoot Castro when he visited Vinales later this week with delegates from the convention of the American Society of Travel Agents. There was no official confirmation.

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Castro Knows Better ^{Arb}

Hitler and Mussolini proved that it is no great trick for a dictator, if he is sufficiently heedless of ultimate consequences, to whip up the fury of the mobs. Fidel Castro can—and is—proving it all over again.

Thus, it was easy for Castro to call the peasants and the workers into Havana, and to stage his own comic opera entrance with the aid of a helicopter and an automatic rifle. The mob roared its approval, as any mob would do. It was easy for Castro to obtain a shouted approval when he called for the execution of Major Hubert Matos, a once-trusted lieutenant of the revolution who has been doimed because he challenged the Cuban drift toward the Communists. Easiest of all, perhaps, was the false and hate-engendering suggestion that the United States is permitting planes based on American territory to "bomb" Cuban civilians. This is heady stuff, and it may serve for a while to divert the minds of the poverty-ridden Cuban people from more basic things—food, shelter, clothing, etc. But Castro, we think, knows better, and it is pertinent therefore to ask: Why is he doing this?

Two reasons, singly or in combination, are indicated. One is that Castro, a bare 10 months after winning his revolution, is hopelessly incapable of coping with the opportunities and the responsibilities of that victory. The second is that Castro, who probably is not a Communist himself, is being pulled more and more into the orbit and under the influence of the Communists who have infiltrated his revolutionary movement. Or—again—it may be a combination of the two.

In any event, from Washington's point of view, there is plenty of reason for the gravest concern over the direction which the Cuban revolution is taking. The resurrection of the firing squads and the hate-America propaganda will solve nothing. Nor is there any discernible evidence that Castro is capable of coming up with better answers. If events confirm this view, then Fidel Castro's 26th of July Movement will turn out to have been nothing better than a prelude to chaos—or worse.

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RALPH MCGILL

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Castro Defeating His Own Goals

Leader Attacks U. S. While He Seeks To Attract American Tourists to Cuba

"Fidel" said one of Cuba's economists soon after the victory of the Castro revolution, "is at once our greatest asset and liability. He is an inspiration, he is a disorganizer. He will not give attention to detail. Yet details cannot be attended to without him."

At that time most of Cuba was on an emotional jag such as follows any revolution against a monster such as Batista. Many persons had suffered and died in the long struggle against tyranny. Those from the outside who shared the pleasure of Batista's removal could not really assay the situation.

One thing was sure. The masses of people—the long-exploited, miserably poor, illiterate peasants—were for Castro. So were most of the teachers and intellectuals. They still are his loyal supporters. The peasants will never again go back to their old status save under the most severe repression.

In those early days there was always the presence of doubt. The economist's summing up was apparent. Fidel was a person of tremendous energy and enthusiasm. He could and did inspire. But he was not a man for the necessary boredom of bureaucracy. He was not suited for sitting in an office and making decisions. Yet, nothing could be done without his okay. And this was not easy to come by. Often he could not be found for hours. When found he was not always ready to give attention. So doubt persisted.

The curious instability of the man's make-up is revealed most clearly in his sincere efforts to have tourists come back to the island. It is a magnificent place to go for pleasure, for sight-seeing, for relaxation. The people are friendly. The climate is unsurpassed. Tourist dollars were as great a source of income as sugar. And, from the start, Castro has urged tourists to come. Recently he set aside the sum of \$50,000 to entertain a convention of travel agency and tourist organizations.

Yet, while he does this, he denounces the United States. He stirs up ill will against its people and its Government. The Cuban peasants, who never thought of entertaining hatred, are being taught it.

This is senseless. It defeats what he seeks to do.

Agrarian reform was long overdue in Cuba—as it is in other Latin nations. Mexico, which some years before seized the oil wells owned by the United States and European interests, brought off reform without too much difficulty. The wells were paid for. Land was then taken from foreign owners. But the schedule was not abrupt. There was just compensation.

The Roosevelt administration assisted the Mexicans to do this. The owners were not happy. But in time the improvement in the Mexican economy demonstrated the wisdom of the moves.

Castro could have had similar support. But from the

start he seemed to prefer bad advice. Few persons in Cuba or out believe he is a Communist. But he consistently has given ear to some very unsound advice. He has ignored suggestions from those regarded as pro-United States. Some persons in his cabinet admitted Communists have infiltrated lower echelons of the military and government. There is evidence they have, quite typically, presented themselves as nationalists and have been and are sabotaging Castro with anti-American propaganda and urging plans which cannot succeed without United States co-operation.

That Castro should be so inexperienced as to believe he could bring off necessary agrarian reforms without large cash reserves and credits is unthinkable. Yet, he was so persuaded.

Members of his cabinet who are not beguiled by the extreme nationalists and Communist propaganda know that the only way out is for an equitable working agreement with this country. Cuba's trade program is handicapped by the fact that her neighbors all grow bananas, tobacco and coffee. Even the Russians can help her but little.

There seems to be a falling away of popular support among the teachers, students and the small middle class of Cuba. The large landowners, gambling interests, and many of the top businessmen were never for him.

That Castro should have been so unresponsive to common-sense realities is tragic. The processes of economics always have bills coming due.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Friday, October 30, 1955

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WILLIAM S. WHITE

Behind Castro's Goading of U. S.

Cuban Leader Seen Attacking Us To Cover Up Conditions at Home

Fidel Castro of Cuba is putting the United States Government into an increasingly uncomfortable position. This bearded mouse is not merely annoying the Yankee lion. He is also causing serious anxiety here about the already far-from-stable areas of the Caribbean.

His may be only a tin-pot demonstration of hostility against us; but it can have unpleasant echoes; all the same.

Responsible men in our Government hope Castro can be dealt with impersonally and in a collective way through the Organization of American States. We have no wish to be forced to take steps alone that would permit him to bellow still louder about United States "imperialism."

So, Washington will try its best to canalize his alleged discontents into the Inter-American Peace Committee's jurisdiction. We are perfectly willing to submit to the verdict of that Pan-American agency as to whether we are mistreating Cuba—or whether Cuba is becoming a common nuisance in the Pan-American world.

The big question is: But will Castro himself accept the referee?

That he is acting like a dictator is surprising only to one group, since he is a dictator and always was. These are the misty-eyed reformers who, only a few weeks ago were howling hosannas to Fidel Castro as a latter-day Abraham Lincoln. They sprang gladly and automatically to his side.

They did so because they

see all public affairs, foreign or domestic, with great simplicity. Every politician is either a translucent ("liberal") angel or the blackest of ("reactionary") devils. Naturally, they did not wait to see whether even on Fidel Castro's halo there might be a bit of tarnish.

For Castro's predecessor, Fulgencio Batista, was a very bad man, as they reasoned—and correctly so, as far as that goes. Castro was fighting this very bad man. Thus, Castro obviously was a very good man. (True, there was the inconvenient fact that his firing squads were killing people quite as dead as Batista's had done—but these, of course, were bad people.)

The reformers were entitled under the guarantee of free speech to take up this extraordinary view. Still, it really is a pity they did, inevitable though it was. For much uninformed opinion was created in this hemisphere and everywhere, that the good young Castro had brought only "democracy" where the bad old Batista had worked such ill.

All this, however, seriously hampered the United States in dealing realistically and factually with the Castro problem. And the big buildup now helps him to insult the United States in comparative safety—and with an impertinence of distortion that is very able propaganda.

The fact is that his regime could not survive six months if the United States really retaliated. Cuba's economy rests on the United States. As a good friend of Latin America, Senator George

Smathers of Florida, points out, Cuba would not last long if we went elsewhere for sugar.

But of course we do not contemplate sanctions against Castro. Nor do our leaders lie awake in fear that Latin America will explode because of him. Nor do they accept the second of the two extreme opinions of Castro—that perhaps he is some powerful force for international communism.

How, then, is he actually seen by those in our Government who must work out this sticky little problem? First, he is one of the world's irresponsible, the fellows who are agents not of communism but only of ineptitude and disorder. Second, he has picked the United States to attack because he needs a foreign devil to beat at to divert attention from happenings in Cuba, itself.

While he is still in control, his revolution is faltering here and there. Some patriotic Cubans originally driven to him by Batista's long excesses are beginning to part company with Castro. This is his business and his alone. We are not "anti-Castro." We are against one thing only: We are opposed to chaotic government anywhere in the Caribbean because we want peace and order to prevail there.

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

IN HAVANA, A 2-FRONT COLD WAR

They Call Him 'Not Good Jules'

HAVANA, Sept. 14— Jules Dubois, Latin American correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, is facing a two-front cold war here:

On one front is the Restaurant and Hotel Workers Union, which charges that Mr. Dubois defamed Prime Minister Fidel Castro in some articles last week.

Therefore union members are under orders to serve Mr. Dubois in no way — no room service, no restaurant service, no phone calls nor elevator service.

Mr. Dubois, who arrived

here Saturday, did register at the Havana Hilton but was refused restaurant service later. He finally got food at a cafe across town.

When Mr. Dubois wanted to leave the 22d floor, where his suite is situated, he received no elevator service until he was taken down by an assistant manager.

When Mr. Dubois requested breakfast in his suite, he didn't even get a glass of water. Later he found a note on the lobby bulletin board reading: "Jules Not Good Dubois."

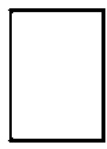
On the second front, Mr.

Dubois faces action by the National Association of Newspapermen, which today takes up a resolution terming him persona non grata. The resolution already has been approved by group within the association, altho over considerable objections.



JULES DUBOIS

*Lt. Col. Jules Dubois
15-997**



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4—THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, SEP 14, 1959



Today's Big Threat New Leftist Drive Aided by 'Fidelismo'

By VIRGINIA PREWETT

The big-threat to Latin American stability today is not the highly-publicized invasion-fever of Cuba's Fidel Castro against Trujillo-type dictators, but a new extremist drive sparked by "fidelismo" within the hemisphere's left-wing and democratic movements.

When Dr. Castro first entered Havana, he stirred anew the dreams of the dispossessed and won widespread sympathy. Then on July 26 he took his long leap leftward by personally ousting anti-communists from Cuba's revolution. Significantly, Lázaro Cárdenas stood at his side that day.

SAME TACTICS

As leader of Mexico's revolution in the 1930's, Sr. Cárdenas used inflammatory speeches and the expropriation of American properties without adequate compensation to set the continent aflame with anti-Americanism. These are Dr. Castro's tactics and his avowed aim.

But Dr. Castro is not succeeding as Sr. Cárdenas did, mainly because a new breed of seasoned non-communist liberals are powerful in his neighborhood.

Three outstanding leaders, President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela, President Alberto Lleras Camargo of Colombia and ex-President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica, are either remaining aloof or have openly broken with Dr. Castro. As a result, watchful eyes, rather than willing satellites, encircle him.

AN OPEN SNUB

The Venezuelans, Dr. Castro's closest allies against Dominican Republic dictator Rafael Trujillo, behind the scenes frankly resent Cuba's new "jefe maximo." Sr. Betancourt's followers condemn Dr. Castro's egotism in hailing the people of Venezuela by radio from his airplane like a demi-god arriving from the clouds when he made his triumphal visit to Caracas.

Privately they remind you that Sr. Betancourt, then President-elect, did not welcome him at the airport, an open snub.

Yet even the most hostile to Dr. Castro admit he has activated in Latin America a whole new crop of young would-be messiahs anxious to perform revolutionary miracles.

"Dr. Castro has a gimmick," a Venezuelan said to me bitterly. "It's the beard—it fascinates the young people. I think if Dr. Castro shaved his chin, the Cuban revolution would collapse!"

HARD-BITTEN REDS

No political barber is in sight, however, and the young Latin American beardniks fired by Dr. Castro's dramatics have gained formidable allies. These are the hard-bitten, wily and deeply entrenched native communists. Since July 26 they have grown so bold that Brazil and even Mexico, never too tough on them, have had to take steps. Mexico's top communist has been jailed.

The surface issue now being fought out in Latin America, leftist and liberal ranks is how fast admittedly needed reforms can be pushed forward. The real issue lies deeper. The Latins whom we call neighbors are actually our partners, providing our second greatest overseas market, our first source of supplies and an important investment field. To destroy that partnership and use the bait of reform to hook more people into slavery is the object of the accelerated extremist drive.

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Mexico is Cool to the Cuban

Castro Even Embarrasses Leftists

By ED TOMLINSON

MEXICO CITY— Fidel Castro's prestige has sunk to a new low in Mexico.

The responsible Mexican press, leaders in the business and professional world, as well as most high officials of the Federal Government make no bones about their disgust with Castro's histrionic performances.

President Lopez Mateos's recent statement in the United States that the "Cuban regime is not communist" has been widely criticized.

Such Mexico City dailies as Excelsior and El Universal

treat the Fidelist marathon speeches and pronouncements with what one Mexican reporter called "belittling scorn," when they mention them at all.

Some local radio commentators continually refer to him as "the bearded monster."

Castro and his chief henchmen have made numerous attempts to wangle invitations to visit Mexico officially, but the government has not found it convenient.

Only a week ago it was announced in Havana that the new "financier" of the Cuban Government, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, would fly to Mexico

City to invite Anastas Mikoyan to stop over in Cuba on his way home from Mexico.

The reaction against it was so swift that "Che" himself thought better of the project and sent a substitute in the person of Hector Rodriguez Liompart, an unknown functionary of the Castro official household.

Upon his arrival in the Mexican capital Senor Rodriguez Liompart announced that in addition to inviting the Russian Deputy Premier to visit Cuba he hoped to talk to President Lopez Mateos and former President Lazaro Cardenas.

Neither of the distinguished Mexicans received him.

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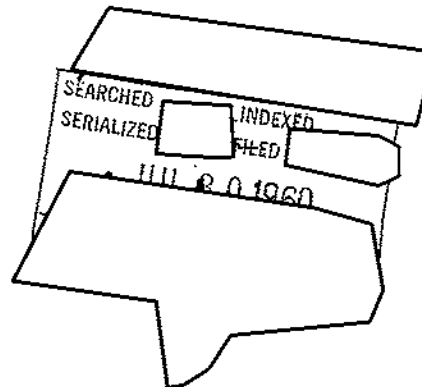
Washington Post and Times Herald
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Mystery in Havana

"What is wrong with Fidel?" This ~~is the~~ question now being ~~urgently~~ asked in Cuba, where the curious behavior of Prime Minister Castro is rousing more and more speculation. Reportedly, Mr. Castro was stricken a month ago by pneumonia, but on July 26 he stood in the driving rain high in the mountains during a revolutionary celebration while his doctor stood next to him. This is strange treatment for a patient recovering from pneumonia. In any event, the Prime Minister's sickness is sufficiently serious that his brother Raul has cut short a visit to Eastern Europe to hasten back to Cuba.

In Cuba, Fidel Castro is widely regarded as a demigod immune to the troublesome diseases that afflict mere mortals. But his sorcery has shown itself to be increasingly ineffective. It is said that a first-class row is developing over Foreign Minister Raul Roa's inept handling of Cuba's case at the United Nations. The Cuban revolution has reached a critical stage, and it is small wonder that Mr. Castro feels ill. Perhaps one explanation for the leader's infirmity is that he now realizes to what extent he is the prisoner of his brother Raul of Ernesto ~~(Che) Guevara~~, and of their pro-Communist clique.



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Severe Illness Rumors Denied by Castro Aide

HAVANA, July 29 (AP) — Despite increased speculation, a top aide of Fidel Castro said today the Cuban Prime Minister is not seriously ill.

The aide, who declined to be identified, said Mr. Castro is convalescing from minor surgery at his home in suburban Cojimar. The aide denied reports that Defense Minister Raul Castro was summoned home from his state visit to the United Arab Republic because of his brother's illness.

He said Castro was the last stop on a European tour that included Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the young armed forces chief had been expected home last Tuesday.

Nevertheless, diplomatic sources said Raul's decision could have stemmed from concern about his brother's health. No official source would confirm the younger Castro had been called home.

Raul Castro, as second man in the country's military government, is likely to take over a larger share of duties if Fidel

is sidelined for any length of time.

Fidel Castro's health has been the subject of conjecture here that has increased since he appeared at a rally marking the anniversary of his 26th of July movement in the Sierra Maestra Mountains Tuesday.

At that meeting Mr. Castro spoke of his health. He said it had prevented his taking part in pre-rally ceremonies and that his doctor had recommended rest.

He appeared haggard and

drawn and his voice grew steadily hoarser in his 2 1/2-hour television speech. When the speech was finished, he turned and practically stumbled into the arms of his aides.

Mr. Castro has been seen infrequently in public since he was stricken July 9 with what his doctors diagnosed as pneumonia.

The best information is what, while confined to his home, he is well enough to conduct state business.

The situation at the Castro home appears normal. There is the usual heavy guard and no one available to answer inquiries.

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Castro's Fiasco

FOR weeks the propagandists for Fidel Castro have been building up the 7th anniversary of "The 26th of July Movement"—it was on July 26, 1953 that Castro made his first abortive attempt to unseat the Batista dictatorship.

The site was the Sierra Maestra—the range of mountains in Southeast Cuba where Castro launched the drive which ultimately brought him to power.

Havana and the entire countryside for weeks had been plastered with posters and signs saying "to the Sierra with Fidel." The Castro hacks predicted upward of two million people would respond. A three-day holiday—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—was declared to allow the people time to get there and back, altho the time is to be made up with extra hours of work all of next month.

On top of everything else, there were torrential rains for two days, turning the area into a quagmire.

The result was that only about 250,000

persons made the trek into the mountains—and Castro, only recently up from a sick bed with what his doctors said with pneumonia, was most subdued. Some of the reports indicated that most of those who went to the Sierra with Fidel were his revolutionary forces and the new "Peoples Militia" who had no choice.

This was the second public rebuff Castro has suffered this month. On July 10 he was supposed to address a big mass meeting in front of the Presidential Palace in Havana—with predictions that a million Habaneros would show up. When only about 100,000 showed, it was announced that Castro wouldn't show either—that he was sick.

Just as it takes more than one swallow to make a spring, it will take more than two public fiascos—we fear—to get rid of Castro. However, it is encouraging that the consequences of Castro's communist-dominated dictatorship have cooled the enthusiasm of the Cuban people for the man they are increasingly convinced is their betrayer rather than their liberator.

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Castro, Needing Rest, May Yield to Brother

HAVANA, Aug. 1 (AP).—One of Fidel Castro's doctors said today the ailing Prime Minister needs "absolute rest — both physical and mental."

The statement by Maj. Raul Trillo, an army doctor treating Mr. Castro, was published in the semiofficial newspaper *Revolucion*. It reported Mr. Castro is convalescing but said "now we have to build him up after his illness."

"Treatment with antibiotics ended a week ago," Maj. Trillo's statement said, "and now he is on a treatment of absolute rest with a good diet and vitamins to recover rapidly and completely."

Mr. Castro's continuing illness has generated growing speculation that he may yield control of his government—at least temporarily—to his Yankee-hating brother, Raul, once described by Fidel as even more radical than himself.

Maj. Trillo's passing mention that Mr. Castro needed mental as well as physical rest caused considerable surprise in Havana. It was the first time there has been any indication he required anything more than physical convalescence.

Supports Rumors

The doctor's statement tended to support rumors that the Prime Minister plans an official leave of absence. This would normally require a cabinet meeting, but sources at the presidential palace said no meeting had yet been called.

Revolution did not mention the rumors that Mr. Castro may step aside.

Maj. Trillo's statement said



RAUL CASTRO
More Radical Than Fidel
—AP Wirephoto

it is possible that Mr. Castro's public appearances since his illness had delayed his recovery. Mr. Castro traveled to the Sierra Maestra for ceremonies marking the anniversary of his 26th of July movement. He spoke there for more than two hours in the rain.

Had Lung Infection

"It is natural," Mr. Trillo said, "that he has lost weight in view of this illness. But now, with the order for rest and good feeding, he is recuperating rapidly. There is no reason whatever for alarm and I can assure that Fidel Castro soon

See CASTRO, Page A-11

CASTRO

Continued from First Page
will be able to resume his activities as before."

Maj. Trillo's statement made no further diagnosis of Mr. Castro's illness other than his lung ailment.

"I can assure you that the lung infection has disappeared completely and the lungs now are clear," Maj. Trillo said. "What is more, pneumonia is one illness that, thanks to antibiotics and other resources of modern medicine, has ceased to be dangerous as it was formerly when this illness was considered grave."

Government-controlled radio stations broke their ban on Sunday newscasts to report that the Prime Minister—only 13 days away from his 34th birthday—is "still convalescing" despite official reports two weeks ago that he had recovered fully.

The surprise announcement said Mr. Castro now is "improving satisfactorily." It did not say what he was suffering from.

After he was stricken July 9, Army doctors said Mr. Castro had a "pneumonic" infection of the left lung. This was generally interpreted to mean pneumonia. But there have been rumors of a more serious illness, including a suggestion major surgery would be necessary.

Dr. Antonio Rodriguez Diaz, who has been treating the Prime Minister for some time, today was reported by his aides out of the country on professional business. There was speculation that his trip might be in connection with Mr. Castro's illness.

One rumor said Mr. Castro would go to Moscow for treatment. Mr. Castro's last public appearance was at the 7th anniversary celebration of his 26th of July revolutionary movement in eastern Cuba. He looked haggard and worn.

Maj. Raul Castro, minister of the armed forces, returned Saturday from a European trip that took him to the Soviet Union and a meeting with Premier Nikita Khrushchev, Czechoslovakia and the United Arab Republic.

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Castro Illness Reported as TB

Cancer Rumors Are Discounted

By JOHN V. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro is suffering from tuberculosis, according to authoritative sources in Washington. The disease, these sources said today, is confined to one lung.

There was no indication how far the disease has progressed, but the diagnosis apparently convinced officials here that other reports about Mr. Castro's condition were erroneous.

One well-informed authority rejected rumors that the Cuban leader is a victim of cancer. Cuban authorities have indicated that Mr. Castro contracted pneumonia some time ago.

The Prime Minister's doctors ordered complete rest for him, a customary procedure in the treatment of tubercular patients.

It is expected, however, that Mr. Castro will appear as scheduled tomorrow to address the final session of the Latin American Youth Congress in Havana.

Dispatches from Havana state that Mr. Castro has been in seclusion in the Cienga de Zepata region outside the Cuban capital.

He was accompanied there by his personal physician, Maj. Raul Trillo; his secretary, Celia Sanchez, and a bodyguard said to number 115 men.

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1960 25

Edson's Column Had the Figures



Poll: Do You Like Fidel or Do You Want Asylum?

By MILTON GUSS

WASHINGTON'S big problem these days is no longer the 5 per centers, or 10 per centers. The great peril now is from 85 percenters. I refer you to Page 47 of Wednesday's always interesting Washington Daily News in which the headline over Peter Edson's column said: "86 percent back Castro." About 600 other newspapers print Mr. Edson's column and I'd like to blow a small, shrill whistle on this statistic.

At first I figured this meant 86 per cent of Castro's relatives or 86 per cent of the members of the Cuban cabinet. Much to my surprise, however, my favorite columnist started out his column: "Eighty six percent of the Cuban people support Fidel Castro's Revolutionary Government. . ."

Even if you don't count the number of Cubans who have fled the country, or who were executed or who are sweating it out in foreign embassies, that figure seems more than a little high to me.

SLIPPING

Granted, Fidel is still the most popular man in Cuba. But everyone, even his staunchest supporters, agree he has been slipping. Some say his popularity has sunk to 40 percent. Most followers put the figure at 60 percent. But 86 percent! Mr. Edson has topped them all, except modest Fidel himself, who told the editor of The Washington Daily News in February, 1959—right after he took Havana—that a poll showed he had 90 percent of the people with him.

In all fairness to Mr. Edson, usually one of the clearest pundits in the business, he based his column on a study under the direction of The Institute for International Social Research.

thing is certain, that survey didn't interview any of the thousands locked up in prison or the hundreds who daily jam the U. S. embassy, applying for visas to get out of the country.

REFUSE REPLIES

Frankly, I'm not surprised that few people refused to answer those questions. By now, Cubans are used to being quizzed by secret police and know what they're supposed to say when they're asked whether or not they like Fidel. Once upon

a time a poll showed 90 percent of the German people were for Hitler, for the same reason.

The survey adds that 8 percent rate the Castro regime worse than Batista's, and 3 percent figure they are about the same. Comparing the two regimes plays right into Castro's hands; his propaganda machine has steadfastly maintained that all "counter-revolutionaries" are a pro-Batista minority.

Actually, thousands of disillusioned revolutionaries agree Batista was even worse than Castro is today, but they feel that somehow there must be a better choice in life than between two rascals.

At the end of his article Mr. Edson casually informs us that the survey was taken last May.

Well, there have been a lot of defectors over the dam since then.

Mr. Free's so-called scientific samplers, in a nation of 6,500,000 people, called on only 1000 interviewees, and none of them in rural areas, which is where 40 per cent of the population lives.

Maybe the replies were from brother Raul, army personnel and workers in the offices of the Agrarian Re-

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Ready-Made World Forum

Urges Fidel Join K in UN Song-Dance

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Premier Fidel Castro's top advisers are urging him to join Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev at the UN General Assembly to dramatize Cuba's strong ties with the communist bloc, diplomatic circles said today.

Khrushchev, now en route by ship to United Nations headquarters in New York, has called on the heads of government around the world to attend the session beginning Sept. 20.

Thus far there has been no definite indication whether Castro would respond. But the diplomatic sources said Castro's advisers want him to attend to strengthen the "Sino-Soviet bloc" and emphasize Cuba's defiance of the United States and Latin America.

The General Assembly would provide a world forum for Castro to denounce United States and Latin America and plug his "Declaration of Havana"

"The Declaration of Havana" was Castro's answer to the "Declaration of San Jose" in which 19 members of the Organization of American States (OAS) condemned Soviet-Sino penetration of the Western Hemisphere, and indirectly chided Cuba for its ties with international communism.

The crux of the Declaration of Havana is that the United States poses a greater threat to Latin American countries than either Russia or communist China.

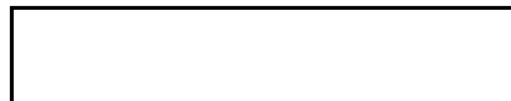
Informed sources reported Defense Minister Raul Castro was preparing a hand-picked force of about 2000 troops to flush an estimated 800-man anti-Castro guerilla band out of the Escambray Mountains in Las Villas Province.

Castro himself admitted publicly last week the existence of the guerilla force but

warned they would be wiped out.

There were reports also some of the largest sugar interests were planning to transfer all mill holding "voluntarily" to the Agrarian Reform Institute. Informed sources said the move is being contemplated because of the critical bank situation resulting in the unavailability of needed funds for readying plants for the coming sugar harvest.

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U. S. Orders Curbs On Castro's Visit

W. T. WINGHEAD
A-1 Date 9-14-60

Restrictions Same as for Khrushchey

By ROBERT E. CLARK
Star Staff Writer

The United States notified the Cuban Government today that Premier Fidel Castro will be subject to the same travel restrictions as Soviet Premier Khrushchey when he arrives at the United Nations.

Secretary of State Herter made the announcement in reply to a question at his news conference. He also made it plain that the United States has no intention of backing off the restrictions imposed previously on Mr. Khrushchey.

The Cuban Embassy was advised this morning that Mr. Castro will be limited to Manhattan Island when he arrives in New York as the head of the Cuban delegation to the U. N. General Assembly session opening next Tuesday.

Entirely Free in Roll

Secretary Herter said he doubted that the Soviet Premier would be permitted to go outside Manhattan to speak to some groups he was to address even if he made a formal request to do so.

He stressed, however, that Mr. Khrushchey was entitled to complete freedom in any activity directly related to his role as the head of the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly session. Mr. Herter expressed the hope that Americans would meet with their usual courtesy and dignity to the visit of heads of foreign governments.

Secretary Herter said that President Nasser, President Tito of Yugoslavia and also are planning to attend the General Assembly session. Mr. Herter said no decision has yet been made as to whether the travel restrictions that apply to Mr. Khrushchey and Mr. Castro also will be imposed on them.

The Secretary indicated he does not anticipate any meeting between Mr. Khrushchey and President Eisenhower in New York next week, although he did not specifically rule out such a face-to-face encounter. The White House announced today that Mr. Eisenhower will address the U. N. Thursday, September 22.

Mr. Herter said that, as far as he knew the President expected to return directly to Washington after his speech.

'Summit' Move

He commented that he does not think Mr. Khrushchey will have much luck if he attempts to turn the U. N. meeting into a "summit conference" of heads of government. He pointed out that the very size of the General Assembly would make it difficult for the Kremlin chief to do much more than participate in committee meetings as the head of the Soviet delegation.

The Secretary showed some optimism over the Congo situation. See CASTRO, Page A-1.

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CASTRO

Cuba Due to Follow Communist Line

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ation but stressed that it is still so fluid that it is almost impossible to appraise. Outside of the Congo capital of Leopoldville, he said, things seemed to be much quieter with the civil strife abating.

He spoke in graver terms of the East German action in making it more difficult for Westerners to enter the country.

It is now very clear that the Soviet was consulted by the East German government before the travel curbs were imposed August 31, Mr. Herter said. The United States regards this as a serious matter, he declared.

Conditions Discharged

He said that as far as he knows there has been no change whatsoever in the conditions President Eisenhower has set as a preliminary to a possible meeting of himself and Mr. Khrushchev. These include the release of the two surviving crewmen of an American RB-47 plane who are being held for trial by the Russians.

No invitations have yet been issued to any of the heads of government who are attending the U. N. meeting to visit Washington, Mr. Herter said. A questioner suggested that it would be awkward to invite other foreign leaders while restricting Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Castro to New York.

Following Soviet Line

The Associated Press reported from Havana today that Cuban Foreign Minister Paul Roa has made it plain that Mr. Castro will go down the line with the Soviet bloc. His aims were outlined as follows:

1. Seating of Red China in the U. N.

2. Recognition of Algerian independence.

3. Support for Patrice Lumumba as Congo Premier.

4. Denunciation of United States "imperialistic policies."

Included in the 10-member delegation besides Mr. Castro and Mr. Roa, will be Agrarian Reform Chief Antonio Nunez Jimenez and Manuel Bisbe, Cuba's permanent U. N. delegate.

The government radio station Voz reported Mr. Castro and his party will fly to New York Sunday.

Back Reds in Congo

Mr. Roa made it clear last night in a speech to university students that the Castro government will go down the line with Communist bloc countries. He declared the U. N. representation of the Chinese people "no longer could correspond" to the government of Nationalist China on Formosa.

The government-controlled press repeatedly has voiced editorial support of the Soviet position on the Congo.

It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Castro will take advantage of the occasion to level another vitriolic blast at what he has termed United States physical and economic aggression.

Mr. Castro's trip will mark his first meeting with Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Nasser, both of whom he has invited to visit Cuba and both of whom have accepted without setting a date. There was a possibility that Mr. Castro would offer to escort both Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Nasser on a visit to Havana.

THE EVENING STAR
Page B-5 Date 9-15-60

U. S. and U. N. Assailed For Castro Restriction

HAVANA, Sept. 15 (AP).—Both the United States and the United Nations were blasted today by Revolution for the Washington orders restricting Prime Minister Fidel Castro and three Communist leaders to Manhattan Island when they attend the United Nations General Assembly next week.

The Castro-controlled newspaper said excessive precautions have been outlined in New York because of "a desire to limit the (American) public's knowledge."

The result, Revolution said, is "a wave of discontent, exactly the reverse of what officials there expected."

The newspaper blamed both the U. N. and the United States for what it termed "the illegal maneuver" of barring the public from attending the General Assembly sessions.

Hits Ship Search

Revolution also decried as illegal maneuvering a proposed search of the Soviet ship Baltika when it gets to New York with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. The paper said the FBI wants to check the vessel.

"Confining Khrushchev, Castro and other national political leaders to Manhattan reflects not fear of supposed dangers to their lives but fear that their presence would result in popular demonstrations supporting them," it said.

On the home front here, the independent newspaper Informacion disclosed that a Cuban army lieutenant has been killed, apparently in a clash with insurgent forces in the Escambray hills of Las Villas Province.

The announcement said municipal authorities at Santa Clara certified the gunshot death of Lt. Osvaldo Cortina Fernandez, 33, a member of the Military Investigation Department—Castro's secret police.

Many Casualties Reported

Lt. Cortina Fernandez was said to have died after a battle in the Escambray hills. Information about other casualties, but not the names of the victims, was reported from Las Villas, where a large number of dead and wounded Castro militiamen were brought to a tuberculosis sanitarium in the Escambray hills.

Information said it learned unofficially that many of Mr. Castro's top military leaders have gathered at La Campaña, the military headquarters in Las Villas Province, to direct operations against the guerrillas.

The strength of the anti-Castro bands known to be operating in the hills has been

placed unofficially at between 500 and 1,000 men.

The army lieutenant's death was reported by neither Revolution nor El Mundo, both government-controlled publications.

Latins "Look to Castro"

The newspapers reported that Latin Americans in New York, Texas, New Mexico and California look upon Mr. Castro as "the leader of their aspirations." They gave that as the reason for United States State Department travel restrictions on Mr. Castro's visit.

Revolution, organ of the Castro 26th of July movement, carried a front-page cartoon showing the U. N. building—its windows labeled "Fidel, Nikita, Sukarno, Tito and Nasser"—crushing a sweating President Eisenhower.

Along with Mr. Khrushchev, the drawing was designed to link Mr. Castro with three strong nationalist leaders—Presidents Sukarno of Indonesia, Tito of Yugoslavia and Nasser of the United Arab Republic. All are coming to New York for the Assembly session.

"Paroxysms" Cited

From Washington the Cuban government's news agency reported the announcement that Mr. Castro was to lead the Cuban delegation to the United Nations caused "paroxysms of hysteria" among the United States Government officials and Congressmen.

"There are fears Fidel will talk to the North American people," read the banner headline in the newspaper. The newspaper said Mr. Castro was being "hamstrung" in his movements to prevent him from speaking to Negroes and Latin Americans in New York.

The newspapers made plain that the Cuban delegation will ally itself with the Soviet bloc and support, among other things, Red China for a seat in the U. N.

There were indications, too, that Mr. Castro may take the opportunity to deliver a speech at the Assembly denouncing the United States. Revolution listed Cuba as one of the issues to be brought up at the session.

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Castro Tightly Guarded At New York Hotel

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro slept late today, under tight security guard at his midtown hotel.

Only a home-made sign hung on a fire escape across the street from his suite, was calculated to disturb him. Drawn in ink on brown wrapping paper, it read:

"Fidel Commie Go Home." Two hundred police stood guard in the pouring rain, but the weather kept almost every one else inside. Police gave permission for 25 pickets to parade later across the street from the hotel.

The hotel's owner, Edward Spatz, said telephone calls to Mr. Castro's suite went unanswered. Mr. Spatz reported many calls and telegrams complimenting him for agreeing to limit the Cuban party. Messages came from as far distant as Texas and California, he said.

Withholds Blast
Mr. Castro, whose loud anti-United States speeches have marked recent months at home, has promised to keep quiet until he addresses the U. N. General Assembly.

The bearded Premier flew into New York yesterday to a boisterous welcome from his supporters, mixed later with boos and catcalls from his opposition.

He smiled and waved as he left the plane and said hoarsely: "I want to salute the people of the United States."

Then he added: "My English, the same as the last time, is not so good. All I have to say I will say to the United Nations."

3,000 Watch Arrival
A crowd of 3,000 at Idlewild Airport was waiting to greet the strapping, 34-year-old lawyer. But police kept all but a few hundred at the main gate, nearly two miles from where his plane stopped. They carried a banner reading "Welcome Fidel. Give Them Hell."

"With Castro Until I Die — Cuba Free" and the like. As a 50-car motorcade left the airport Mr. Castro tried to stop his car to greet those at the gate, but police hustled it along.

In Havana, Mr. Castro has made hours-long speeches assailing the United States. But Raul Roa, jr., son of Cuba's foreign minister, said the Premier will hold no news conferences before he addresses the United Nations.

"He will explain everything when he speaks on the 26th," Mr. Roa said. Mr. Castro is expected to join in Soviet denunciations of alleged United States aggression in Cuba and other Latin-American nations, and to urge admission of Communist China to the U. N.

Anti-Castro elements paraded quietly at the United Nations, toured in buses and cars around town, and booted the Premier as his car rolled on parkways through Queens into Manhattan.

The boos grew louder as he pulled up to the Hotel Shelburne at Lexington-avenue and Thirty-seventh street, not far from the U. N. His smile vanished and he strode angrily through the lobby, to shouts of "Commie, Go Home." He went directly to his room on the third floor, accompanied by a dozen bearded bodyguards and a force of about 25 United States, State and city security agents.

The fiery Cuban leader got his first sample of boos and heckling when his car passed through the Queens midtown tunnel.

Later, apartment residents, leaning out of their windows, unleashed a series of loud boos when Mr. Castro arrived at the hotel.

Cheers Drown Boos
But these were drowned out by the cheers of some 1,000 pro-Castro demonstrators who quickly gathered in front of

U. S. WILL PAY IF CASTRO JUMPS HIS HOTEL BILL

NEW YORK (AP).—If Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba doesn't pay his hotel bill—the United States Government will.

Mr. Castro and his entourage are staying in 20 suites at \$20 a day each at the Shelburne Hotel.

One thing is sure—the Cubans are unbecomingly guests as far as hotel owner Edward Spatz is concerned.

"I've got a bleeding ulcer," he said yesterday. "Who needs Castro?" Mr. Spatz said he would not have accepted the Cuban delegation if he had not received requests from Secretary of State Harter and U. N. Secretary-General Hammarstrand.

The question of who would pay Mr. Castro's hotel bill came up and Mr. Spatz said the State Department guaranteed any bills left unpaid by the Castro party.

the hotel after Mr. Castro's arrival. Apparently not all the pro-Castro demonstrators were Cuban. Some bore signs saying they were from the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua. One sign said: "One million Canadians for Castro."

"Castro Go Home," "Fiasco" and shouts of "Cuban Killer" met him at the hotel entrance.

At Idlewild, an expected anti-Castro demonstration failed to develop. Instead, it turned out to be an enthusiastic pro-Castro welcome without a sign of hecklers police feared would show up.

"Viva Castro," shouted the speculators. Some 200 or more enthusiastic admirers sought to run out on the runway where Mr. Castro's plane was to land. They were swiftly surrounded by some of the 500 policemen who guarded the area.

Police Keep Watch

Anti-Castro demonstrators concentrated their show before the United Nations headquarters building under the watchful eye of police. They sang patriotic Cuban songs, interspersing them with shouts of "Fidelistas Son Comunistas" (Fidel Supporters Are Communists).

Mr. Castro arrived aboard a British-made Bristol Britannia liner with a reported State Department guarantee the aircraft would not be seized. Two

other Cuban airliners have been impounded at Idlewild through legal action by a Miami (Fla.) advertising firm which is suing the Cuban government for nonpayment of a bill.

Mr. Castro was wearing pistols when he left Havana, to the cheers of about 1,000 backers, but they had disappeared when he alighted here, clad in his familiar green army fatigues. Signarms are not allowed, he had been told, even on chiefs of state.

The Premier stayed in his room during the evening, although, about half his entourage of 60—housed in \$20-a-day suites—had dinner in the hotel dining room three hours after they arrived. Finally Mr. Castro had food brought up to his room. Aides went to a restaurant outside the hotel to buy it. A spokesman said he went to bed about 10 o'clock.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Monday, September 19, 1960



Cuban Prime Minister Castro grins as he approaches the microphones to speak to welcome after he arrived at New York's Idlewild Airport yesterday to attend the General Assembly session.—AP Wirephotos.

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
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SUNDAY TRAVELERS—Cuba's Fidel Castro (left) and his Minister of State, Raul Roa (right) are shown arriving at Idlewild Airport yesterday. Man in center is unidentified. Pro-

Castro demonstrators were at the airport but boos and cheers were mingled when Fidel's motorcade entered New York City. (Story and other photos on Page 7.)

MANHATTAN LIMIT IS PUT ON CASTRO

Like Khrushchev, Cuban Is
Ordered by U. S. to Stay
Close to U.N. Area

By E. W. RENNERTH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14

The United States notified Cuba today that Premier Fidel Castro would be restricted to Manhattan while he is in New York for the United Nations General Assembly meeting.

The restriction is the same as has been imposed on Premier Khrushchev.

The Cuban Embassy was informed by telephone of the curb. The call was made by Edwin E. Vallon, Deputy Director of the State Department's Office of Caribbean Affairs.

Mr. Vallon also told Dr. Aurelio Giroud, Second Secretary of the Embassy, that Premier Castro would be expected to live as near as possible to the United Nations headquarters on the East River.

Announced by Herter

The Assembly's fifteenth session opens there Tuesday. Premier Khrushchev and Premier Castro are to lead the Soviet and Cuban delegations.

The restrictions on Premier Castro were announced by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter at his news conference.

Mr. Herter was asked today what would happen if Premier Khrushchev or Dr. Castro decided to go outside Manhattan and, in fact, went.

After the laughter, in which Mr. Herter joined, had subsided, the Secretary said, "I am afraid that is entirely a speculative question and I couldn't give you

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

U. S. ALSO LIMITS TRAVEL BY CASTRO

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

any definitive answer to it.

The assumption here, supported by indications from security officials, is that the New York police will have orders to prevent any such excursions.

The explanation offered to the Cuban embassy was that the restrictions were necessary to insure the personal safety of Premier Castro.

Actually, all that the United

States Government knows about Premier Castro's plans to lead the Cuban delegation to the general assembly it has learned from newspapers.

The Cuban Government has not informed the United States Embassy in Havana, nor has the Cuban Embassy here informed the State Department, that Premier Castro will come to New York.

News dispatches from Havana yesterday reported an announcement by the Presidential Palace that Dr. Castro would be accompanied by Dr. Raul

Roa, Foreign Minister, Dr. Manuel Bisbey Alberni, Cuba's permanent delegate at the United Nations, Capt. Antonio

Nunez Jimenez, director of the National Agrarian Reform Institute, and Dr. Raul Prinelles Zenes, alternate delegate to the United Nations.

Premier Castro, Dr. Roa and Captain Nunez Jimenez will need visas, but the Cuban Government has not yet made application for them.

State Department officials were asked today what would happen if Premier Castro and his colleagues arrived at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens without the necessary visas. The officials said this was a matter for the Immigration Service authorities to decide.

Immigration officials, in

turn, said that if the Cuban delegation had no visas, a quick call would be put through to the State Department for instructions. Presumably, officials said, the visas would be waived to avoid difficulties.

Secretary Herter expressed doubt today that during his visit to Mexico City this week President Adolfo Lopez Mateos would raise the subject of Mexico's possible mediation between Cuba and the United States.

*N.Y. Times
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CUBAN IN PROTEST

He Goes to the U.N. Rage Over Bill for Party's Suite

By MAX FRANKEL

Fidel Castro stalked angry out of his hotel last night and went to the United Nations headquarters with plans to stay there until he was given what he would consider acceptable housing.

The Cuban Premier bit over what he described as "acceptable cash demands" the Shelburne Hotel management, took his case directly to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld.

He said that if no other housing could be found for him and his associates, or if they could not be accommodated at the United Nations, he was willing to "go any place, even Central Park."

The Premier added: "We are mountain people. We are used to sleeping in the open air."

Leads Delegation Out

The bearded 34-year-old Cuban, in his battle-green fatigue uniform, led the entire Cuban delegation to the skyscraper Secretariat building at Forty-second Street and First Avenue shortly after 7 P.M.

The Premier and seven of his aides piled into a black Oldsmobile outside the hotel at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Others in their party ran frantically into the street to get car space while the surprised police security guard tried to maintain order.

Police cars, sirens screaming, converged on the scene from all sides and escorted the party to the United Nations.

It was the first time in more than twenty-four hours in the city that the Premier had left the third-floor hotel suite he had so much difficulty in find-

Appears in Dining Room

With Dr. Raul Roa, Havana's Foreign Minister, and Capt. Antonio Nuñez Jiménez, director of the National Agrarian Reform Institute, Dr. Castro appeared in the hotel dining room. Two hundred newsmen, photographers and officials surrounded him at a table as he announced his decision to leave.

The Premier complained of a "climate of inhospitality" in New York and specifically against the Shelburne management. He said the Cuban delegation had been asked to put up \$10,000 in cash to cover the cost of their twenty suites and "insurance" against possible damage.

Friday night, he said, the Cubans had managed to find \$2,000 as a deposit. They were

Continued on Page 16, Column 8

opposed to the payment demand in principle as well as being unable to raise more cash at once, he said.

Dr. Castro explained that yesterday, afternoon the management declared itself ready to accept a minimum 5,000 more.

The Premier said the delegation did not have that much cash and that besides, Cubans "belong to the people" and not to the Government. He interpreted his conversation with the manager as resting in a request for the Cubans to leave.

The Premier and his associates were bitter also about the tight guard placed on them and about an incident Sunday evening in which they said the Premier had been physically molested by a security official.

Suggests U. N. Move

Dr. Castro said that if the United States could not provide normal hospitality for statesmen coming to the United Nations, then the United Nations should move to another country.

He said it was not "our fault" that the world peace agency had established headquarters in New York. He said any statesman was able to go to Havana and "be guaranteed the utmost courtesy from the Cuban Government and from every Cuban citizen."

The Cubans had not been able to find hotel quarters until the eve of their arrival on Sunday and then only because the State Department and the United Nations had intervened on their behalf.

Earlier yesterday the Cubans protested in writing to the United Nations against "uncivil and violent" conduct by a security officer assigned to protect Premier Castro.

Incident at Idlewild

The incident that perturbed the Castro party occurred a few minutes after they had left their plane at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, Sunday afternoon.

As their car set out for Manhattan, the Cubans said, it was stalled by traffic near a crowd of Castro supporters who stood cheering behind a tall fence in an airport parking area.

The Premier, sitting in the rear of the black sedan at the right window, acknowledged the cheers by waving to the crowd of several hundred persons.

At that point, his party said, a plainclothes member of the security guard "pushed" the Premier's arm back into the car. Other policemen hastily surged toward the automobile and the trip was resumed.

Protest Sent to U. N. Office

A formal protest against the alleged molestation of Dr. Castro was sent this morning to the office of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. It was sent at Dr. Castro's instruction over the signature of Dr. Manuel Bisse y Alberni, Cuba's chief delegate to the United Nations.

Raul Roa Jr., son of Havana's Foreign Minister and a member of the Cuban delegation, called the guard's "disrespectful and discourteous" conduct "completely irregular." In answer to questions, he expressed doubt that the agent had been only over-anxious in his desire to shield the leader.

If President Eisenhower had been so treated in Cuba, Señor Roa declared, he would not have been pleased either.

The incident appeared to have sharpened the Cubans' displeasure with their treatment in New York. They are plainly hurt by the difficulties they encountered in finding hotel accommodations, and they resent their confinement to Manhattan by the State Department, also on the grounds of security.

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CUBAN IS CAUTIOUS ON ISSUES AT U. N.

Refuses to Applaud Address by Eisenhower—But He Offers 'Salute' to Tito

By MAX FRANKEL

Fidel Castro watched the start of diplomatic activity at the United Nations "with great interest" yesterday and came away determined to "take it easy."

The Cuban Premier said after President Eisenhower's address that he was determined not to say anything that might further exacerbate his relations with the United States.

Dr. Castro refused to comment on the President's address until, he said, he could study it in detail. He spoke understandingly of New York's police force and said he would refrain from speaking publicly in Harlem to avoid accusations that he was interfering in United States internal affairs. Even in discussing his hotel difficulties here, Dr. Castro declined an invitation to state that the United Nations should be removed out of New York. He attributed his troubles to adverse "propaganda" and invited Americans to visit Cuba to "see the truth for themselves."

After experiencing difficulty in acquiring New York accommodations, the Cubans abandoned their suites at the Shelburne Hotel, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, protesting demands for cash. They moved Monday night to the Theresa Hotel, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

First In and Last Out

The bearded, 34-year-old Premier still in his ruffled fatigue uniform was the first of the most publicized dignitaries to reach the world headquarters. He led his delegation into the General Assembly hall at 10 A. M. He was the last to leave at 2:15 P. M.

Dr. Castro clapped his hands rarely a few times as President Eisenhower walked to the rostrum. But all the Cubans like the Yugoslavs and all delegations from the Soviet bloc, refused to applaud at the end of President Eisenhower's address. The Cuban Premier heard both the Eisenhower and Tito speeches in Spanish translation all the while jotting notes on a pad. He said he could "salute" the Yugoslav President but refused repeatedly to comment on substantive issues in advance of his own address to the Assembly next Monday.

The Cuban delegation remained in the Assembly for a half hour of the luncheon recess while Dr. Castro held an animated discussion with Chilean he called "friends." He then stalked into a lounge and permitted himself to be interviewed for first time since he arrived Sunday.

Asked privately whether he liked to comment on his not having been invited to President Eisenhower's luncheon yesterday with other Latin-American delegates, Dr. Castro replied quietly and with apparent embarrassment that he wanted to say nothing that would make matters worse.

Belongs to the 'Humble'

Minutes later, to a knot of newsmen, he said to the same question: "We are not sad. We are going to take it easy. We wish them a good appetite. I will be honored to lunch with the poor and humble people of Harlem. I belong to the poor, humble people."

Within an hour, the Castro party returned to the Theresa to dramatize the Premier's comment. A dozen Negro employees of the hotel were invited to a steak luncheon with Dr. Castro.

Directs Inquiries to President

While the steaks went cold and the beer went tepid, the Premier answered for the questions of newsmen. There and in his earlier remarks, the Premier made these points in halting English: Questions about an improvement in relations between Havana and Washington should be addressed to President Eisenhower.

Premier Khrushchey has set no definite time for his planned visit to Cuba.

It is impossible to take a leisurely stroll in New York because of the tight police guard, but the police are "only doing their duty."

The Premier said that it was "sad" and that he was "sorry" that a 9-year-old girl had been killed in a clash involving Cubans in a West Side restaurant Wednesday. But he said he is certain that "enemies" and not pro-Castro men fired the shots. "The men who fired had killed 20,000 Cubans and then were welcomed into the United States," he said. "This proves that admitting Cuban war criminals is wrong."

The Cuban leaders, associate with Communists, he said, "because they want to shake hands." Other nations should be asked "why don't they want to shake hands," he declared.

Asked about the view of some Americans that Cuba was under Communist domination, Dr. Castro said this was a matter for United States intelligence agencies. Everyone, including "spies," is welcome to Cuba to see what is happening, he said.

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TEL - NGTON

Castro's Hotel Decision Apparently Not Sudden

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro apparently wanted to stay at the Hotel Theresa in the Harlem Negro section right from the start.

But, according to persons involved in the situation, Mr. Castro and his 80-member party couldn't get immediate reservations there and took quarters at the Hotel Shelburne Sunday night.

On Monday night, Mr. Castro angrily stalked out of the Shelburne and went to the United Nations to protest against what he termed high room rates. During the night he switched to the Theresa.

However, the switch reportedly boosted the Cubans' hotel bill from \$400 to \$800 a day because they took more rooms in the Theresa than in the Shelburne.

"Purely Propaganda"

Shelburne owner Edward Spatz called the move "purely propaganda" and a prearranged stunt. He originally had refused to take in Mr. Castro as a guest, but bowed to a State Department request.

An offer of free accommodations at the Commodore Hotel was brushed aside by the Cubans amid the furor.

Security agents checked the

Theresa long before Mr. Castro's arrival here Sunday. Aides of the Prime Minister said yesterday that an effort was made Saturday to obtain reservations but that the hotel was unable to accommodate the party at first.

Love B. Woods, operator of the Theresa, said definite arrangements for the transfer from the Shelburne were made at 5 p.m. Monday—two hours before Mr. Castro stormed into the U. N.

Mr. Woods said he couldn't remember whether it was Saturday or Sunday when members of the Castro group told him the switch was planned.

None Up Early Today

In any case, it appears that the Theresa's new guests don't like to get up early.

Up to 9 a.m. today, not a single one of them was seen stirring around the Theresa. It was pretty much the same way yesterday.

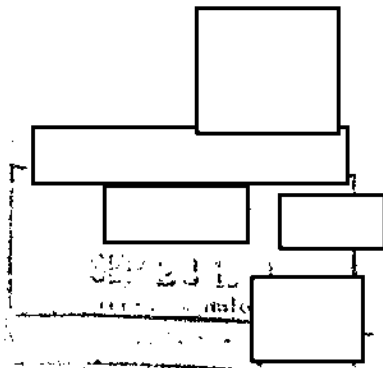
All was quiet then outside the hotel, as well as inside. There were no spectators and no demonstrators.

There were plenty of police, however. The guard force included 258 uniformed officers and an undisclosed number of detectives in the area.

Precautions included the posting of patrolmen on rooftops of buildings across the street from the hotel.

Raul Roa, jr., son of the Cuban Foreign Minister, told newsmen last night that Premier Castro planned to remain inside the hotel all day today.

Yesterday, he went to the afternoon session of the U. N. General Assembly.



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Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro (background) momentarily takes the spotlight away from Soviet Premier Khrushchev (seated, foreground) today at the United Nations in New York as he meets President Tito of Yugoslavia.—AP Wirephoto.

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Guests at Castro Party Yield 2 Knives and Gun

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP). — Police have confiscated two knives and a gun from among 250 persons attending a party for Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro at his Harlem hotel.

And repercussions continued from the slaying of a Venezuelan child, innocently caught in a battle between rival Cuban groups in a restaurant.

At a party in the Hotel Theresa last night, detectives found the weapons as they frisked persons entering the 11th floor Skylight Room. The gun was carried by one of Mr. Castro's guards. For future reference, police photos were taken of all guests.

Otherwise it was a peaceful affair. An organization called the Nair Play for Cuba Committee presented Mr. Castro with a bust of Abraham Lincoln. Committee President Richard Gibson said, "Lincoln was a great liberator and Castro is a great Cuban liberator."

Negro Poet Attends

Among the guests were Negro poet Langston Hughes and French photographer Henri Cartier-Bresson.

Outside the hotel, Communist Party members distributed leaflets entitled, "Harlem Moves for Freedom," to a crowd estimated at 2,000.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Castro denounced as "lies" newspaper accounts of how 9-year-old Magdalena Urdaneto was fatally wounded by a stray bullet Wednesday in a West Side restaurant.

The girl, visiting here with her parents from Caracas, was shot in the back. She died yesterday morning in a hospital.

Police said the fight was touched off, and the shots fired, by Castro sympathizers who spotted anti-Castro men in the restaurant. A pro-Castro man was shot in the shoulder and anti-Castroites were beaten.

In Havana, government-controlled newspapers claimed the restaurant invaders were members of the anti-Castro "White Rose" organization.

Mr. Castro also blamed the shooting on enemies of his regime saying:

"Sad. They printed lies in the newspapers. The men who made the fire (fired the shots) were the same men who killed 20,000 Cubans and were welcomed to the United States. The United States welcomes all kinds of war criminals. This is the consequence."

In Washington, the State

Department expressed regret and deep sympathy to the girl's parents and to the Venezuelan government. Press Officer Lincoln White called the child a victim of "an aggressive attack by adherents of the Fidel Castro regime," adding:

"This kind of criminal activity that resulted in the ruthless slaying of this innocent bystander will undoubtedly shock people throughout the free world."

It was a fairly quiet day on the picketing and demonstration front.

Pickets Fenced In

Pickets at the United Nations building were confined to eight corral-like enclosures.

At the Soviet mansion on Park avenue, where Premier Khrushchev is staying, no pickets appeared during the day.

Last night, however, about 75 demonstrators marched in orderly fashion along East Sixty-eighth street near his headquarters.

At Mr. Castro's hotel, there were plenty of police but no pickets.

Several groups of pickets yesterday drove past Communist mission residences, producing signs reading "drop dead, you bum" and other epithets.

Mr. Khrushchev got a loud round of boos from about 3,000 persons last night outside the fashionable Plaza Hotel as he arrived for a reception given by the Togo delegation to the U.N.

Inside the Plaza, many guests, including some elderly and well-dressed women, loudly booed the Soviet Premier.

Premier Replies: 'Boo!'

As he was about to enter the elevator, Mr. Khrushchev turned abruptly toward his hecklers and replied: "Boo!"

An hour later, when Mr. Khrushchev emerged from the reception, he was booed and hissed again. He muttered

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Asked Premier, Castro Says

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP). —Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro says he has invited Soviet Premier Khrushchev to visit Cuba and Mr. Khrushchev has accepted.

The Cuban said the time of the visit still was not certain.

Mr. Castro spoke with reporters as he ate a steak yesterday in the dining room of the Theresa Hotel, a Harlem hotel in which he is making his quarters while here for the United Nations meeting.

Asked whether Cuba was dominated by Communists, Mr. Castro smiled and said:

"That's a matter for your Central Intelligence Agency to determine. If you want to know about Cuba, go there. Everybody is free in Cuba to come and go as they wish, including spies and newspapermen."

Among those present during the informal news conference was Mario Biasetti, a CBS newsreel cameraman who was ousted from Cuba several months ago without any reason being given.

Mr. Castro appeared indifferent at not being invited to a Waldorf-Astoria Hotel luncheon that President Eisenhower gave for representatives of 18 Latin American countries.

As the Cuban left the U. N. headquarters after the General Assembly session for the Theresa, he remarked:

"We take it easy. We are not sad. We wish them good appetite. We are happy eating with the poor people, the humble people of Harlem."

He declined to comment on Mr. Eisenhower's speech in the General Assembly, but said he was going to give it very careful study.

To a question whether he had gone to Harlem to woo Negro sympathy for his regime, Mr. Castro said he had not.

"Before coming here," he said, "we had the sympathy of the colored people of the United States. In Cuba we fight segregation and we had that feeling before we came here."

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CHILD, 9, FIRST UN FATALITY

Harlem Castro Strife ³ Halts After Girl Dies

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Comparative quiet returned, perhaps temporarily early today to the heart of Harlem where police spent frenzied hours keeping under control the thousands of persons milling outside Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's hotel headquarters.

Exhausted Castro demonstrators and spectators began dispersing shortly after midnight. Police had kept them out of the immediate vicinity of the Hotel Theresa where Castro has remained since attending the United Nations General Assembly session Tuesday afternoon.

The evening was marked by a series of disturbances which kept police flying squads and mounted patrolmen busy.

A child too young to know anything about politics or ideologies died early today because she was caught in the middle of a raging battle between Castro's followers and enemies.

Magdalena Urdaneta, 9, shot in the back yesterday when 14 pro-Castroites attacked five anti-Castro demonstrators in a West Side Bar, died in St. Clare's Hospital—the first death resulting from demonstrations in connection with the General Assembly session. The girl was having dinner in the bar with her parents.

An anticipated clash between pro and anti-Castro groups outside the Hotel Theresa failed to develop last night, altho police reinforcements were rushed to the area in three buses. Several persons received minor injuries and several demonstrators were arrested during the evening, however. A patron of a West Side tavern, Louis Rodriguez, 23, was wounded in the shoulder.

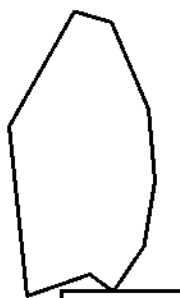
At one time part of 125th st, Harlem's main stem, was jammed with demonstrators

and spectators. Police estimated the crowd at between 4000 and 5000.

A white woman walking her dog was knocked down and run over when police dispersed one group protesting the arrest of a Negro demonstrator.

Meanwhile, the State Department in Washington said it would intervene in court on Cuba's behalf to prevent attachment of a Cuban airplane seized in New York if the Castro regime requested help.

Department spokesman Joseph W. Reap said the Cuban Embassy was informed that the plane, used to fly Castro and his aides from Havana to the United Nations, had a status of "sovereign immunity" by virtue of being "sovereign property on government business."



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GIRL SHOT IN FRAY OF CUBANS IS DEAD

Venezuelan, 9, Succumbs to
Wound Received in Clash
of Partisans in Cafe

A 9-year-old girl shot during a fight Wednesday between supporters and foes of Premier Fidel Castro died yesterday.

The police pressed a search for a one-armed pro-Castro Cuban believed to have fired the fatal shot.

The girl, Magdalena Urdaneta of Caracas, Venezuela, was the innocent victim of the political unrest stirred up here as a result of the arrival of heads of government to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

She was struck by a stray bullet fired in a Latin American restaurant Wednesday afternoon. A group of supporters of the Cuban Premier had invaded El Prado restaurant, at 854 Eighth Avenue just north of Fifty-first Street, and had attacked five anti-Castro Cubans.

The girl had been lunching in the restaurant with her parents, Rafael and Nieves Urdaneta, and her younger sister, Virginia, 5. The Urdanetas were here as tourists.

Shot in the back, Magdalena was taken to St. Clare's Hospital for an emergency operation. Her condition had been reported as fair, but later she weakened. She died at 6 A. M.

About four hours earlier the police arrested Santiago Larroque, 28, of 25-01 Forty-third Avenue, Long Island City, Queens, as one of the ten men who had invaded El Prado.

Larroque admitted being one of the attackers, the police said, but denied any part in the shooting. He was charged with felonious assault and held in \$25,000 bail for a hearing Oct. 6.

Meanwhile, detectives under Assistant Chief Inspector Edward W. Byrnes, hunted for Francisco Molina, 34, nicknamed "The Hook" and known also as Panchito, a diminutive for Francisco. He was believed to have fired the pistol shots that wounded the Urdaneta girl and one of the five anti-Castro men.

Molina was described as lacking a right arm in place of which he might be wearing a hook or an artificial arm and hand. He was said to be 5 feet 10 inches tall and to weigh 180 pounds.

The police were also looking for a man who wore a beret with "July 26" the name of the Castro revolutionary movement on it. He was described as being about 30, 6 feet tall and having a thin black moustache.

Joseph Prieto, owner of the restaurant, said that Molina was a frequent visitor and that a brother, Felix, worked there as a waiter.

Mr. Prieto, who came here from Cuba eleven years ago, said that three months ago he insisted that customers desist from discussing politics in his place because of the numerous arguments about the Castro regime.

The restaurant, dimly lighted, has a front room and a back room, divided by an archway. The five anti-Castro men had been sitting at a combination lunch counter and bar in the front when the Fidelistas walked in.

The fight erupted with the wielding of sticks, fists, sugar bowls and a chair and ended with the firing of several shots.

The Urdaneta family made plans to fly back to Caracas today with the body of their daughter, according to the Venezuelan vice consul Robert Vincentelli. Señor Urdaneta, who speaks no English, is a business man.

The anti-Castro Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, which has an office at 1650 Broadway, issued a statement deploring the shooting and describing the Urdaneta girl as "the innocent victim of a blood-thirsty tyrant, Castro."

In Washington, Lincoln White, the State Department's press officer, expressed the department's "sympathy and regret" over the girl's death.

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THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY



U. S. Negroes Aren't Falling for Castro

By VIRGINIA PREWETT

Fidel Castro's grandstand play embracing Russia's Khrushchev in Harlem is recruiting few outside a tiny colored hate group who call themselves Moslems, say both local and national colored leaders.

James Hicks, editor of New York's largest colored newspaper, the weekly Amsterdam News, says, the gesture won't influence one U. S. voter or one African UN delegate to change his position.

POSE

Mr. Hicks, whose paper scooped the world with Castro's first interview while here, told me his reporter got it by posing, at first, as a "Moslem."

"We let Castro speak his piece in the interview, and we're playing it like any big news story dumped in our laps," he said. His editorial view is that "Harlem should treat Castro like any paying guest, with dignity."

"The American Negro is politically sophisticated today," he added. "He took a look at communism in the depression when he was hungry and rejected it. That still holds true."

George Brown, editor of Harlem's second weekly, the New York Courier, said Harlem isn't profoundly moved by Castro.

"Castro and Khrushchev achieved no great victory in this community," he said. "We're Americans, too, you know." His paper is playing the story straight.

Ralph Matthews, the editor of a new extremist weekly the Citizen Call, said, thru a third person, that he was "reluctant to cooperate with a white reporter."

"Some people in Harlem are bound to look on Castro with favor," was his message. "We do, since it's our business to give the white majority hell."

VULNERABLE

The Amsterdam News' Editor Hicks noted that Castro's Harlem campaign means to "needle the U. S. on race relations and says it points up our vulnerability. Even Harlem was surprised, he reports, when a recent "Moslem" public meeting drew 10,000 people.

The leader of one of this country's largest and most respected national Negro organizations described the Moslems thus:

"They're screwballs, racketeers in race hatred. They're the kind who naturally would rally to Castro, or any disruptive influence."

His information officer, after extensive personal observations thru Harlem, says there is a surface excitement over the idea that the "world's movers and shakers" are there. But it doesn't mean that Castro is establishing influence, he said.

Other informed opinions.

confirm Castro's success with the violence-prone Moslems and his lack of it with the vast majority of the Harlem community. He has, however, brought up heavy reinforcements in the person of his Negro army chief of staff, Maj. Juan Almeida. His campaign among American Negroes is just beginning.

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A Drop of Poison in the Vein

By VIRGINIA PREWETT

The Harlem's leaders have not been bowled over by Fidel Castro's dramatics in establishing his headquarters there, Castro has scored. And neither Harlem nor the American Negro's struggle upward in the social and economic scale will ever be quite the same

again.

Harlem leadership has many reasons for rejecting Castro's propaganda bait. First, they report that most Latin Americans even of their own color try desperately to identify with Hispanic New York, repudiating Harlem. Also, Harlem leaders see New York's Latin American community rivaling their bid for power as a voting bloc.

Finally, Castro is linked to communism, which the American Negro rejects mainly on religious grounds.

VIOLENCE

Fidel Castro, however, is not in Harlem to peddle communism per se. His wares are disruption, and he's finding salesmen.

The first crowds that hung around the Hotel Theresa to see Fidel were laughing, curious, ignorant of what he stood for. His agents got to work, goon-squad violence flared against anti-Fidelists, claquees appeared chanting "Fidel! Fidel!" — and the atmosphere changed. Soon an afternoon paper reported 3000 people around the Theresa, the police estimated half that many. That evening even anti-Castro leaders were saying in anxious tones that 6000 people were shouting for Fidel.

This is the echo technique, used so successfully elsewhere by Castro, Hitler and Peron. It set going a different kind of thrill in Harlem, specifically among the now swaggering race racketeers who have flocked to Castro's side.

SPLINTER GROUP

The apparatus Castro has laid hand on, the so-called Black Moslems, are the Mau Mau of the American Negro world, a splinter group of escapers from the restraining effect of the Christian religion.

Castro is encouraging dignifying, and inciting this lunatic fringe, who will, in turn inflame white savagery. The Black Moslems are already reported preying on Harlem's respectable merchants to finance expanded activities.

Castro's American cohorts don't need large numbers for their mischief. Flying squads can hit, say, Birmingham, Ala., or Chicago, Ill., sow vio-

lence with violence — and vanish like smoke, leaving both the responsible Negroes and the responsible whites crippled and embittered.

Castro an adept at propaganda techniques, knows you do not have to bath a whole body in poison to cause convulsions. A droplet let into the right vein can do it. Castro's Harlem adventure has opened such a vein.

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Castro's Long Tirade Seen Reducing Stature

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Fidel Castro goes home today and so far as his reputation as a statesman is concerned, he should have stayed in Havana.

He may still be a hero to his revolutionary cohorts at home, but in the eyes of many delegates to the 98-member United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Castro is leaving this country a somewhat battered warrior.

The United States did well by itself last night. To Mr. Castro's interminable tirade of almost five hours, in which he accused the United States of responsibility for every woe Cuba ever suffered, United States Ambassador James J. Wadsworth gave a deliberately soft, calm reply.

That reply gave the representatives of the world's nations the impression of an understanding, tolerant uncle soothing a spotted child.

Sten Missing Goal

Mr. Castro came off second best, by all odds. Nobody doubts that the bearded Premier came to New York with the intention of doing as much damage as possible to the United States. He missed his goal by a wide margin.

U. N. delegates assessing the impact of the Cuban Prime Minister's debut before the world organization, indicated they thought Mr. Castro might even have created sympathy for the United States where little sympathy had existed before.

It usually is not difficult for a Latin-American speaker to win an attentive audience with an attack on the United States. Among the neighbors to the South there frequently is a certain amount of secret—or even open—satisfaction in watching rich Uncle Sam kick it on the chin from one of his

This latent anti-Yankee feeling has been Mr. Castro's political capital in Latin America, where he still charms many among the masses and raises

INTERPRETIVE REPORT

hopes among those of the extreme left. But he has frightened many, too, among them the men who at the present time are running Latin America's other governments and domestic affairs. He deepened their fright with his U. N. appearance.

Mr. Castro's speech obviously failed to arouse enthusiasm for his violent themes among Latin American delegations. Only the Communists, cheerfully led by Soviet Premier Khrushchev, and an isolated few others joined in bursts of applause for the Cuban's meandering, scatter-shot attack.

Delegates of young African nations, with a sort of fascination, looked on amazed while Mr. Castro spoke, following his gestures and facial expressions with an attitude of astonishment.

Possibly some of them had been measuring the young Cuban as a possible Western Hemisphere ally for the notion of a buffer bloc between the great forces of communism and the Western alliance. Anxious young African leaders want their countries' neutrality respected and guarded.

Interest Declines

What they heard, however, was the speech of a man already committed to the Communist bloc. Their interest in Mr. Castro as a potential neutralist seemed to fade.

Mr. Castro's appearance and approach of a man purporting to be a statesman.

The U. N. is a solemn assemblage. Many of its delegates believe deeply in their mission to create a peaceful world.

Mr. Castro took to the platform in shirtsleeves, the collar of his familiar fatigues uniform open.

Uses Up Time

He gave the delegates the impression that not even the grave business of seeking peace in the world could interrupt his determined posturing.

They listened to him ramble hour after hour, using up time which had been previously allotted to more important affairs. It is extremely unlikely he appeared to many in the light of a responsible leader.

How Mr. Castro looked to the Communists is not important. Whatever Mr. Khrushchev and the Communists think of him in private, they will glorify him publicly as a hero. For the Communists, Mr. Castro is a satisfactorily usable, young man. That is all that counts to them.

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'ANTI-YANKEE, GO HOME'

Fidel Lays an Egg in Harlem

By ANDREW TULLY
Staff Writer
NEW YORK, Sept. 28
—Dignity is not an exclusive chattel of people who live in penthouses and amid the wide green lawns of Westchester County.

It lives also and is fiercely cherished in an often misunderstood community called Harlem. And because of this, Fidel Castro's latest bit of racist grandstanding has failed.

Fidel Castro will be back in Havana this afternoon and except for those noisy, organized cliques of professional sympathizers, most of Harlem is glad to be rid of him.

This man-of-the-people bit did not impress a community irritable accustomed to political pats on the head.

Castro, convinced his indictment of the U. S. had a profound effect on the United Nations, will be greeted at the Presidential Palace in Havana tonight by a gathering of workers. He is expected to address the throng from the balcony.

IMPATIENCE

Moving up and down Seventh-av and visiting in the bars and shops of 124th and 125 streets, it is easy to sense the impatience of ordinary Harlem folks with this grandstander. Most of these people are not interested in making news, but enough were willing to pin their names to their comments to reveal the honest depth of this impatience.

Mrs. Cuthbert Wilson is a short and round woman with steel-rimmed glasses and a Bible in her large, basketlike handbag. "I don't need Fidel Castro coming here to take care of me," she said. "He's a white man trying to make trouble by cottoning up to us for some political reason. I don't know about him being a communist, but I'm an American citizen and I believe in God. They tell me he's against churches."

LIKES A FOSS

There is, too, Samuel Jenkins, who was sipping a beer in the Capitol Bar, catty-corner from the Theresa. "I never paid him any attention," said Jenkins. "I'm church-going people. He just likes to make a fuss. It'll be quiet again with him gone."

There is William Orcutt, encountered buying a newspaper on 124th street. "I don't see why I should bother with him," he said. "He acts like he hates the United States." And there is Fred Delaney, a machinist on a night shift. "Those Cubans are all too noisy," said Delaney. "They should have stayed downtown. We got enough troubles up here."

Another dozen talked the same language but didn't want to give their names. Their attitude was that someone had tried to use them. And, without being violent about it, they resent it.

MISTAKE

It is possible Fidel Castro made the same mistake many uninformed Americans make about Harlem. Harlem is, indeed, an enclave for the Negro. But except for the color

of their skins the people of Harlem are little different from those who live in the other little communities which make up New York City.

They are interested in making a living and caring for their children and having a little fun. They don't want to be symbols of anything, and they don't want to be exploited—least of all by a foreigner with a beard who is feuding with their government.

As Sam Jenkins put it, "that Castro's got a nerve thinking just because we're Negroes we're disloyal to our country."

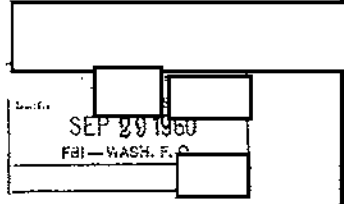
Guantanamo Reports Air Incident

HAVANA, Sept. 28 (UPI)

—A Cuban fighter plane "circled close to" two U. S. Navy planes in separate incidents off Cuba's eastern tip Sunday, it was reported today.

The American planes were operating near the big U. S. naval base outside Guantanamo which Premier Fidel Castro says Cuba may try to take back from the United States. In Washington, a Navy spokesman said reported several similar incidents near Guantanamo in the past week.

In another incident, Ambassador Philip Bonsai delivered a new note to the Foreign Office yesterday protesting the recent arrest of an embassy employe and demanding assurances there would be no further such arrests.



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DAILY NEWS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1960 53

U. S. Defends Sugar Imports From Trujillo

The State Department replied the declaration did not include economic boycott. The declaration did call for study, not yet begun, by the Organization of American States (OAS) of possible economic sanctions. (UPI)

The United States responding to complaints from Venezuela, has denied it is violating international agreements by permitting sugar imports from the Dominican Republic.

The Agriculture Department's announcement last week that Dominican sugar could be imported approximately at world prices brought sharp criticism from the press in Venezuela. There were charges the action violated the "Declaration of San Jose," signed last August by hemisphere foreign ministers meeting in Costa Rica.

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—UPI Telephoto.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru (right) of India, and India's Foreign Minister Krishna Menon, left, are shown with Fidel Castro after visiting the Cuban at the Hotel Theresa. Later, Mr. Nehru entertained Castro and Nikita Khrushchev at a dinner and, surprisingly, Castro and Nikita stayed out of the limelight.

WEST WINS 1ST ROUND AT UN

Khrushchev Primed for Further Attacks

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Castro Returns Home in Plane Borrowed From Soviet Union

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro flew defiantly home in a borrowed Soviet airliner today after warning that he will return shortly and defending his Cuban regime as being based on the precepts of Abraham Lincoln.

Castro revealed his intention to pay a quick visit to make further use of the U. N. General Assembly forum apparently without realizing his Harlem hotel has no intention of admitting the Cuban entourage a second time.

Castro had been rebuffed in a maneuver to take Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to Cuba along with him. Instead, Khrushchev lent the Cuban Premier a Soviet airliner.

Three of Cuba's government airlines planes had been impounded by American creditors.

Thirty-one hopping mad members of Castro's delegation—and much of Castro's baggage—were left stranded when police refused to let one of the planes take off.

But it appeared later tonight that the Cubans might be on their way Thursday

after the United States delegation to the United Nation said it would argue in court in the morning that the plane had "sovereign immunity" and should be allowed to leave.

"The Soviets are our friends," Castro said just before departing. "Here in the United States, the authorities rob our planes."

Castro said his Cuban regime was "by the humble people, of the humble people and for the humble people—you know, just like Lincoln."

Although he called on the Great Emancipator for a comparison, it was made clear by the manager of the Hotel Theresa in Harlem that Castro would not be welcome back at his inn.

Love B. Woods, manager of the Theresa, said Castro and his 80-member troop would not be accepted again unless he was "forced" to give them accommodations by U. S. Government request.

Castro had worn his welcome thin in other places, and the report to police by the State Department that he would return in a week or 10 days sent up a massive groan. After stalking out of a mid-

town hotel shortly after his arrival a week ago last Sunday, he went to the Hotel Theresa in New York's Negro section of Harlem. He said he felt at home in humble surroundings.

2 Bombs Explode As Castro Talks

HAVANA, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Two bombs exploded near the presidential palace tonight while Premier Fidel Castro was denouncing United States "imperialism" in a speech to 150,000 persons on his return from the U. N. General Assembly in New York.

Castro blamed the bombings on the United States.

The bombs apparently were small types designed to produce a loud noise. There were no injuries.

After the first explosion, Castro told the crowd: "Everybody knows who paid for that bomb. Those are the bombs of imperialism."

Castro announced that a "big brother" type of vigilance committee would be established in every block so that the activities of all residents could be checked.

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DIPLOMATS STUDY HIS TIES TO SOVIET

Associates Suggest Premier Is Working on Speech Slated for Monday

By MAX FRANKEL

Fidel Castro withdrew from the limelight yesterday as the Cuban delegation to the United Nations split into two teams. The 34-year-old Premier remained closeted in his Harlem hotel with his young, bearded and uniformed associates of the Cuban revolutionary army, Olden, clean-shaven men in conservative business suits, led by Foreign Minister Raul Roa, looked after Cuban interests at the world headquarters.

Both at the United Nations and at Dr. Castro's residence in the Theresa Hotel there were indications that the Cubans dramatized embraces with Premier Khrushchev and their move to Harlem, on Tuesday would turn out to be the basis of other developments.

Invites N. A. A. C. P. Leaders

Dr. Castro, for instance, took further steps to gain sympathy in the city's Negro community. He invited officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to visit him at the hotel. One of them, L. Joseph Overton, president of the association's New York branch, said he would call on the Premier during the night if an appointment could be confirmed.

A Cuban Negro leader, Manuel Juan Almeida, who is Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, joined the Castro party late Tuesday night. He flew from Havana with Dr. Regino Boti, Minister of Economy, and Capt. Antonio Nunez Jimenez, director of the National Agrarian Reform Institute, stayed with Dr. Castro all day yesterday.

Aides to the Premier suggested that he was working mainly on the speech he will deliver to the General Assembly Monday. Some diplomats at the United Nations, however, speculated that the arrival of the two additional Cuban officials could presage further discussion of economic and military aid to Cuba by Soviet bloc nations.

The New York police said they had been advised that Dr. Castro would go to lunch with President Anton Novotny of Czechoslovakia at the Czech leader's residence here. Later this advisory was canceled without explanation.

There have been persistent reports that the Cubans have received some planes and arms as well as economic aid from Czechoslovakia.

At the United Nations, meanwhile, Dr. Roa and Ambassador Manuel Bissia, Cuba's permanent representatives at the world organization, listened to speeches in the Assembly hall and conferred with other delegates. The Cubans showed no surprise or concern at their omission from the guest list for a session with Latin American representatives today. They did not comment.

Opposed to Chile

Cuba was reported by other Latin American nations to be still contesting the choice of Chile to take Argentina's place on the Security Council next year. Traditionally the United Nations accepts the designations of regional blocs for their own representative.

Diplomats thought the Cubans may have gained Soviet support for the seat. Some talked of Mexico as a possible compromise, or a divided term with one year each for Chile and Cuba.

The Cubans also were reported to have approached President Tito of Yugoslavia last night. There was no word on the reason. Marshal Tito has a standing invitation to Havana and has attracted the Cubans' interest in his policy of non-alignment with military blocs.

Dr. Castro's party and the augmented 258-man police detail assigned to the Cubans appeared yesterday to have solved their housekeeping problems at the Theresa Hotel. Several times yesterday large trays of food were brought to the Cubans from outside the hotel, but they expressed satisfaction with their accommodations and the hotel's services.

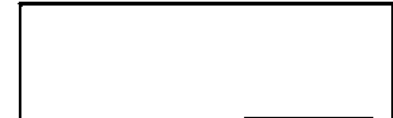
Packages Screened

The police set up a routine communications center and arranged for orderly screening of incoming packages, like a case of beer and a dozen roses that arrived yesterday.

The Cuban delegation fell behind yesterday in its payment of daily rent to the Theresa's owner, Love E. Woods, but he planned no immediate action. Mr. Woods described his guests as "nice" people and said that he would be willing to accept their checks if they could not raise \$840 in cash each day for the thirty-five units they occupy.

Curious passersby congregated at the Theresa but there were no large crowds or demonstrations during the day. Shopkeepers around the hotel complained that the tight police guard had interfered with business.

*N.Y. Times
9/22/60*



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DEFECTOR TESTIFIES ON HILL

Fidel Set to Take On All Comers—Even U. S.

A former aide of Fidel Castro says the Cuban Premier once told his top followers that it might become necessary to fight the United States.

This was the sworn testimony of Capt. Manuel Rojo Del Rio, one-time aide to the Cuban general staff and commander of Castro's parachute troops.

Sr. Rojo, who defected from Cuba late last year, made the statement before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D. Miss.).

The testimony, taken behind closed doors in January, was made public today.

Sr. Rojo said Castro talked of the possibility of future military action against the United States at a staff meeting in his Sierra Maestra hideaway before he overthrew the Batista regime.

"When our revolution ends," Sr. Rojo quoted Castro as telling his officers, "we shall attack the Dominican Republic. If necessary, we shall fight the U. S. A."

Sr. Rojo said he later overheard a comment by Castro's

brother Raul, which went a step beyond this.

He said Raul boasted Cuba would move against "all the dictators in Latin America and ultimately against the United States" once the Dominican Republic fell.

Sr. Rojo also claimed in his testimony that:

- Castro has "secret camps" in which guerilla troops are being trained to foment and lead revolutions in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Paraguay, Haiti, Panama "and even Spain."

- Castro wanted to plant a secret agent inside the FBI "to find out what was being planned against Cuba." "Children spy and inform on their families."

- Many of the top Cuban leaders are communists, including Ernesto (Che) Guevara (UPI)

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Russia Pounces on Issue in UN

Castro May Invade N. Y. Again to Push U. S. Invasion Charge

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 20 (UPI)—Diplomatic sources said today Fidel Castro may fly back to the United Nations to press his charge, supported by Russia, that the United States is preparing to invade "at any moment."

The accusation, made in a memorandum to the General Assembly yesterday, appeared certain to spark a full debate.

By taking his case directly to the General Assembly instead of putting it first before the 11-member Security Council, Castro assured himself of wider audience.

Several Latin American sources said they thought Castro would leave it up to a foreign minister, Raul Roa, to present the Cuban case but others pointed out that when Castro left New

York last month he said he planned to return before the end of the session.

Russia quickly seized on the Cuban charges. Soviet Ambassador Valerian Zorin brought it into the disarmament debate yesterday, saying the Cuban complaint confirmed the United States was mistreating peace-loving states.

The Cuban memorandum did not specify just who the invaders would be — whether uniformed troops or private mercenaries acting with government support — but it directly accused the State Department, the Pentagon and "U. S. monopolies" of organizing a full scale attack.

It also accused Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy of "cynically advocating aggression, intervention and subversion against the Cuban Government and people."

Hill Fears Move on Guantanamo

MIAMI BEACH, Oct. 20 (UPI)—The U. S. Ambassador to Mexico said yesterday that Cuba, on instructions from Russia and Red China, may move against the Guantanamo Naval Base to disturb this nation on the eve of its national elections.

In such an event, "the United States must defend Guantanamo base with all our strength," Ambassador

Robert C. Hill told the American Legion Convention.

Mr. Hill also accused Cuba of murdering "American boys."

"We must act strongly. We must isolate Cuba's dictatorial Red-leg regime," he said.

Mother Watched Son Condemned

MIAMI, Oct. 20 (UPI)—A mother told yesterday how she watched a Cuban military court condemn her son to a firing squad and then was denied the right to bury him.

Spectators in the courtroom shouted "to the wall" and a

boy sold soft drinks while her son's fate was decided, she said.

Mrs. Jennie Jewett Fuller, 59, described the last hours of her son, Robert Fuller, 25, who was shot by a firing squad near Santiago, Cuba, last Sunday.

"Near me Cuban men and women started to chant: 'To the wall, to the wall.'"

"I stood up and stretched out my arms to a group of Cuban women nearest me and said: 'Please don't. Please don't. I'm a mother, too. One of those boys over there is my son.'"

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Three Alleged Attempts by Castro To Export Revolution Snuffed Out

Central America on Monday crushed three alleged Fidel Castro attempts to "export" his Cuban revolution to his Caribbean neighbors by armed revolt.

Guatemala stamped out what it officially described as a Cuban-sponsored revolt movement in 24 hours of bitter and bloody fighting.

Nicaragua repelled invasion by armed guerilla bands in Cuban army fatigue uniforms and wearing Castro "fatherland or death" insignia in three days of combat and siege.

Costa Rica dispersed what officials said were Cuban-led and supplied armed bands seeking to use the country as a springboard for attack on Nicaragua.

Officially Denied

Cuba officially denied the charges of complicity in the revolt movement but Castro's open enmity toward the regimes involved has been long evident.

Guatemalan Foreign Affairs Minister Jesus Uda Murillo said the government has requested the United States to patrol its Caribbean shores with ships and planes to deter any invasion plans Cuba might entertain. He said both Nicaragua and Guatemala had

proof that the Cuban government had "aided and abetted" the rebels in their respective countries.

This was the three-nation situation:

Guatemala—The government announced "liquidation" of the revolt movement and filed formal charges of "complicity" against Cuba with the Organization of American States.

In Washington, the OAS Inter-American Peace Committee agreed last night during an emergency session to consider Guatemala's charges.

President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes said documents seized from the rebels showed they had orders to capture the military airport at Puerto Barrios to enable the Castro regime to fly in reinforcements and supplies.

The plan presumably failed when the Guatemalan air force destroyed the military airport by bombing last night.

The president himself announced the end of organized hostilities and ordered the air force to cease bombing rebel positions to avoid useless bloodshed. He said there still was some "dispersed" rebel activity but it was unimportant.

President Ydigoras said rebel troops had evacuated the fixed positions they held in the northeast towns of Zacapa and Puerto Barrios and were widely spread out.

Nicaragua—Fourteen "die-hard" rebels surrendered to government troops at Diriamba, near Managua, and released unharmed 250 school children held hostage since Friday. The government guaranteed the rebels, described as "Castro mercenaries," their lives and a fair trial but rejected their demands for a safe conduct out of the country.

The rebels had stormed the

Christian Brothers school on Diriamba's outskirts at midnight Friday after being driven out of the army post they seized in the town earlier in the day. They used the school children and two captured National Guard officers, Col. Rodolfo Dorn and Capt. Bernardo Mendieta, as hostages while under siege.

The government forces allowed food and water to pass through their lines during the 60-hour siege to assure the comfort of the children.

Costa Rica—The government threw all available troops into the border fighting to kill or capture the armed rebel bands which shot and killed Civil Guard Commander Col. Jose Monge. The capture of nearly a dozen fully armed rebel guerilla fighters by Costa Rican patrols indicated the invasion force had dissipated its strength.

In Washington, State Department officials said the attempted rebellions in Nicaragua and Guatemala played into Castro's hands whether or not he helped organize them. U. S. officials expressed fear that local Communists in the two countries might capitalize on the confusion to start trouble of their own.

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Page 6 ~ Referral/Direct;
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ADIC, New York

1/22/79

Director, FBI

VISIT OF FIDEL CASTRO
TO THE U.S.

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Enclosed for New York and WFO is one copy each
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Recipients should expeditiously advise FBIHQ
of any information you may receive which would indicate
that Castro does plan to attend the United Nations General
Assembly. (S) (U)

Enclosure

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NOTE:

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Reason for Extension FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review for Declassification 1/22/99

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

CHICAGO IMMEDIATE

LOS ANGELES [redacted] IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

MIAMI [redacted] IMMEDIATE

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/// ALL OFFICES VIA FBIHQ ///

NEWARK IMMEDIATE

SAN JUAN IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

WASHINGTON FIELD IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

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PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1979; PEO MATTER.

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RELATEL TO ALL RECIPIENTS, DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 1979,

CAPTIONED [redacted] SI-126

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22 SEP 27 1979

IN VIEW OF THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED LOS ANGELES TELETYPE, NEW YORK REQUESTS LOS ANGELES TO IMMEDIATELY OBTAIN AND PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. WHAT TYPE OF INFORMATION HAS THE LOS ANGELES POLICE

63 OCT 19 1979
TELETYPE TO [redacted]

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DEPARTMENT SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE PAST WHICH ESTABLISHED HIS RELIABILITY?

2. IS THE SOURCE IN A POSITION TO OBTAIN INFORMATION SUCH AS IT WAS FURNISHED IN REFERENCED LOS ANGELES TELETYPE?

3. WHO IS THE ORIGINATOR OF THIS INFORMATION?

4. IS THE SOURCE IN A POSITION TO OBTAIN MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THIS PLOT?

NEW YORK RECOMMENDS THAT DISSEMINATION TO OTHER AGENCIES BE HELD IN ABEYANCE UNTIL ATTEMPTS TO CORROBORATE THIS INFORMATION ARE MADE.

RECIPIENTS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY CONTACT SOURCES IN THE CUBAN EXILE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK IS IN THE PROCESS OF DOING SAME.

~~C AND E 5815, REASON 2, DRD SEPTEMBER 18, 1999.~~

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OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

CHICAGO PRIORITY

LOS ANGELES PRIORITY

MIAMI PRIORITY

NEWARK PRIORITY

SAN JUAN (185-70) PRIORITY (VIA FRIMO)

WASHINGTON FIELD PRIORITY

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PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1979; PFO MATTER; OO: NEW YORK.

REFERENCE SAN JUAN IMMEDIATE TELETYPE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1979.

THE REFERENCED SAN JUAN TELETYPE ADVISED THAT SAN JUAN IS IN POSSESSION OF AN UP TO DATE PHOTO ALBUM OF CUBAN EXILE TERRORIST.

SI-126

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SAN JUAN IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH NYO WITH A COPY OF SAME. 16 SEP 26 1979

NEW YORK HAS ALREADY FURNISHED UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE,

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PAGE TWO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW YORK CITY WITH PHOTOS AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA SHEETS ON
CURAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT MEMBERS IN THE NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY
AREA.

IN REGARD TO SAN JUAN REQUEST, EXACT DATES OF CASTRO'S
VISIT ARE UNKNOWN BY UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE AT THIS TIME.

ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1979, NYO SPECIAL AGENTS WILL ATTEND A
CONFERENCE REGARDING CASTRO'S VISIT. IN ATTENDANCE WILL BE
REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, ARSON AND
EXPLOSION SCHAD, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, AND PRECINCT COMMAND
PERSONNEL, NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. HOPEFULLY, DATES
OF THE VISIT AND PROPOSED ITINARY WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THAT
TIME.

~~C AND T 5315, REASON 2, DED SEPTEMBER 21, 1999.~~

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WASHINGTON FIELD IMMEDIATE

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PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 5, 1979; PFC MATTER (OO: NEW YORK)

REFERENCE NEWARK TELETYPE, DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1979;
SAN JUAN TELETYPE, DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1979. *Cuba USA*

ON MARCH 8, 1977, [redacted] STATED THAT [redacted]

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Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

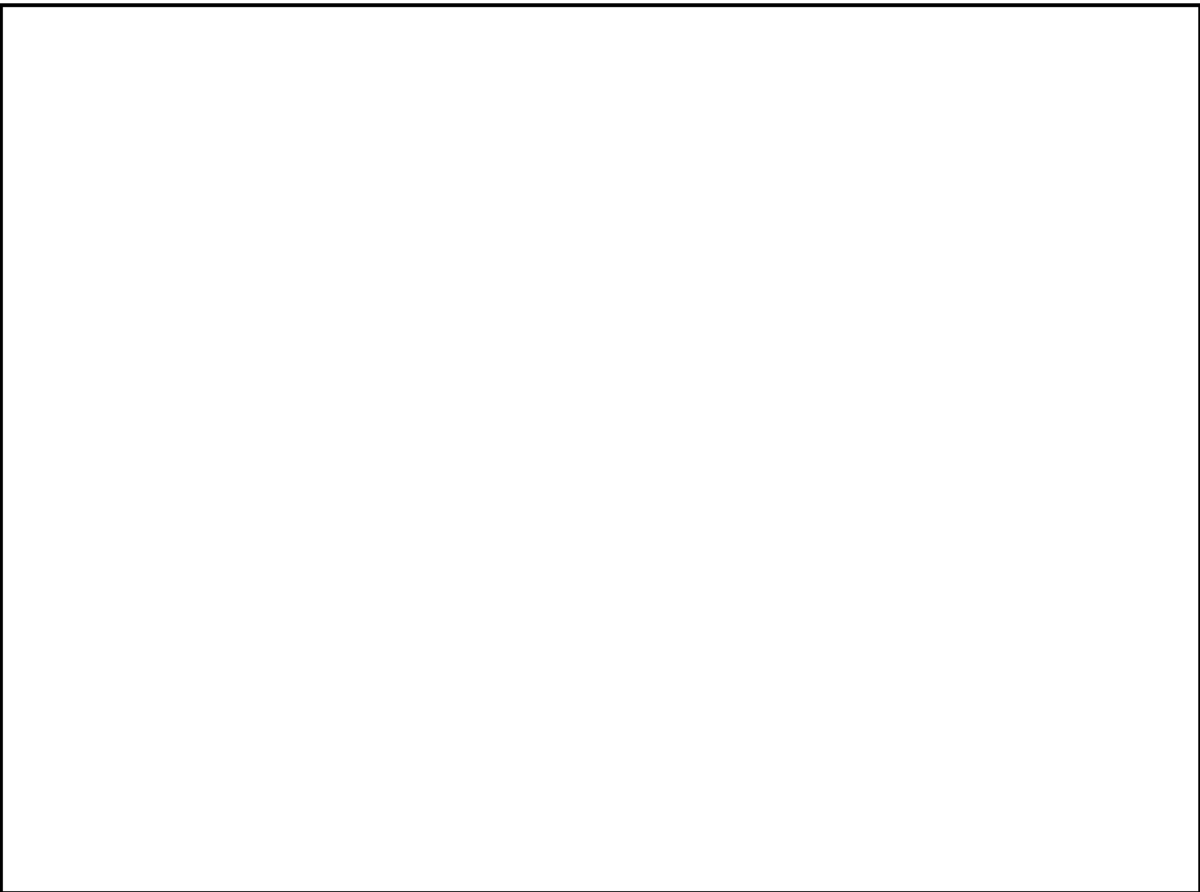
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[redacted]

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 ~~(S)~~ (U)

IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE SOURCE INFORMATION CONCERNING



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SOURCES ARE ALSO OF

PAGE SIX ~~SECRET~~

THE OPINION THAT [REDACTED]

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FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, SAN JUAN CAN BE CONTACTED
VIA SECURE TELEPHONE NUMBER 753-4897, WHICH SHOULD BE SET IN
THE [REDACTED] WHICH IS UNIQUE TO THE SAN JUAN
SECURE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

b7E

~~C AND E, 8024, REASON (2), DRD SEPTEMBER 26, 1999.~~

BT

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Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

NY0683 2700033

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

27 SEP 79 00 40z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

PP HQ

DE NY 0017

P262300Z SEPT 79

FM NEW YORK [redacted]

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BT

~~SECRET~~

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PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO IN CONNECTION WITH

UNGA, OCTOBER, 1979, [redacted]

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ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1979, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[Large redacted block]

~~SECRET~~

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CSX SI-126

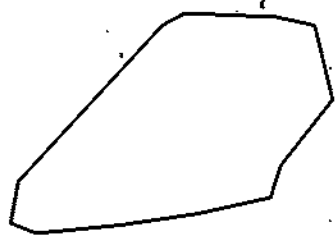
REC-30 785-1241-4

C AND E 3441, REASON 2 AND 3, DRD SEPTEMBER 26, 1999.

11 SEP 27 1979

ADMINISTRATIVE

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63 OCT 19 1979

26b SE 2 30 AM '79

INTELLIGENCE DIV
REC'D

PAGE TWO ~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

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NYO IS OF THE OPINION THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~ (U)

NYO WILL BE ALERT FOR ANY INFORMATION CONFIRMING THE DATES
OF CASTRO'S VISIT TO NYC. ~~(S)~~ (U)

BT.

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Exec. AD-Adm.	b6
Exec. AD-Inv.	b7C
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. S.	
Crim. I.	
Ident.	
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Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

NY0380 2622001

OO HQ CG LA MM NK SJ WF
DE NY 008

19 SEP 79 20 15z

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

O 191958Z SEPT 79

FM NEW YORK (185-NEW) (M-10)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

CHICAGO IMMEDIATE

PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC

LOS ANGELES IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC

MIAMI IMMEDIATE

PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC

NEWARK IMMEDIATE

PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC

SAN JUAN IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC

WASHINGTON FIELD IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC

BT

REC-126 185-1241-5

SEP 27 1979

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1979; PFO MATTER; OO: NEW YORK.

NEW YORK IS MAKING NO REFERENCES TO ANY PRIOR COMMUNICATIONS

VIA DIRECT INVESTIGATION DIVISION RECEIVED

TT TO LA NY, CG NY, SJ, WFO 9-20-79

TELETYPE TO:

LA, WF, SJ
59 OCT 16 1979
254

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CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER AS RECIPIENTS CONTINUE TO REPORT INFORMATION RELATIVE TO POSSIBLE PLOTS AGAINST CASTRO UNDER VARIOUS AND NUMEROUS CAPTIONS.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT FIDEL CASTRO'S PROPOSED VISIT WILL TAKE PLACE IN NEW YORK CITY, THE NYO IS DESIGNATING ITSELF OFFICE OF ORIGIN AND OFFICE OF ORIGIN IS SETTING FORTH THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

ALL RECIPIENTS WILL, IN THE FUTURE, REPORT ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING CASTRO'S VISIT IN A FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION UNDER THE ABOVE CAPTION. THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION CONCERNING ALLEGED CUBAN EXILE PLOTS WILL BE CONTROLLED BY NEW YORK. NYO SQUAD M-10 SUPERVISOR AND CASE AGENT WILL BE IN DAILY CONTACT WITH UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, NYCPD.

RECIPIENTS ARE ADVISED THAT THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, NYCPD, HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PROVIDING SECURITY FOR CASTRO AS WELL AS NUMEROUS OTHER FOREIGN DIGNITARIES WHO WILL ATTEND THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APR 13 4 31 PM '53

CONFIDENTIAL
RECEIVED

PAGE THREE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAGNITUDE OF SUCH A RESPONSIBILITY IS SELF EVIDENT. THEREFORE, NEW YORK DOES NOT INTEND TO DISSEMINATE UNSUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS AND RUMOR. IN VIEW OF THIS RECIPIENTS ARE DIRECTED TO IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPT TO CORROBORATE THROUGH SOURCES OF PROVEN RELIABILITY AND OTHER INVESTIGATION DEEMED APPROPRIATE, ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING PLOTS AGAINST CASTRO.

SAN JUAN HAS INDICATED THAT NEW YORK HAS NOT RECEIVED ALL COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO THE [REDACTED] PLOT. SAN JUAN WILL PROVIDE NEW YORK WITH A TELETYPE CAPTIONED AS ABOVE, SETTING FORTH ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PLOT REGARDLESS OF ANY PRIOR COMMUNICATIONS.

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO NEW YORK AT THIS TIME, INDICATES THAT THE [REDACTED] PLOT AND THE [REDACTED] [REDACTED] PLOT BEAR THE MOST VALIDITY AT THIS TIME AND THEREFORE CHICAGO AND SAN JUAN WILL IMMEDIATELY PROVIDE NEW YORK WITH FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS AS THEY OCCUR.

~~C AND E 5815, REASON 2, DRD SEPTEMBER 19, 1999.~~

BT

#

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
1-8-7

SEP 18 4 31 AM '79

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
CONFIDENTIAL

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RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

24 SEP 79 20 44z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	
Crim.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Labors.	
Legal	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

MF

NY 261235

RR HARRY
DE BK

R 24236Z SEP 79

FM NEWARK (185-122) (P) (C-3)

TO DIRECTOR [redacted] (ROUTINE)

NEW YORK (ROUTINE)

BT

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6/14

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PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER, 1979.

RE MIAMI TELETYPE TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 20, 1979; NEWARK
TELETYPES TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 14 AND 17, 1979;
ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1979, [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted]

REC 117
DEC 11 1979
185-1241-6

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OCT 1 1979

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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MAILED
COMMUNITY
RELATIONS

[redacted]

REC-11

OCT 4 1979

3A
64 OCT 25 1979

9/27/79

PAGE TWO, NK 185-122, ~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ACCORDING TO SOURCE, [REDACTED]

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~~C & E BY 953, REASONS (2) AND (3); DRD SEPTEMBER 24, 1999.~~

BT

148



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-08-2023 BY [redacted]

PAGE 1 OF	CLASSIFICATION	ROUTINE
DATE 9/21/79	SECRET	

#FL48ERR CG LA MM NK NY SJ WEEDE HQ H0148 #HXYSSR 212230Z SEP 79

> START HERE

- FM DIRECTOR FBI
- TO FBI CHICAGO ROUTINE
- FBI LOS ANGELES ROUTINE
- 14 FBI MIAMI ROUTINE
- FBI NEWARK ROUTINE
- 12 FBI NEW YORK ROUTINE
- FBI WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE
- 10 FBI SAN JUAN ROUTINE



2

PE PAST THIS LINE

BT

8 ~~SECRET~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE U. S.,

6 OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER; OO:NEW YORK.

RESJTEL SEPTEMBER 20, 1979. (U)

4 FOR INFORMATION RECIPIENTS, SECRET SERVICE WAS FURNISHED

PARAPHRASED INFORMATION FROM RETEL UNDER CAPTION OF [redacted]

2 [redacted] SHOULD THEY WISH TO DISCUSS

MATTER WITH YOU, NO OTHER INFORMATION SHOULD BE DISCUSSED.

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY [signature]	DRAFTED BY [redacted]	DATE 9/21/79	ROOM 4147/5	TELE EXT 4605
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- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

1-1241

REC 11

185-1241-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1979

24 SEP 24 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

64 OCT 2 1979

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~PAGE TWO DE HQ 0148 SECRET~~

TRANSMISSION TO SECRET SERVICE FOLLOWS:

20 THIS BUREAU HAS RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS SOURCES IN

18
16
14
12
10

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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~~CSI~~ (U)

OUR SOURCES ARE PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE AND DISSEMINATION OF
6 THIS INFORMATION COULD SERVE TO COMPROMISE THE SOURCES. NO DIS-
SEMINATION SHOULD BE MADE. IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU NOT INITIATE
4 ANY INVESTIGATIVE ACTION AT THIS TIME AS THIS COULD SERVE TO COM-
PROMISE OUR SOURCES. WE WILL EXPEDITIOUSLY FURNISH YOU ANY ADDI-
2 TIONAL INFORMATION WE MAY RECEIVE. ~~CSI~~ (U)

~~C AND E 5236, REASONS (2, 3), DRD SEPTEMBER 21, 1999.~~

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

NOTE:

Asset is [redacted] Information paraphrased from San Juan tel of 9/20/79, captioned "Proposed Visit of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro to the United Nations, October, 1979, PFO Matter. Asset furnished the information [redacted]

[redacted] Should it become known that any U.S. Government Agency has this information, [redacted] [redacted] would be compromised. Secret Service requested to take no overt action in view of preceding. This has been coordinated with CID. (S) (U)

CG, LA MM, NK, NY, WFO AND SJ advised is what information was furnished to Secret Service, and advised that no other information should be discussed. (S) (U)

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RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

50ct 79 20 19z

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec AD-Adm.	
Exec AD-Inv.	
Exec AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
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Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Public Aff. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

NK0005 2782010

OO HI NY

DE NK

O 052010Z OCT 79

FM NEWARK (185-122)(P)(C-3)

TO DIRECTOR (IMMEDIATE)

NEW YORK (IMMEDIATE)

BT

~~SECRET~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER; OO:NEW YORK

RE: BUTEL DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1979; BUTEL DATED
OCTOBER 4, 1979. (U)

NEWARK HAD NO INQUIRIES FROM USSS REGARDING INFORMATION
CONTAINED IN BUTEL DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1979 UNTIL
OCTOBER 3, 1979. ON THIS DATE [redacted] USSS,

[redacted] APPEARED AT NEWARK OFFICE AND SHOWED

SA [redacted] A USSS TELETYPE DATED OCTOBER 2, 1979, 11 OCT 15 1979
WHICH SET OUT DETAILS REFERRED TO IN BUTEL DATED OCTOBER 4,
1979 AND WHICH IS APPARENTLY SAME COMMUNICATION RECEIVED BY
USSS AT MIAMI. NEWARK DID NOT ELABORATE ON THIS INFORMATION.

SAC, NEWARK, RECOMMENDS NO ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.

C AND E 953, REASONS 2 AND 3; DRD OCTOBER 5, 1979.

BT

NOV 16 1979 MF

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136

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

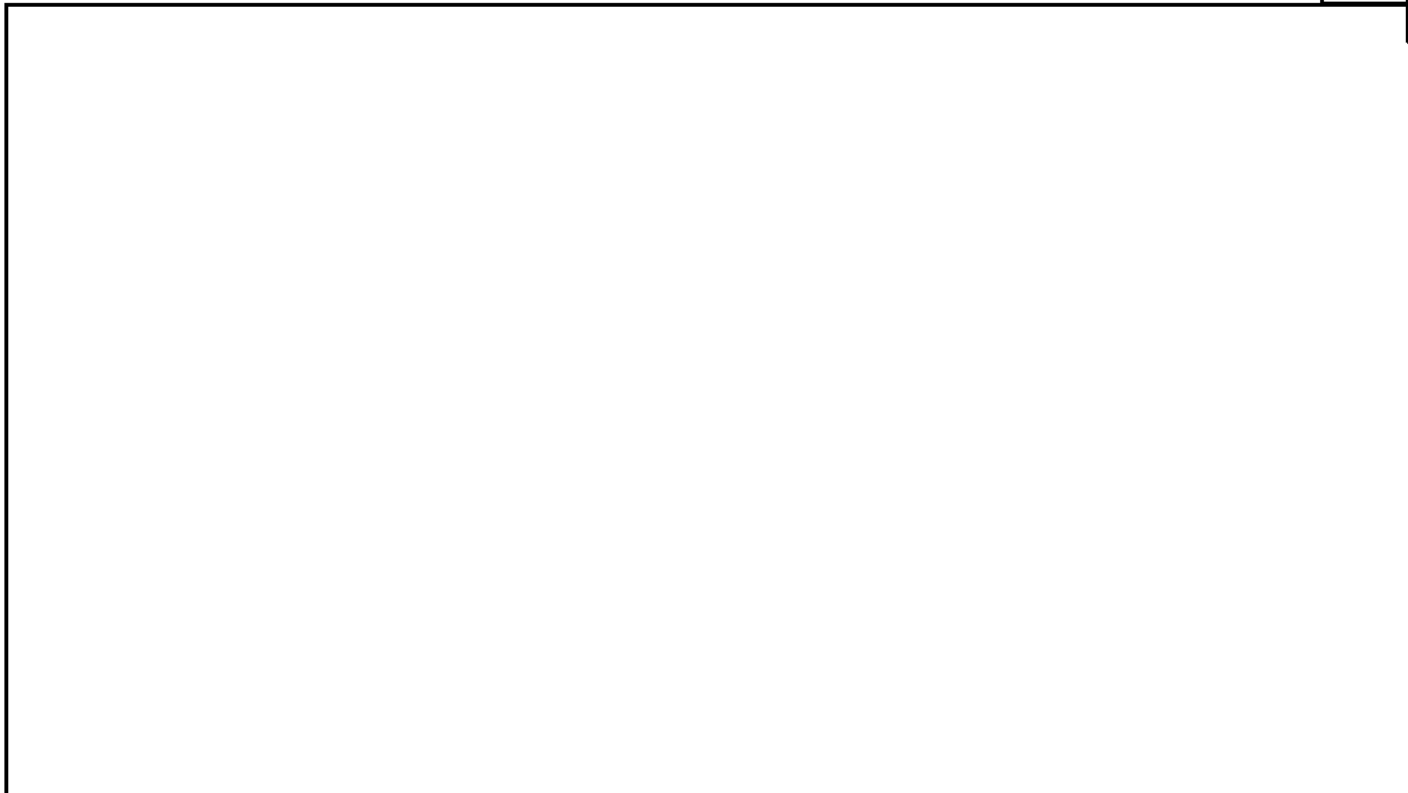
DATE 10/4	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PRECEDENCE Priority
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FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO
PB

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

2-2



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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

SUBJECT:

185-1241-1

EX-138

23 OCT 4 1979

APPROVED BY [signature]	ORIGINATOR	ROOM 4048	TELE EXT.
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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
0216
OCT 04 1979

64 OCT 31 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

- 3 OCT 79 22 17
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
 2. Additions such as notes and administrative data for a specific addressee are not allowed. If a note or administrative data is required for a particular addressee a separate 0-73 form must be prepared.
 3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW.

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

1. Xerox 1 copy of incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype "1 copy made for relay to SACS _____, (OR LEGATS) _____, (OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES) _____."
2. Minor editing changes shall be made on the xerox as follows: using a lead pencil ONLY draw single line through the first and last lines of the heading and connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z," figure. (DO NOT OBLITERATE THE HEADING.) Use horizontal lines to delete sentences or words. Printed changes of a word or two to the text of the message may be made; however, changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two necessitate the originator to initiate a new message using form 0-93.
3. Administrative data or notes may be typed immediately following the text and will be transmitted to all addressees.
4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

SJ0175 275020AZ

PP HI CG LA MD NK NY WF

DE SJ

P 010205Z OCT 79

FM SAN JUAN (185-70)

TO DIRECTOR (PRIORITY)

CHICAGO (PRIORITY)

LOS ANGELES (PRIORITY)

MIAMI (PRIORITY)

NEWARK (PRIORITY)

NEW YORK (PRIORITY)

~~WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (PRIORITY)~~

BT

~~SECRET~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER ^DFIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED
NATIONS, OCTOBER, 1979; ~~PRO MATTER, (OO:NEW YORK)~~

~~REFERENCE SAN JUAN TELETYPE, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1979.~~

PAGE TWO (185-70) ~~SECRET~~ FBI

ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1979, A SOURCE, WHO HAS PROVIDED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT

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~~(S)~~ (U)

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PAGE THREE (185-70) ~~SECRET~~

ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1979, A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] ~~(S)~~ (U)

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] SAN JUAN IS UNAWARE OF ANY PUERTO RICO TERRORISTS HAVING PARTICIPATED IN ANY MEETING [REDACTED]

TO DISCUSS THE ABOVE PLOT TO KILL FIDEL CASTRO. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~C AND E, 8024, REASON 2 AND 3, DRD OCTOBER 1, 1999.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE: FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED] SECOND SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

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PAGE FOUR (185-70) ~~SECRET~~

SAN JUAN WILL MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH SOURCES IN AN ATTEMPT TO MONITOR ANY ANTI-CASTRO PLANNED ACTIVITY TO DEMONSTRATE OR DISRUPT THE PROPOSED VISIT OF FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES DURING OCTOBER, 1979.

BT

O-73 (Rev. 10-26-78)

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A
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[redacted]

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

DATE 10/11/79	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PRECEDENCE PRIORITY
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FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

[redacted] 2

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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

SUBJECT:

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE U.S.; PFO MATTER.

APPROVED BY [signature]	ORIGINATOR [redacted]	ROOM 4647	TELE EXT. 4605
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11 OCT 12 1979

b6
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
[redacted]
OCT 11 1979

64 NOV 8 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
2. Additions such as notes and administrative data for a specific addressee are not allowed. If a note or administrative data is required for a particular addressee a separate 0-73 form must be prepared.
3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW.

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

1. Xerox 1 copy of incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype. "1 copy made for relay to SACS _____, (OR LEGATS) _____, (OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES) _____."
2. Minor editing changes shall be made on the xerox as follows: using a lead pencil ONLY draw single line through the first and last lines of the heading and connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z," figure. (DO NOT OBLITERATE THE HEADING.) Use horizontal lines to delete sentences or words. Printed changes of a word or two to the text of the message may be made; however, changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two necessitate the originator to initiate a new message using form 0-93.
3. Administrative data or notes may be typed immediately following the text and will be transmitted to all addressees.
4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

TELETYPE UNIT

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10 OCT 79 00 44z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NY0211 2830026

PP HQ MM NK

DE NY 0026

P092328Z OCT 79

FM NEW YORK [REDACTED] (#44)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

MIAMI PRIORITY

NEWARK PRIORITY

BT

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~~SECRET~~

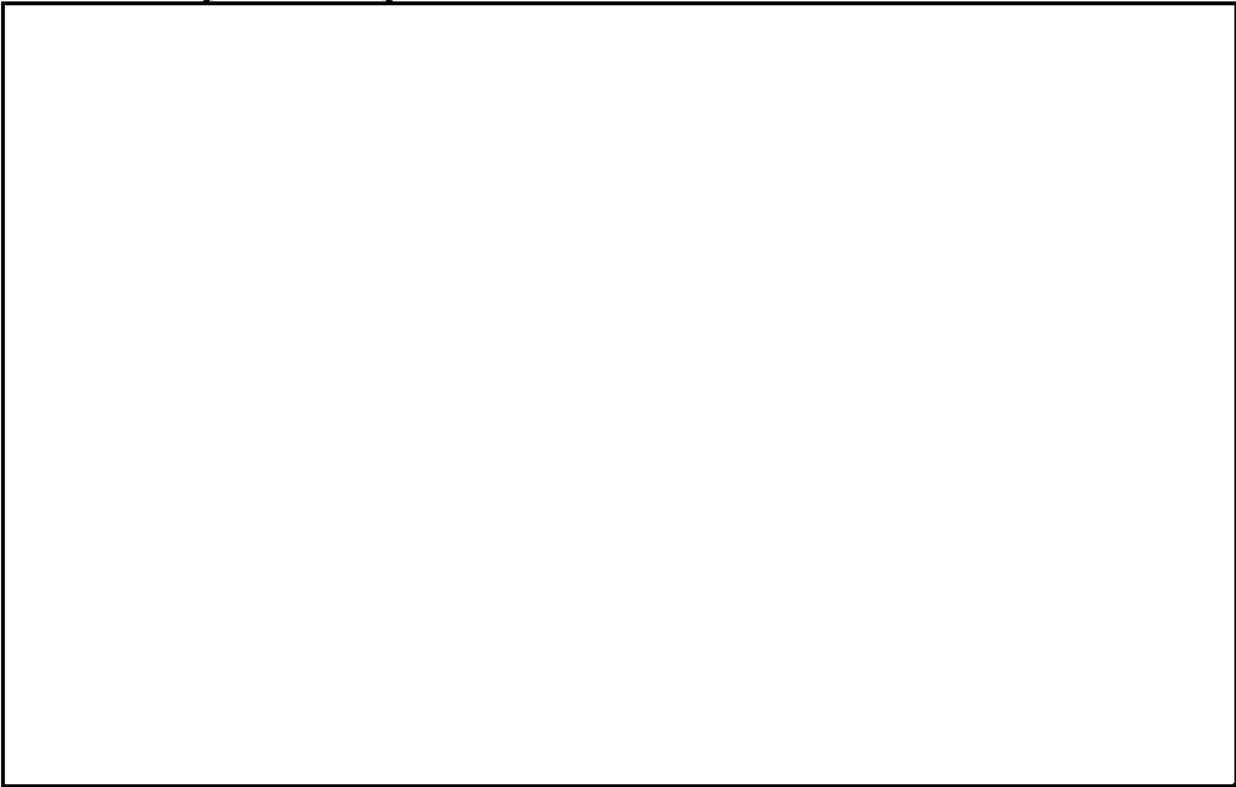
~~VISIT OF FIDEL CASTRO TO NEW YORK CITY - [REDACTED] OO.
NEW YORK~~

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~~ON OCTOBER 8, 1979, A SENSITIVE SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]~~



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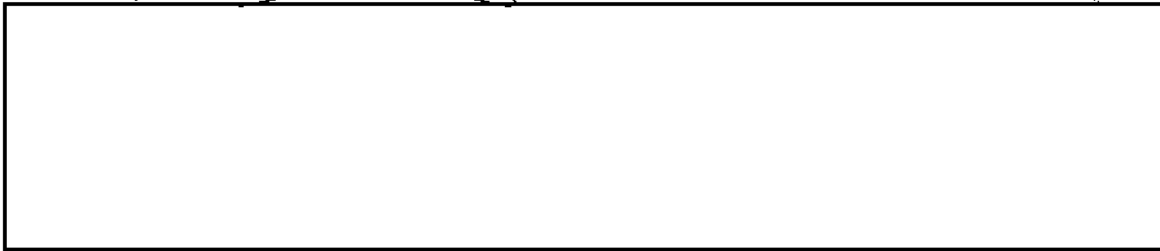


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ON OCTOBER 9, 1979, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

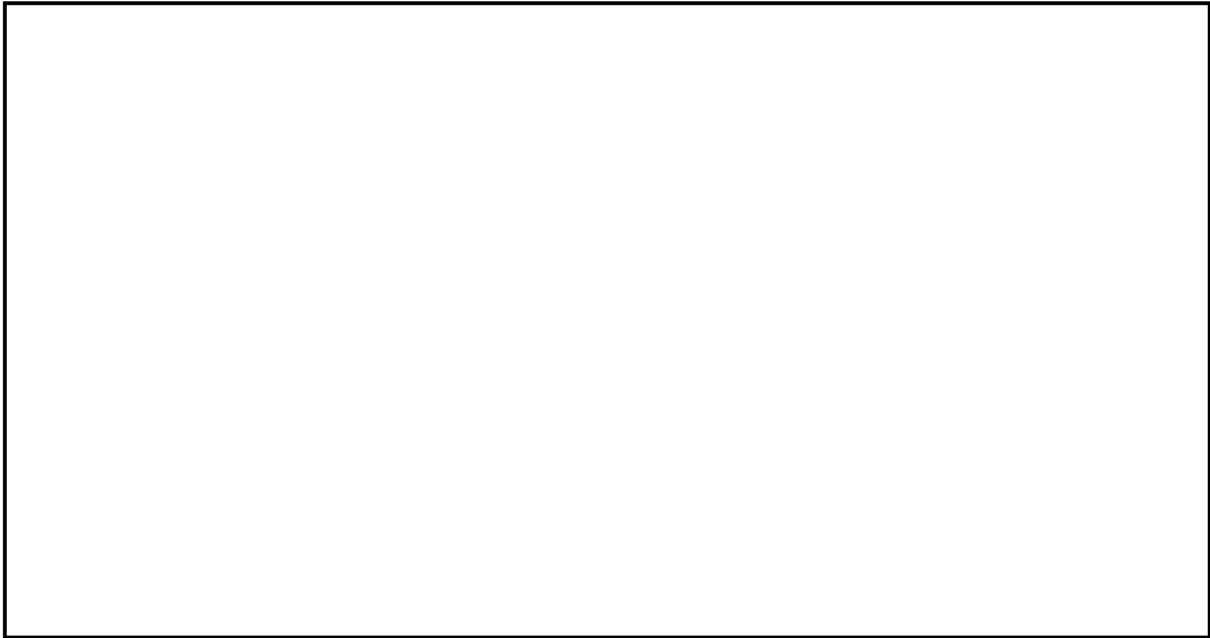
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SOURCE ADVISED THAT



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~~SENSITIVE SOURCE MENTIONED IS [REDACTED] AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
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SOURCE MENTIONED IS [REDACTED]

~~THIS INFORMATION SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY WITHOUT FBI CON-
CURRENCE. ABOVE BEING FURNISHED TO [REDACTED] AND NEWARK FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES.~~

CEE 5236, Reasons 2:3, JRD 10/10/79

~~PAGE FOUR SECRET~~

~~CARD E 3441, REASONS 2 AND 3, DND OCTOBER 6, 1955.~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 213

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116

O [redacted]
A [redacted]
P [redacted]

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

DATE 10/11/79	CLASSIFICATION Confidential	PRECEDENCE ROUTINE
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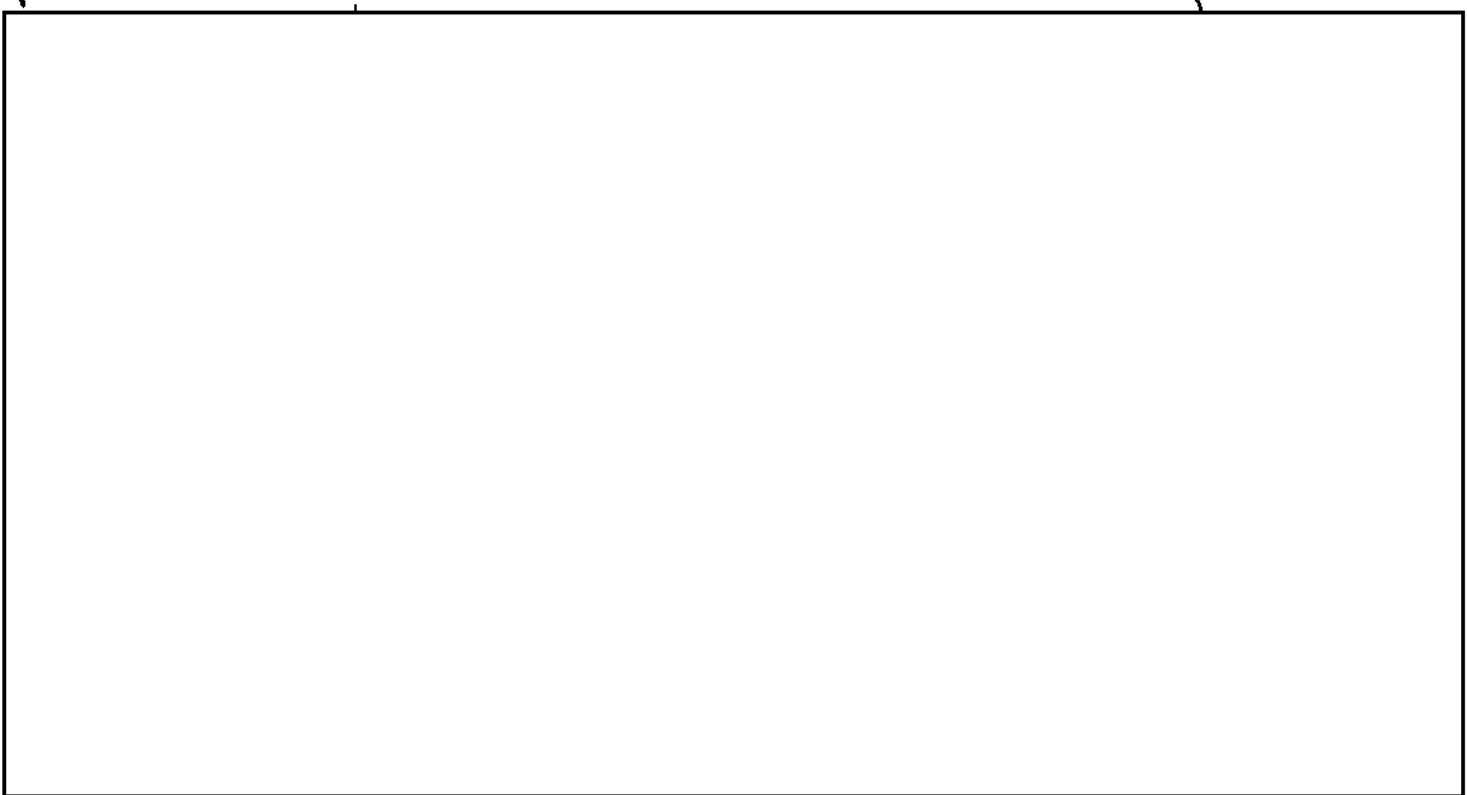
FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

SUBJECT:

~~VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE U.S.~~

NY REC-81 / 85-1241-12
CUBA

APPROVED BY [initials]	ORIGINATOR [redacted]	ROOM 4147	TELE EXT. 4608
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OCT 12 1979

b6
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63 NOV 7 1979

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
0247
OCT 12 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
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3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW.

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

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4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

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RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

Exec AD-Adm.	
Exec AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

NY0213 2830053

10 OCT 79 00 55

PP HQ

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DE NY 0035

P090042Z OCT 7

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FM NEW YORK [redacted] (# 44)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF FIDEL CASTRO IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OCTOBER, 1979, [redacted]

b3
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ON OCTOBER 8, 1979, A HIGHLY SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL

SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST

ADVISED THAT [redacted]

b3
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This information should not be disseminated outside your agency without FBI concurrence.

~~ADMINISTRATIVE:~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [redacted]~~

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~~C AND E 3111, REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD OCTOBER 17, 1999.~~

5236

BT

BY: [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
A [redacted]
P [redacted]

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

128

JHG

DATE 10/10/79	CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	PRECEDENCE IMMEDIATE
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FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO BROOKLYN-QUEENS
NEW ROCHELLE
NEW YORK

[redacted]

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[Large redacted area]

(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED)
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION
SUBJECT:

REC-110

145-1244-13

SEE ATTACHED.

EX-138

OCT 12 1979

APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	ORIGINATOR [redacted]	ROOM 5027	TELE EXT. 2805
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[Redacted area]

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0204
OCT 11 1979

[Redacted area]

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

63 NOV

OCT 16 1973

USE OF FORM 0-73

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RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

10 OCT 19 23 32

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

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MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

068

DATE 10/10/79	CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	PRECEDENCE PRIORITY
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FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI NEW YORK

2

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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE U.S. PFO MATTER.

EX-109 / 85 - 1241-14

APPROVED BY [signature]	ROOM 4147	TELE EXT. 4605
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OCT 12 1979

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60 OCT 08 1979

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
1107-2
OCT 11 1979

53
67
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USE OF FORM 0-73

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19 OCT 19 17 1955
RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

108

DATE 10/10/79	CLASSIFICATION UNCL	PRECEDENCE Priority
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FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)
SUBJECT:

185-1241-15

CAZVIZ

OCT 11 1979

APPROVER	ORIGINATOR	ROOM 4048	TELE EXT. 4660
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 11 1979 0304

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

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PH 11/1

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cc 11/2/79

USE OF FORM 0-73

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RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

10 OCT 79 21 11

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

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NYO228 0831350Z

RR HQ CG LA MM NK SF SJ UF
DE NY 005

R 161300Z OCT 79

FM NEW YORK (M-10)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

CHICAGO ROUTINE

LOS ANGELES ROUTINE

MIAMI ROUTINE

NEWARK ROUTINE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

SAN JUAN ROUTINE (SJ VIA WAHQ)

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT

~~UNCLAS E F T O~~

~~CAZVIZ; PFO; OO: NEW YORK.~~

FIDEL (D)

VISIT OF PREMIER CASTRO TO U.N.

~~REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE, OCTOBER 8, 1979.~~

FBI

ON OCTOBER 8, 1979, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE NYO ATTENDED A CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT (NYCPD) HEAD-QUARTERS RELATIVE TO THE VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS SET FORTH:

CASTRO WILL ARRIVE LATE EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1979 OR ON

PAGE TWO U N C L A S E F T O

OCTOBER 10, 1979. TWO HOURS PRIOR TO HIS ARRIVAL, TWO CUBAN PLANES CARRYING CUBAN SECURITY PERSONNEL AND PRESS WILL ARRIVE. THE CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO IS ALREADY IN NEW YORK, WILL GREET CASTRO AT JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. THE CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT WILL ACCOMPANY CASTRO BUT WILL EXIT THE PLANE SEPARATELY FROM CASTRO. CASTRO, THE VICE PRESIDENT, AND THE FOREIGN MINISTER WILL PROCEED BY THREE SEPARATE MOTORCADES TO THE CUBAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS (CMUN), UTILIZING THE SAME ROUTE. CASTRO IS SCHEDULED TO RESIDE AT THE CMUN. THE VICE PRESIDENT WILL POSSIBLY RESIDE WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE, [REDACTED]

THE NYCPD WILL MAINTAIN A MOBILE COMMANDPOST IN THE VICINITY OF THE CMUN AT 305 LEXINGTON AVENUE. THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE WILL MAINTAIN A COMMANDPOST AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE COMMANDPOST AT [REDACTED] WILL BE AT [REDACTED]

NYCPD INTELLIGENCE DIVISION AND UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE WILL ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A COMMANDPOST [REDACTED] FOR PERSONNEL WHO HAVE THE IMMEDIATE SECURITY RESPONSIBILITY FOR CASTRO.

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PAGE THREE U N C L A S E F T O

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE WILL HAVE THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT IN ADDITION TO THE PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

FIDEL CASTRO IS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT 3:00 PM, OCTOBER 12, 1979. ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN EXILES WILL BE PERMITTED TO DEMONSTRATE AT DAG HAMMERSKJOLD PLAZA, EAST 47TH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, WHILE PRO-CASTRO GROUPS WILL BE CONFINED TO FIRST AVENUE, SOUTH OF EAST 42ND STREET.

ANY ANTI-CASTRO DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE CMUN WILL BE CONFINED TO LEXINGTON AVENUE, SOUTH OF EAST 37TH STREET, AND THE PRO-CASTRO PEOPLE WILL BE ALLOWED TO DEMONSTRATE ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, NORTH OF EAST 38TH STREET.

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MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

099

DATE 10/10/79	CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	PRECEDENCE PRIORITY
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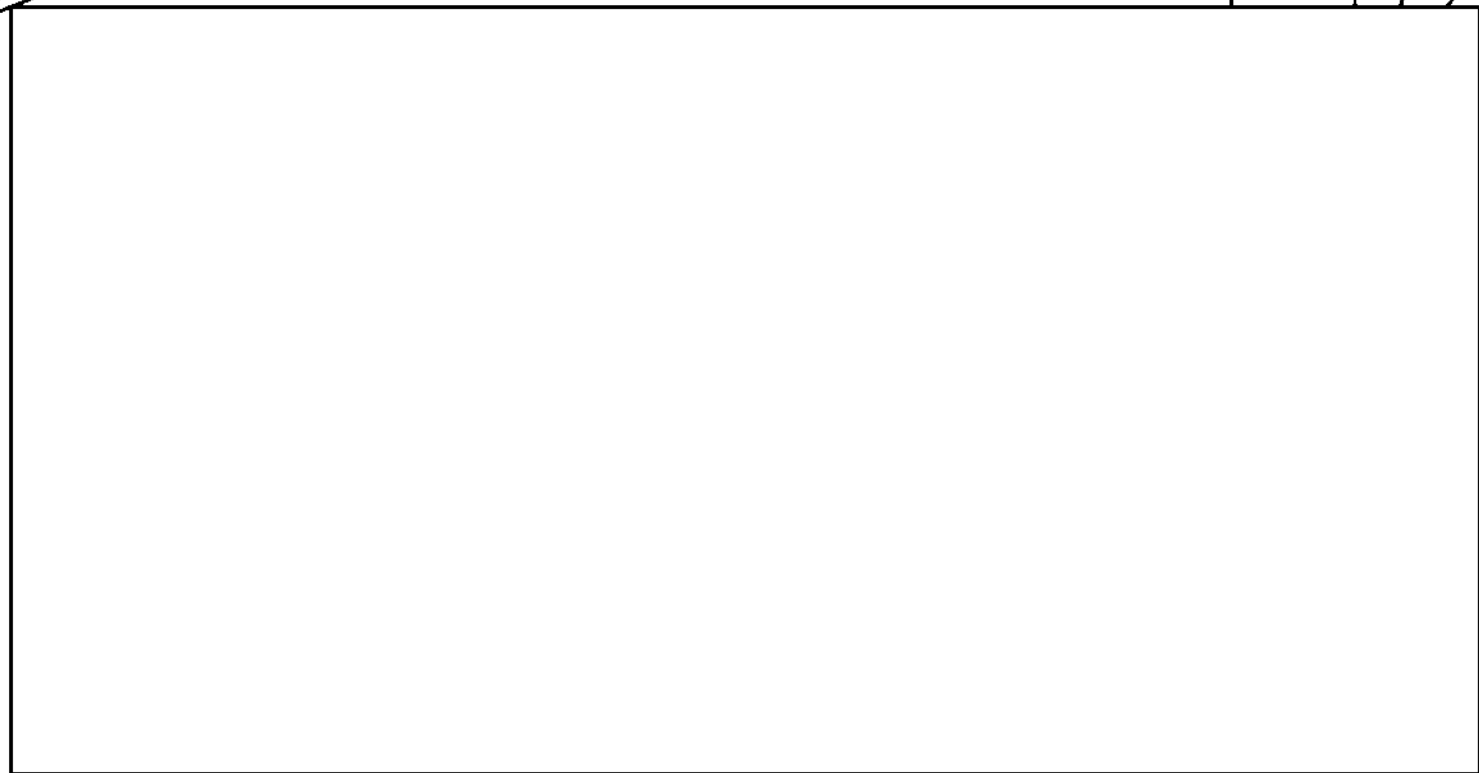
FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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2-12
[redacted]



(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED)
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION

185-1241-16

SUBJECT: OCARVIZ

OCT 11 1979

APPROVED [signature]	ORIGINATOR [redacted]	ROOM 4048	TELE EXT. 4660
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b7C

60 NOV 08 1979

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 11 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

WLD TO OC
PH 11/1
02-11-2-11
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USE OF FORM 0-73

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RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
10 OCT 19 20 47

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

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NY0214 2830112

OO HQ CG MM NK SF HI WF

DE NY 0934

0090041Z OCT 79

FM NEW YORK (185-899) (M-10)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

CHICAGO IMMEDIATE

MIAMI IMMEDIATE

NEWARK IMMEDIATE

SAN FRANCISCO IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

SAN JUAN IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

~~WASHINGTON FIELD IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CAZVIZ; PFO; OO: NEW YORK.~~

*VISIT OF PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO
UN OCTOBER 11, 1979*

~~REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE, OCTOBER 8, 1979 AND NEW YORK
ROUTINE TELETYPE, OCTOBER 9, 1979.~~

~~THIS TELETYPE IS CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL IN THAT INFOR-
MATION CONTAINED HEREIN HAS NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC.~~

~~ON OCTOBER 9, 1979, SUPERVISORY SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED]~~

[REDACTED] UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE (USSS), NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, ADVISED THAT ^{THEY} HE RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM THE

PAGE TWO ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

CUBAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS THAT FIDEL CASTRO WILL
ARRIVE AT JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (JFKIA)
BETWEEN 1:00 AM AND 2:00 AM, OCTOBER 11, 1979. CASTRO WILL
IMMEDIATELY BE ESCORTED TO THE CUBAN MISSION TO THE UNITED
NATIONS, 305 LEXINGTON AVENUE, MANHATTAN.

C AND E 5815, REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD OCTOBER 9, 1999.

BT

DECLASSIFIED 10/10/99

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

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PAGE 1 OF 5	CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS: E F T O	PRECEDENCE ROUTINE
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#FOO5RR CG LA MM NK NY SF SJ WFSDE HQ H0005 #H

START TIME
110139Z OCT 79

FM

DIRECTOR FBI

TO

FBI NEW YORK ROUTINE

FBI NEWARK ROUTINE

14

FBI MIAMI ROUTINE

FBI SAN JUAN ROUTINE

12

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

FBI LOS ANGELES ROUTINE

10

FBI CHICAGO ROUTINE

FBI SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

8

BT

UNCLAS: E F T O

PAZVIZ; PFO; OO: NEW YORK.

REFERENCE FBIHQ TELETYPE DATED OCTOBER 8, 1979.

ON OCTOBER 10, 1979, [REDACTED] PROVIDED A

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] REC-11

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY [Signature]	DRAFTED BY [REDACTED]	DATE 10-10-79	ROOM 4051	TELE EXT. 4432
----------------------------	--------------------------	------------------	--------------	-------------------

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 6 6 OCT 12 1979

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
0447-2
OCT 11 1979

[REDACTED]

64 NOV 13 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

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b6
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b7C

Exec. AD-Inv.	_____
Exec. AD-Adm.	_____
Exec. AD-LES	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgmt.	_____
Tech. Serv.	_____
Training	_____
Public Aff. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Study	_____

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TELETYPE UNIT

18 OCT 79 10 3 11z

RECEIVED CR
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

[redacted]
R 181135Z OCT 79
FM [redacted] (185-18) (P)
TO DIRECTOR FBI ROUTINE [redacted]
BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CAZVIZ, PFO. OO - NEW YORK.
RELONTEL 10/15/79.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[redacted] (S) (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] (S) (U)

NEW YORK OFFICE REQUESTED TO HANDLE AND ADVISE.
FBIHQ RELAY TO NEW YORK.

11-18

~~C. & 3 G-1, REASON (1); DORD: OCTOBER 18, 2009~~

OCT 26 1979

BT

[redacted]

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MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

050

DATE 10/18/79	CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	PRECEDENCE ROUTINE
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FM DIRECTOR FBI
TO ADIC NY

[redacted]

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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED. CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION) SUBJECT:

185-1241-19

17 OCT 26 1979

APPROVED BY [Signature]	ORIGINATOR [redacted]	ROOM 4048	TELE EXT. 4660
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1207
OCT 19 1979
[redacted]

64 NOV 7 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

19 Oct 79 14 58

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AX 3-12
NT

001

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

DATE 10/12/79	CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS	PRECEDENCE PRIORITY
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FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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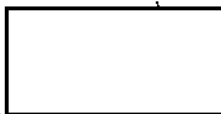
(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

SUBJECT:

VISIT OF PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO UN OCTOBER 19, 1979, PFO.

APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	ORIGINATOR <input type="checkbox"/>	ROOM 5027	TELE EXT. 2805
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64 NOV 8 1979



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 13 1979
[Signature]

REC-126

185-1241-21

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
2. Additions such as notes and administrative data for a specific addressee are not allowed. If a note or administrative data is required for a particular addressee a separate 0-73 form must be prepared.
3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW.

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

13 OCT 19 00 23
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

1. Xerox 1 copy of incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype "1 copy made for relay to SACS _____, (OR LEGATS) _____, (OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES) _____."
2. Minor editing changes shall be made on the xerox as follows: using a lead pencil ONLY draw single line through the first and last lines of the heading and connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z," figure. (DO NOT OBLITERATE THE HEADING.) Use horizontal lines to delete sentences or words. Printed changes of a word or two to the text of the message may be made; however, changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two necessitate the originator to initiate a new message using form 0-93.
3. Administrative data or notes may be typed immediately following the text and will be transmitted to all addressees.
4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

AX0003 2852105Z

OO HQ NY

DE AX

O 122030Z OCT 79

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

12 OCT 79 21 12z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD Inv.	_____
Exec. AD-Adm.	_____
Exec. AD-LES	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Insp.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgmt.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

FM ALEXANDRIA (185-NEW) (P)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

NEW YORK IMMEDIATE

BT

UNCLAS

CAZVIZ; PFO

~~REAXTEL CALL TO BUREAU, OCTOBER 12, 1979~~
FBI

ON AFTERNOON OF OCTOBER 12, 1979, SAC CHARLES P. MONROE,

~~ALEXANDRIA DIVISION~~ WAS CONTACTED BY A RELIABLE SOURCE WHO STATED



b7D

~~ADMINISTRATIVE~~

SOURCE IS



PROTECT BY REQUEST



b6
b7C
b7D

02 15 9 04 6H 12

INVESTIGATIVE
CIVIL RIGHTS
RECEIVED

PAGE TWO AX 185-NEW UNCLAS



b6
b7C
b7D

~~IT IS REQUESTED ANY INFORMATION IN THE POSSESSION OF FBIHQ~~

~~OR NEW YORK VERIFYING [REDACTED] RE~~

b7D

~~EXPEDITIOUSLY PROVIDED THE ALEXANDRIA DIVISION~~

BT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

78)

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b7C

PAGE 1 of 3

DATE 9-20-79 CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PRECEDENCE IMMEDIATE

#F099500 CG LA NK NY SJ WF\$DE HQ H0099 #HBYCS0 202047Z SEP 79

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI LOS ANGELES IMMEDIATE

FBI NEW YORK IMMEDIATE

FBI CHICAGO IMMEDIATE

FBI NEW JERSEY IMMEDIATE

FBI SAN JUAN IMMEDIATE

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD IMMEDIATE

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED

STATES, OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER; OO: NEW YORK;

REFERENCE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE TO FBIHQ DATED

SEPTEMBER 18, 1979, UNDER THE CAPTION

NEW YORK TELETYPE TO FBIHQ DATED SEPTEMBER 19, 1979, AND

NEW YORK TELETYPE TO FBIHQ DATED SEPTEMBER 19, 1979, UNDER

INSTANT CAPTION.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION SUTEL RESULTS

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY [Signature]	DRAFTED BY [redacted]	DATE 9-20-79	ROOM 4051	TELE EXT. 4632	22 SEP 22 1979
----------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------	--------------	-------------------	----------------

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

SEE NOTE ON PAGE FOUR

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 20 1979

63 OCT 9 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

rw

NEWARK

2

N1

185-1241-23

EX-125

REG 11

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96.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGEARTMREDEH* HQ 0099 ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

REQUESTED OF YOU BY NEW YORK DIVISION IN REFERENCED TELTYPE.

20 IF THE DESIRED INFORMATION IS NOT OBTAINED THROUGH NORMAL
18 INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SAC, LOS
16 ANGELES PERSONALLY CONTACT THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE LOS
ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT IN ORDER THAT LOS ANGELES POLICE
DEPARTMENT SOURCE BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW BY
14 EXPERIENCED SEASONED FBI AGENTS. THE PROPER ASSESSMENT OF
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION IS A MUST,
12 THEREFORE EVERY ASPECT OF IT SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY
EXAMINED AND FBIHQ AND FIELD DIVISIONS LISTED IN THIS
10 COMMUNICATION SO ADVISED.

8 IN THE FUTURE FIELD DIVISIONS RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS
COMMUNICATION SHOULD STATE IN AN INCOMING COMMUNICATION
CONCERNING SOURCE OR INFORMANT INFORMATION WHAT EFFORTS HAVE
6 BEEN MADE TO CORROBORATE OR REFUTE SAID INFORMATION OR
OTHERWISE SET FORTH THE BASIS OF YOUR ASSESSMENT OF THE
4 INFORMATION FURNISHED.

2 THE NEW YORK DIVISION WILL COORDINATE WITH FBIHQ ON
A DAILY BASIS INFORMATION IT INTENDS TO DISSEMINATE TO
OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES OR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN ORDER

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

b7D

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 3

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~BAGER THREE DE HQ 0099 CONFIDENTIAL~~

THAT APPROPRIATE SIMILAR DISSEMINATION CAN BE MADE AT
HEADQUARTERS LEVEL.

~~C AND E BY 3324, REASON 2, DRD SEPTEMBER 20, 1999.~~

BT

z

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

NOTE: LOS ANGELES DIVISION IN REFERENCED TELETYPE DATED 9-18-79, ADVISED THAT A LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT (LAPD) SOURCE, [REDACTED] INDICATED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] THE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO REFUTE, CORROBORATE OR ASSESS THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY LAPD SOURCE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE NEW YORK DIVISION, IN REFERENCED 9-19-79 TELETYPE, ASSUMED ORIGIN IN INSTANT MATTER AND INSTRUCTED ALL FIELD DIVISIONS CONCERNED THAT INFORMATION CONCERNING CASTRO'S VISIT SHOULD BE IN A FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION UNDER ABOVE CAPTION AND SAID DISSEMINATION CONCERNING ALLEGED CUBAN EXILE PLOTS TO USSS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT WILL BE CONTROLLED BY THE NEW YORK DIVISION INDICATING THAT UNSUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS AND RUMOR WILL NOT BE DISSEMINATED. NEW YORK HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO COORDINATE ALL DISSEMINATION WITH FBIHQ. NEW YORK ALSO AT THIS TIME HAS ANALYZED INFORMANT INFORMATION REGARDING ALLEGED CONTEMPLATED ACTS AGAINST CASTRO AND VIEWS THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IT SHOULD BE NOTED

[REDACTED]

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OO HI CG LA MM NK NY WF

DE SJ 0002

O 202108Z SEP 79

FM SAN JUAN (185-70) (P)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

CHICAGO IMMEDIATE [redacted]

LOS ANGELES IMMEDIATE

MIAMI IMMEDIATE

NEWARK IMMEDIATE

NEW YORK IMMEDIATE

WASHINGTON FIELD IMMEDIATE

BT

~~SECRET~~

~~SECTION 1.05 2~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED

STATES, OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER (OO: NEW YORK)

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1979; SAN

JUAN TELETYPE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1979, ENTITLED [redacted]

[redacted] AND [redacted] RICO", NO COPY TO

CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES, WASHINGTON FIELD; MIAMI TELETYPES,

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

20 SEP 79 21 47z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
A	
C	
I	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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b3
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b3
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*Disseminated to
see attached TT*

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TELETYPED TO: [redacted]

64 OCT 3 1979

6 OCT 15 1979

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SEPTEMBER 10, 1979 AND SEPTEMBER 5, 1979, ENTITLED [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], NO COPY TO
NEWARK, CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES, AND WASHINGTON FIELD.

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THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED REGARDING A PLOT
AGAINST FIDEL CASTRO DURING HIS PROPOSED VISIT TO THE
UNITED NATIONS. THE INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY [REDACTED]
WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING ANTI-CASTRO
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS IN THE PAST. THE
INFORMATION IS SINGULAR IN NATURE AND IS NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED
OUTSIDE OF THE FBI IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF AN
EXTREMELY VALUABLE ASSET AND TO PROTECT A VERY SENSITIVE

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (S) (U)

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AT THIS POINT, THE PLOT IS IN ITS EMBRYONIC STAGES,
IT IS NOT KNOWN IF IT WILL BE DEVELOPED FURTHER, AND TO
DISSEMINATE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING IT AT THIS TIME
WOULD BE PREMATURE. IT IS POINTED OUT THE INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY THE ASSET [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

SHOULD ANY

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U.S. AGENCY, WHETHER INTENTIONALLY OR NOT, PASS INFORMATION

REGARDING THIS PLOT [REDACTED]

ITS ORIGIN WOULD BE OBVIOUS AND THE ASSET WOULD BE

COMPROMISED. ~~(S)~~ (U)

ON AUGUST 27, 1979, THE ASSET TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED

[REDACTED]

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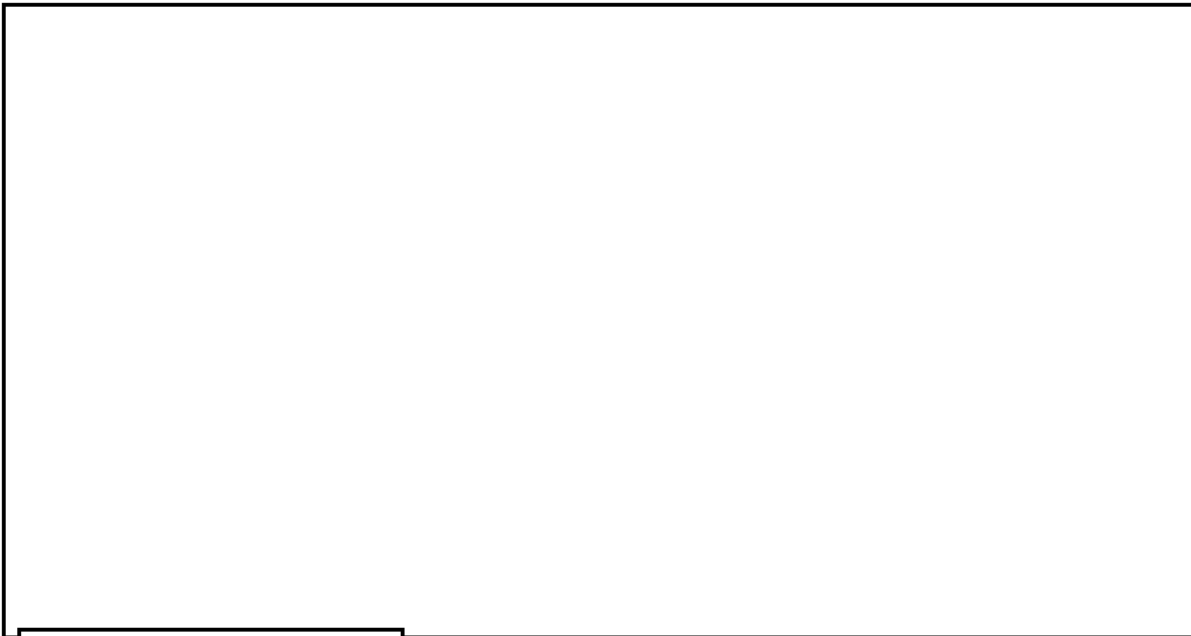
[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~ (U)

ON AUGUST 30, 1979, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]



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~~(S)~~ (U)

SAN JUAN HAS NO INFORMATION REGARDING A PLOT INVOLVING



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IT IS KNOWN BOTH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
MUST OBTAIN PERMISSION TO TRAVEL. SAN JUAN SUGGESTS THAT MIAMI ENSURE THAT PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN FOR ANY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS TO TRAVEL TO NEW YORK. THEN, IF THEY DO GO,

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b7C

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

FOR THE INFORMATION OF NEW YORK, SAN JUAN HAS AN UP TO DATE PHOTO ALBUM OF CUBAN EXILE TERRORISTS WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED TO NEW YORK UPON REQUEST. A COPY OF THIS ALBUM HAS BEEN PROVIDED SECRET SERVICE LOCALLY IN ANTICIPATION OF CASTRO'S VISIT. SAN JUAN HAS ALSO TARGETED ITS SOURCES TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS MATTER. SAN JUAN WILL CONTINUE TO EXPEDITIOUSLY FORWARD INFORMATION IN THIS MATTER TO INTERESTED OFFICES UNDER ABOVE CAPTION. SAN JUAN DID NOT USE THIS CAPTION BEFORE AS NEW YORK HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED ANY DIRECTION IN THIS MATTER. NEW YORK IS DIRECTED TO REFERENCED MIAMI TELETYPES FOR A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF [REDACTED] SAN JUAN IS NOT SETTING FORTH THIS INFORMATION HERE BECAUSE NEW YORK IS ALREADY IN RECEIPT OF MIAMI'S TELETYPES, AND TO PROVIDE IT HERE WOULD

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ONLY BE A DUPLICATION OF EFFORT. SAN JUAN PLANS TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ~~(S)~~ (U)

THE ONLY INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT SAN JUAN CONCERNING
CASTRO'S VISIT IS THAT PROVIDED BY [REDACTED]
IN ORDER TO MAKE INTELLIGENT DECISIONS IN THIS MATTER, IT IS
NECESSARY THAT APPROPRIATE INFORMATION BE MADE AVAILABLE.
THEREFORE, NEW YORK WILL IMMEDIATELY ADVISE ALL INTERESTED
OFFICES OF ANY PLANS CASTRO HAS TO VISIT NEW YORK, PARTICULARLY
THE DATES OF HIS VISIT. ~~(S)~~ (U)

C AND E, 8024, REASONS (2) AND (3), DRD SEPTEMBER 20, 1999.

BT

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142

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

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b7c

PAGE 2 OF 2

DATE 9-21-79 CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS E F T O PRECEDENCE PRIORITY

*SBBP Y16BY23_H0142_2650100BYEPP_212225Z_SEP_79

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

POSSIBLE TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE VISIT OF
PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.

REFERENCE YOUR TELETYPE TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI DATED
SEPTEMBER 18, 1979.

CONSISTENT WITH THE FBI'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN REGARD TO
THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS ACT AND THE RESPONSIBILITY
OF TERRORIST ACTS AGAINST PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA WHO
MAY VISIT THE UNITED NATIONS IN OCTOBER, 1979, FBIHQ CONCURS
WITH YOUR RECOMMENDATION OF JOINT FBI - USSS INTERVIEWS OF
PERSONS UPON WHOM IT IS AGREED BETWEEN FBIHQ AND USSS PRESENTS
A DANGER TO CASTRO DURING HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THESE JOINT INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE CONTINGENT UPON THE

FOLLOWING POINTS:

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED [] DRAFTED BY [] DATE 9-21-79 ROOM 4051 TELE EXT. 4632

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

- 1 - []
- 1 - []
- 1 - []
- 1 - []
- 1 - []
- 1 - []
- 1 - []

SEE NOTE ON PAGE THREE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1979

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b7E

b6
b7c

60 OCT 2 1979

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~PAGE TWO DE HQ 0142 UNCLAS E F T O~~

1. FBIHQ BE ADVISED IN WRITING OF THE IDENTITIES OF PERSONS DESIRED TO BE INTERVIEWED, THEIR ADDRESS AND OCCUPATION.

2. THE NATURE OF THE INFORMATION WHICH PREDICATES THIS INTERVIEW.

3. THE INTERVIEWS BE CONDUCTED UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE FBI FIELD OFFICE IN WHICH THE INTERVIEW IS CONTEMPLATED, CONSISTENT WITH HIS INVESTIGATIVE PRIORITIES AND MAN POWER.

4. NO INTERVIEWS WILL BE CONDUCTED WHICH MAY JEOPARDIZE CURRENT INVESTIGATION.

YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE POINTS IS DESIRED BEFORE A COMMUNICATION IS DIRECTED FROM FBIHQ TO THE AFFECTED FBI FIELD DIVISIONS.

BT

†

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

NOTE: ON 9-14-79, USSS SPECIAL AGENTS [REDACTED] ATTENDED A CONFERENCE AT FBIHQ WITH SUPERVISORS [REDACTED] OF DIVISION 5, AND [REDACTED] OF THE TERRORISM SECTION, DIVISION 6. THE PURPOSE OF THE USSS REQUESTED CONFERENCE WAS DETERMINED TO BE CUBAN ANTI-CASTRO TERRORISTS AND THE POSSIBLE VISIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY IN OCTOBER, 1979, BY PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA. [REDACTED] INDICATED [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] THEY FURTHER INDICATED THEY HAD APPROXIMATELY 72 INDIVIDUALS THEY ARE INTERESTED IN INTERVIEWING REGARDING CASTRO'S VISIT WHOSE IDENTITIES THEY DETERMINED THROUGH FBI INFORMATION. THEY REQUESTED FBI AGENTS TO ASSIST IN THESE INTERVIEWS SINCE THEY DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH AGENTS IN THE FIELD TO ACCOMPLISH THESE INTERVIEWS IN THE TIME REMAINING BEFORE THE VISIT OF CASTRO IN OCTOBER. THEY WERE ADVISED ANY FBI JOINT INTERVIEWS MUST BE PREDICATED UPON WRITTEN REQUEST FROM THE DIRECTOR OF USSS TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI. REFERENCE USSS TELETYPE IS THE RESULT OF THAT CONFERENCE. IF THIS TELETYPE TO USSS IS APPROVED, AN APPROPRIATE TELETYPE WILL BE DIRECTED TO THE FIELD DIVISIONS AFFECTED.



APPROVED:

Director _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____

Adm. Serv. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____

Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____

b6
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LA0629 2652355Z

PP HQ NY

DE LA 6

222355Z SEP 79R

FM LOS ANGELES (185-NEW) (3) (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

NEW YORK PRIORITY

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO UNITED STATES,
OCTOBER 1979, PFO.

RE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1979,
CAPTIONED, [redacted] AND NEW YORK TELETYPE
DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 1979 AND SEPTEMBER 19, 1979, CAPTIONED
AS ABOVE.

ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1979, LOS ANGELES DIVISION MET WITH
PUBLIC DISORDER AND INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (PDID), LOS ANGELES
POLICE DEPARTMENT (LAPD), TO CLARIFY INFORMATION REPORTED IN
REFERENCED LOS ANGELES TELETYPE. THE FOLLOWING WAS DETERMINED
AS A RESULT OF THIS MEETING: ~~(S)~~ (U)

THE SOURCE OF PDID'S INFORMATION IS CONSIDERED BY THEM
TO BE RELIABLE AND IN A POSITION TO RECEIVE SUCH INFORMATION,

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

27 SEP 79 00 26z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Adm.	b6
Exec. AD-Inv.	b7C
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	[redacted]
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Aff. Off.	
Tele. Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

b3
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185-1241-26

REC-70

EX-109

16 OCT 2 1979

63 OCT 29 1979

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b6
b7C

PAGE TWO (LA 185-NEW) ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

HOWEVER, [REDACTED]

b7D

(IN RESPONSE TO QUESTION NUMBER 1 IN REFERENCED TELETYPE, FBI, LOS ANGELES, DID NOT ASK, "WHAT TYPE OF INFORMATION SOURCE HAD PROVIDED TO ESTABLISH HIS RELIABILITY.") ~~(S)~~ (U)

PDID WOULD NOT DISCLOSE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HOWEVER, FBI, LOS ANGELES, RECEIVED THE IMPRESSION THAT [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

WHEN THE SUBJECT OF FBI ACCESS TO THIS SOURCE WAS DISCREETLY APPROACHED, PDID POLITELY DECLINED TO FURNISH SUCH ACCESS. AS CERTAINLY FBIHQ IS AWARE, THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF SOURCES IS AN EXTREMELY SENSITIVE AREA IN ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE FBI, AND IT IS LOS ANGELES' OPINION THAT FURTHER ATTEMPTS TO GAIN DIRECT ACCESS TO THIS SOURCE OF THE LAPD WOULD ONLY SERVE TO DAMAGE AN EXCELLENT WORKING RELATIONSHIP LOS ANGELES ENJOYS WITH THAT AGENCY. THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PDID WHO ARE HANDLING THIS SOURCE ARE WELL EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY COMPETENT. THEY ARE ALSO FULLY AWARE OF THE NECESSITY OF OBTAINING ALL PERTINENT DETAILS BUT AT THIS POINT HAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING PERSONS OR

GROUPS INVOLVED, NOR DATE, TIME, OR PLACE OF ANY ACTION. PDID EXPECTS THAT THEIR SOURCE SHOULD BE RECEIVING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS PLANS ARE FINALIZED, AND THEY WILL KEEP THE FBI ADVISED OF ALL INFORMATION THEY RECEIVE IN THIS MATTER ON A TIMELY BASIS. ~~(S)~~ (U)

PDID ADVISED THAT

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b7D

IT IS NOTED THAT PDID HAS PROVIDED THE SAME INFORMATION (AS REPORTED IN REFERENCED LOS ANGELES TELETYPE) TO LOCAL SECRET SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES. ~~(S)~~ (U)

NEW YORK IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH NAME AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL TO BE CONTACTED BY ABOVE SOURCE REGARDING ANY INFORMATION SOURCE HAS AFTER ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK CONCERNING PLANNED ACTION AGAINST CASTRO. NEW YORK WILL BE ADVISED OF CODE NAME TO BE USED BY SOURCE FOR SUCH CONTACT. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Why didn't they state this in LA TT dated 9/19/79?

C AND E 9231, REASON (2 AND 3), DDD SEPTEMBER 21, 1979.

BT

#

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

25 SEP 79 22 58z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Adm.	b6
Exec. AD-Inv.	b7C
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	
Crim.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

NK0017 2682230
 OO HI LA MM NY SJ WF
 DE NK 017
 O 252230Z SEP 79
 FM NEWARK (185-122) (P) (C-3)
 TO DIRECTOR (IMMEDIATE)
 LOS ANGELES (IMMEDIATE)
 MIAMI (IMMEDIATE)
 NEW YORK (IMMEDIATE)
 SAN JUAN (VIA FBIHQ) (IMMEDIATE)
 WFO (IMMEDIATE)

BT

~~SECRET~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 5, 1979; PFO MATTER (OO: NY)

REC-81 185-1241-28

RE SAN JUAN TELETYPE TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 20, 1979

ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1979, [redacted] A SOURCE WHO HAS PROVIDED

RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

22 SEP 28 1979

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[Large redacted block]

283 52
 J 05 64 12
 INA...
 60 2 1979

TT
 WLL situation
 USSS
 PMA
 DOS
 EPZ
 [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

[REDACTED]

b6
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[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

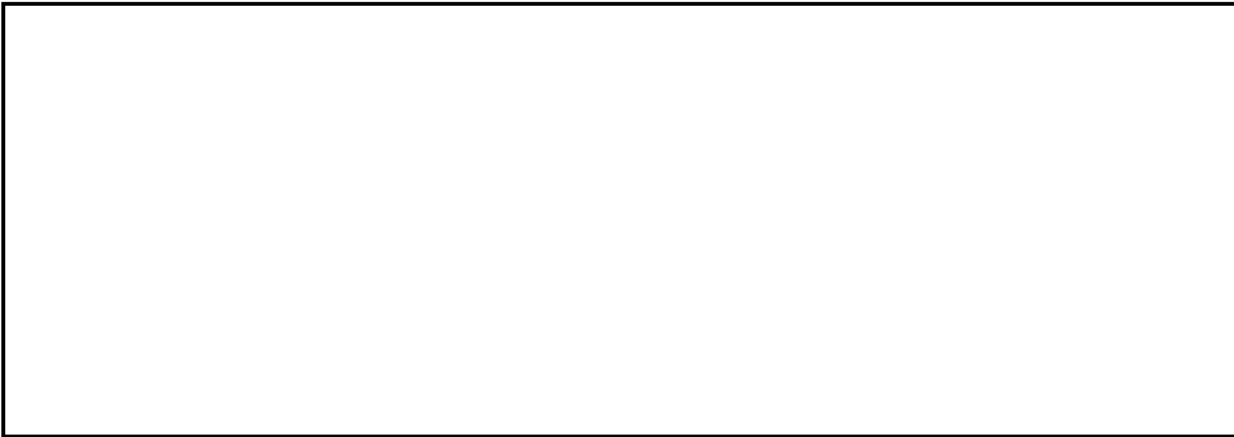
b6
b7C
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ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1979, [REDACTED], WHO HAS PROVIDED

RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
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b6
b7C
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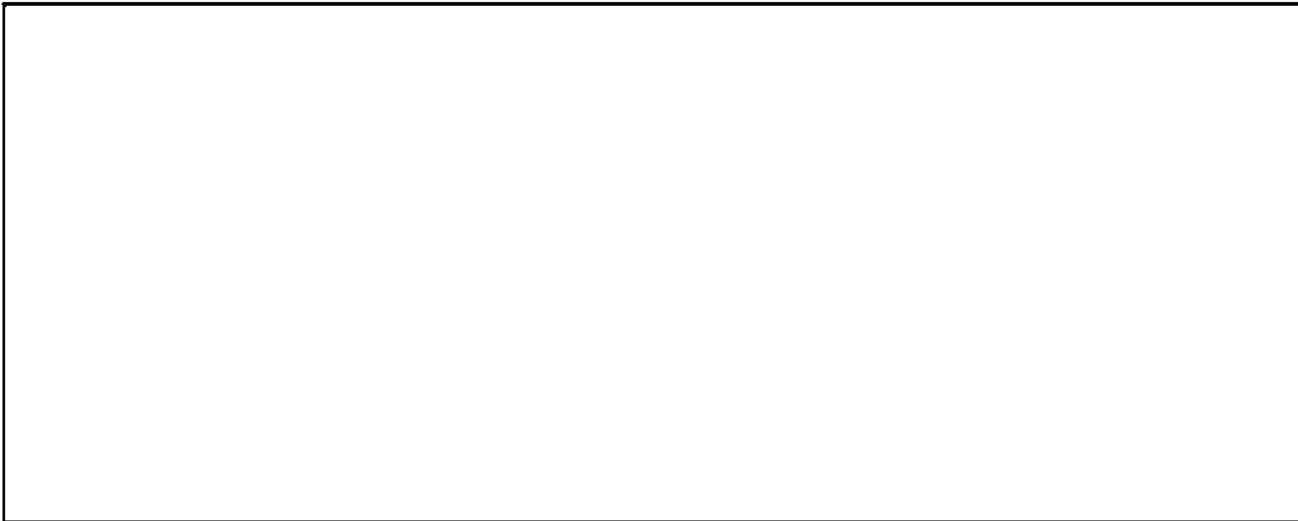
A D M I N I S T R A T I V E

[REDACTED] WAS EXTENSIVELY QUERIED IN REGARD TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SOURCE COULD NOT

PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS, BUT MADE THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS.



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PAGE FOUR, NEWARK 185-122, ~~SECRET~~

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NEWARK ADDITIONALLY NOTES THAT IN REFERENCED TELETYPE,
SAN JUAN DEVELOPED INFORMATION THROUGH A WELL PLACED SOURCE
THAT [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] NEWARK IS REQUESTING SAN
JUAN TO COMMENT ON THE FEASIBILITY OF [REDACTED]

~~(C AND E 953, REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD SEPTEMBER 25, 1999.)~~

BT

#

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 9/25/79

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (185-70) (P)

JM
SUBJECT: PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER
FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES,
OCTOBER, 1979;
PFO
(OO:NY)

Re New York teletype, 9/22/79.

Enclosed for New York is San Juan's Cuban Exile Terrorist Album.

San Juan does not have copies of all photographs contained in the Album. Therefore, San Juan is forwarding its only copy of this Album. Because San Juan's photographic laboratory is limited, New York is requested to make copies of the album as needed and return the original to San Juan.

REC-65

EX-109

185-1241-29
OCT 9 1979

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1d 1d 13/29
Bureau

- 2- New York (Encl. 1) (185-) (M-10)
- 1- San Juan

(5)

Classified and Extended by 8024
Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2E2
Date of Review for Declassification 9/25/99

Approved: 63 OCT 29 1979

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

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006

1 OF 3

DATE 9-25-79 CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS E F T O PRECEDENCE PRIORITY

*FOO6\$PP LA MM NK NY SJ WFSDE HQ H0006 \$d3YESP 260054Z SEP 79

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI
TO FBI LOS ANGELES PRIORITY
FBI NEWARK PRIORITY
14 FBI NEW YORK PRIORITY
FBI MIAMI PRIORITY
12 FBI SAN JUAN PRIORITY
FBI WASHINGTON FIELD PRIORITY

BT
UNCLAS E F T O

8 PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER; OO: NEW YORK.

6 REFERENCE FBIHQ TELETYPE TO LOS ANGELES DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1979. ✓

4 THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE (USSS), BY TELETYPE
2 DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 1979, RECOMMENDED FBI-USSS JOINT INTERVIEWS OF CUBAN EXILE ANTI-CASTRO PERSONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE VISIT OF PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA WHO MAY VISIT THE UNITED NATIONS

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

185-1241-30

APPROVED BY [redacted] DRAFTED BY [redacted] DATE 9-25-79 EX-125 ROOM 4051 TELE EXT.

- 1 - [redacted] SEE NOTE ON PAGE 1
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

22 SEP 28 1979

b3
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63 OCT 26 1979

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
0834
SEP 26 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

2

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGERITMOE DE HQ 0006 UNCLAS E F T O

IN NEW YORK CITY, DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1979.

20 FBIHQ CONCURS WITH USSS RECOMMENDATION OF JOINT FBI-USSS
18 INTERVIEWS OF PERSONS UPON WHOM IT IS AGREED BETWEEN FBI AND
16 USSS, PRESENT A DANGER TO CASTRO DURING HIS VISIT TO THE
UNITED STATES. THESE JOINT INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE CONTINGENT
UPON THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

14 1. FBIHQ BE ADVISED IN WRITING OF THE IDENTITIES OF
12 PERSONS DESIRED TO BE INTERVIEWED, THEIR ADDRESS AND
OCCUPATION.

10 2. THE NATURE OF THE INFORMATION WHICH PREDICATES THIS
INTERVIEW.

8 3. THE INTERVIEWS BE CONDUCTED UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF
THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE FBI FIELD OFFICE IN WHICH
THE INTERVIEW IS CONTEMPLATED, CONSISTENT WITH HIS
6 INVESTIGATIVE PRIORITIES AND MAN POWER.

4 4. NO INTERVIEWS WILL BE CONDUCTED WHICH MAY JEOPARDIZE
CURRENT INVESTIGATION.

2 OFFICES RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS COMMUNICATION WILL BE
CONTACTED BY USSS AGENTS REQUESTING INTELLIGENCE UPDATES
REGARDING SPECIFIC PERSONS AND DISCUSSION WITH FBI AGENTS OF

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 3

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGER THREE DE HQ 0006 UNCLAS E F T O

POSSIBLE PERSONS TO BE THE SUBJECT OF A JOINT FBI-USSS

INTERVIEW. AS OF THIS TIME, NO OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY USSS OF CASTRO'S CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY. USSS HAS INSTRUCTED THEIR AGENTS TO CONDUCT NO INTERVIEWS UNTIL SUCH OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION IS RECEIVED.

ALL OFFICES ARE INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE, OTHER INTERESTED DIVISIONS AND FBIHQ OF THE RESULTS OF ANY SUCH JOINT INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED REGARDING THE CASTRO VISIT.

BT

*

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

NOTE: USSS HEADQUARTERS, BY TELETYPE, REQUESTED FBI AGENT ASSISTANCE IN JOINT INTERVIEWS OF PERSONS THEY BELIEVE CONSTITUTE A DANGER TO FIDEL CASTRO SHOULD HE VISIT THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK IN OCTOBER. FBIHQ RESPONDED TO USSS HEADQUARTERS BY TELETYPE DATED 9-20-79, SETTING FORTH CRITERIA UNDER WHICH AUTHORIZATION OF SUCH JOINT INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED. USSS, BY TELETYPE DATED 9-24-79, CONCURRED WITH THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED BU TELETYPE TO USSS AND ADVISED NO OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM STATE DEPARTMENT REGARDING CASTRO'S CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.



APPROVED:

Director

Exec. AD-Adm.

Exec. AD-Inv.

Exec. AD-LES

Adm. Serv.

Crim. Inv.

Ident.

Intell.

Laboratory

Legal Coun.

Plan. & Insp.

Rec. Mgnt.

Tech. Servs.

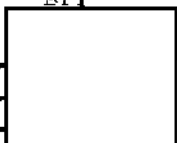
Training

Public Affs. Off.

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A
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MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

110

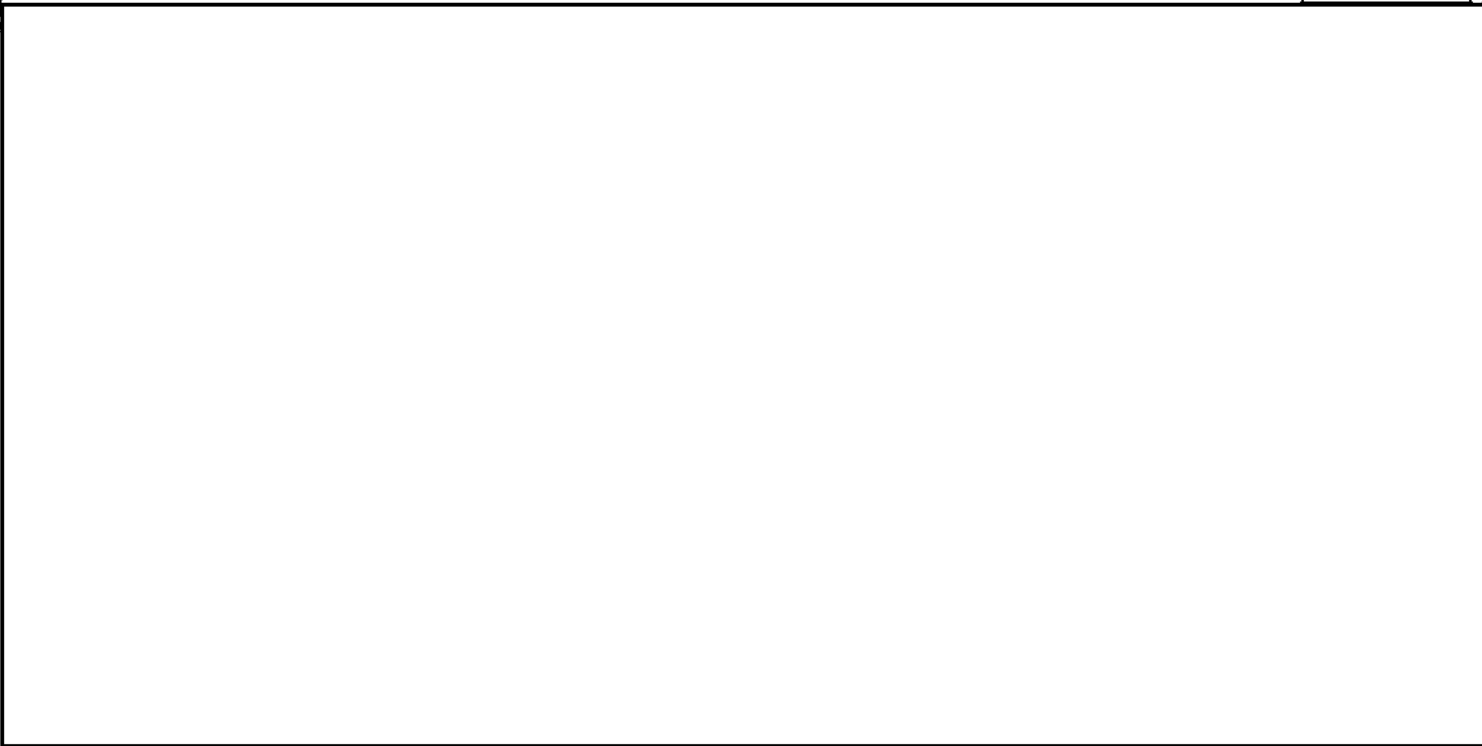
DATE 9/26/79	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PRECEDENCE Priority
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FM DIRECTOR FBI

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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TO



(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

SUBJECT:

REC-5T 185-7241-31

ST-130

22 SEP 28 1979

APPROVED BY [Signature]	ORIGINATOR [redacted]	ROOM 4048	TELE EXT.
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b3
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60 OCT 12 1979

0149
SEP 27 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
2. Additions such as notes and administrative data for a specific addressee are not allowed. If a note or administrative data is required for a particular addressee a separate 0-73 form must be prepared.
3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

1. Xerox 1 copy of incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype "1 copy made for relay to SACS _____, (OR LEGATS) _____, (OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES) _____."
2. Minor editing changes shall be made on the xerox as follows: using a lead pencil ONLY draw single line through the first and last lines of the heading and connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z," figure. (DO NOT OBLITERATE THE HEADING.) Use horizontal lines to delete sentences or words. Printed changes of a word or two to the text of the message may be made; however, changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two necessitate the originator to initiate a new message using form 0-93.
3. Administrative data or notes may be typed immediately following the text and will be transmitted to all addressees.
4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

26 SEP 79 21 04
RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

N/636

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O	[redacted]
A	[redacted]
P	[redacted]

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

DATE 9/26/79	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PRECEDENCE ROUTINE
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FM DIRECTOR FBI

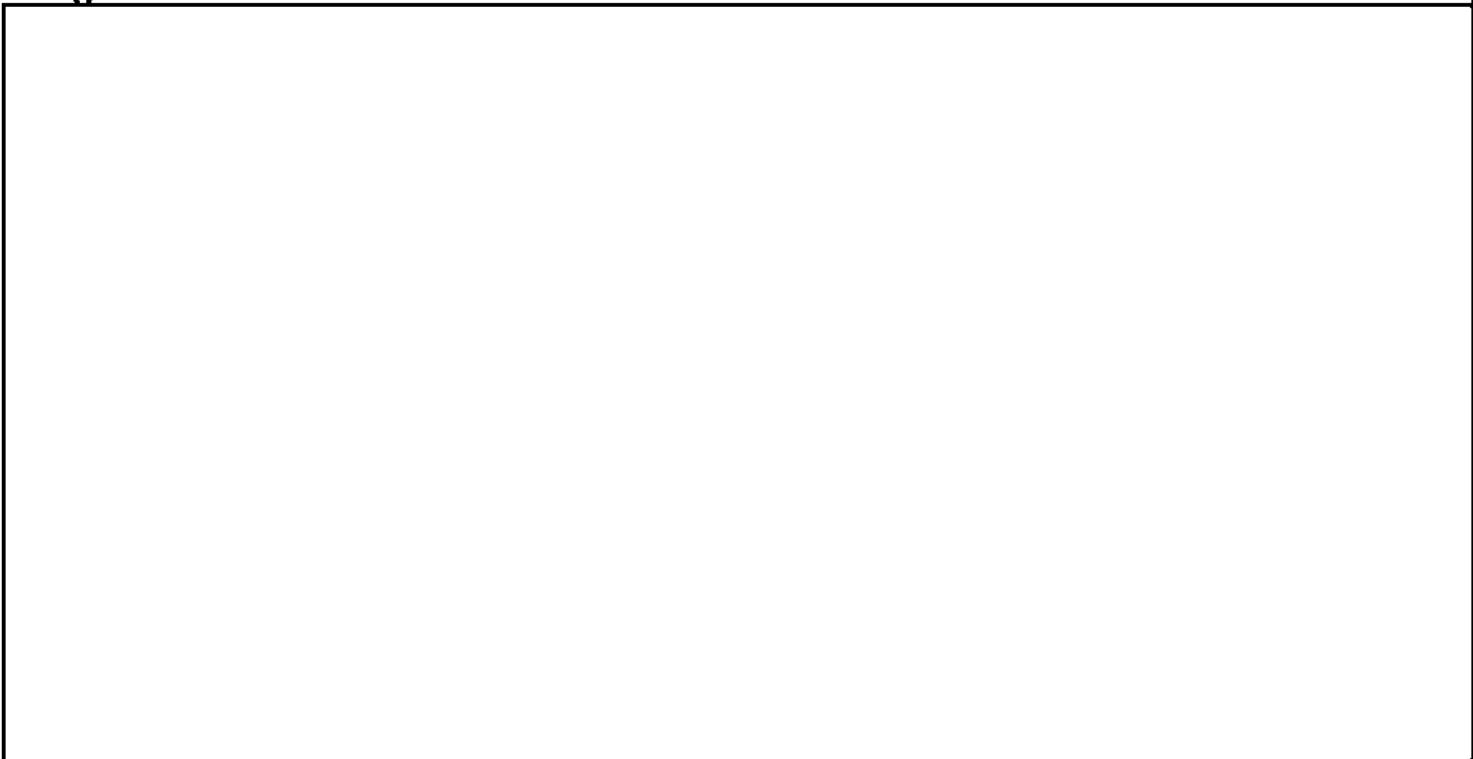
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neg

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.)

CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

SUBJECT:

185-1241-32

EX-109

REC 20

[redacted]

SEP 27 1979

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b7E

APPROVED BY <i>[signature]</i>	ORIGINATOR [redacted]	ROOM 4147	TELE EXT. 4605
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
2142
SEP 26 1979

63 OCT 12 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
2. Additions such as notes and administrative data for a specific addressee are not allowed. If a note or administrative data is required for a particular addressee a separate 0-73 form must be prepared.
3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW.

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

26 SEP 19 16 39
RECEIVED
BUREAU
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

1. Xerox 1 copy of incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype "1 copy made for relay to SACS _____, (OR LEGATS) _____, (OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES) _____."
2. Minor editing changes shall be made on the xerox as follows: using a lead pencil ONLY draw single line through the first and last lines of the heading and connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z," figure. (DO NOT OBLITERATE THE HEADING.) Use horizontal lines to delete sentences or words. Printed changes of a word or two to the text of the message may be made; however, changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two necessitate the originator to initiate a new message using form 0-93.
3. Administrative data or notes may be typed immediately following the text and will be transmitted to all addressees.
4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

PP HQ NY WF
DE NY 0027

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

26 SEP 79 01 41z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Labors.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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P252156Z SEPT 79

FM NEW YORK [redacted]

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

NEWARK ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF FIDEL CASTRO IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OCTOBER, 1979; [redacted]

DE 26, 1, 2

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ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1979, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 1021 1025-1241-33

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A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS ALSO FURNISHED RELIABLE

OCT 16 1979

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26 SEP 1979

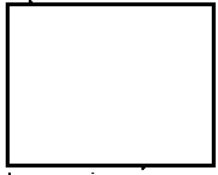
INTELLIGENCE DIV
REC-20

OCT 23 1979

254

PAGE TWO ~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]



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~~(C)~~ (U)

~~C AND E 3441, REASON 2 & 3, DRD SEPTEMBER 30, 1999~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

FIRST CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

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SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

TO DATE, INFORMATION FURNISHED BY BOTH SOURCES HAS NOT YET BEEN CORROBORATED.

NYO WILL MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH ASSETS IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE EXACT DATES OF CASTRO'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

BT

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TELETYPE UNIT

26 SEP 79 03 47z

00 HI LAMM NK NY WF

DE SJ

0 250310Z SEP 79

FM SAN JUAN [redacted] (185-70) (COMMUNICATIONS SECTION)

TO DIRECTOR [redacted]

IMMEDIATE

ATTN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, CI-2 UNIT, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

LOS ANGELES ROUTINE

MIAMI [redacted] IMMEDIATE

NEWARK (185-122) IMMEDIATE

NEW YORK IMMEDIATE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

R

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] (OO:SAN JUAN)

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1979: PFO MATTER, (OO:NEW YORK)

REFERENCE NEWARK TELETYPE SEPTEMBER 25, 1979 ENTITLED PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1979: PFO MATTER.

THIS TELETYPE IS CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~ IN ITS ENTIRETY.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF NEWARK, LOS ANGELES, AND WASHINGTON FIELD, REFERENCED SAN JUAN TELETYPE ADVISED OF [redacted]

NOT RECORDED
100 OCT 10 1979

23 OCT 5 1979

TELETYPED TO [redacted]

97 OCT 25 1979

Handwritten initials and numbers: J 70

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Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	
Crim.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

[redacted]

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

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[REDACTED]

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IF NOT ALREADY DONE SO, MIAMI SHOULD CONTACT [REDACTED] AND

DIRECT HIM TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
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DURING SAN JUAN'S LAST CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] ON SEPTEMBER

24, 1979, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECIPIENTS, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] AND AN INDIVIDUAL

IN WHOM [REDACTED]

IT IS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT

[REDACTED]

SAN JUAN WILL PROVIDE COMMENTS REGARDING THE FEASIBILITY OF

[REDACTED]

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[Redacted]

INTERESTED OFFICES EARLY ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1979.

MIAMI IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE INTERESTED OFFICES OF ANY
INFORMATION DEVELOPED BY [Redacted]

C AND E. 8024, REASONS (2) AND (3), DRD SEPTEMBER 25, 1999.

H

[Redacted]



Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	[redacted]
Crim.	
Ident.	[redacted]
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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PP HQ LA NY SJ (VIA HI) WFO RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

ME

P 271943Z SEP 79 27 SEP 79 19 30z

FM NEWARK (185-122) (P) (C-3) RECEIVED FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TO DIRECTOR (P R I O R I T Y)
LOS ANGELES (ROUTINE)
MIAMI (P R I O R I T Y)
NEW YORK (P R I O R I T Y)
SAN JUAN (VIA FBIHQ) (ROUTINE)
WFO (ROUTINE)

BT

~~SECRET~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 5, 1979, PFO MATTER, (OO: NY)

ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1979, [redacted] ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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185-122-11-34

[redacted] ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1979, SOURCE [redacted]

EX-100 51 0 02 44 13

23 OCT 5 1979

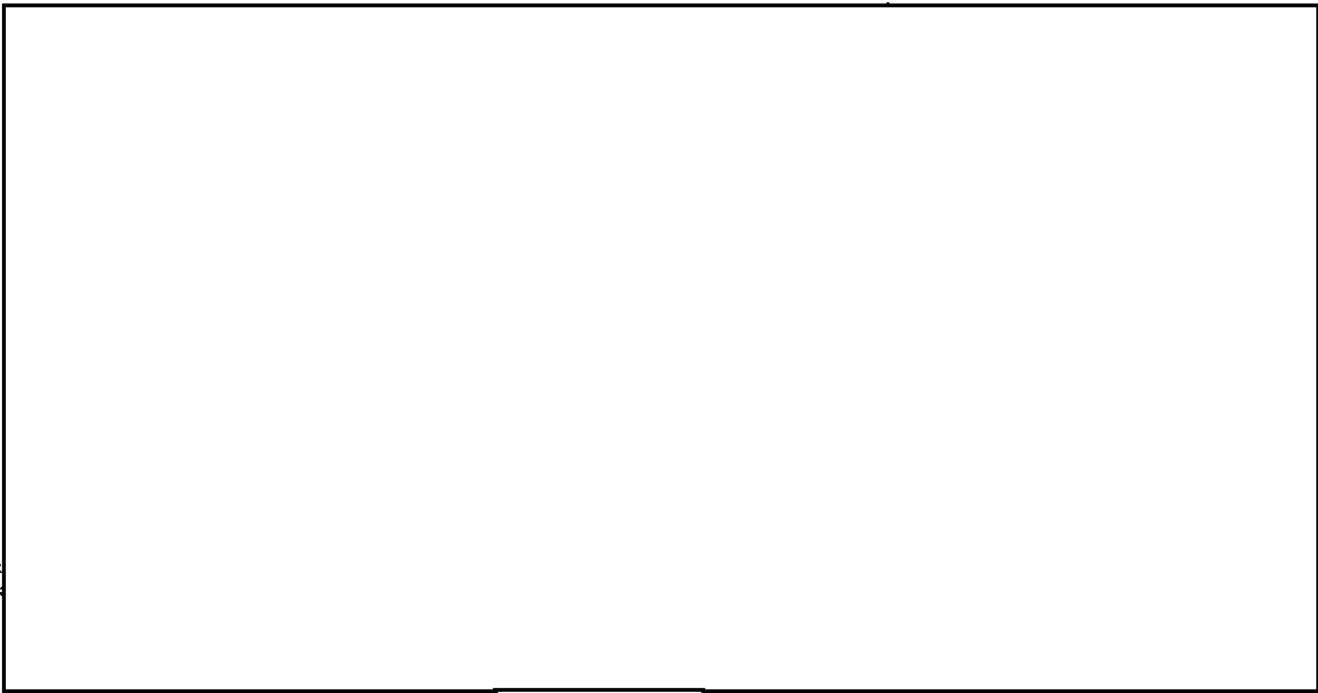
Recd. by
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

relay IT do

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TELETYPED TO: [redacted]
560 OCT 30 1979

[redacted]
9-28-79



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ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1979, [REDACTED]

ADVISED [REDACTED]

b7D



NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT

(NYPD) HAS ALLEGEDLY ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]



MIAMI AT MIAMI, FLORIDA, WILL, THROUGH SOURCES, ATTEMPT TO

PAGE THREE, NEWARK 185-122, ~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] NEWARK WILL

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DO SAME.

A D M I N I S T R A T I V E

[REDACTED] HAVE PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION

IN THE PAST. THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS DISSEMINATED TO SECRET
SERVICE, NEWARK, ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1979.

BT

NMC 312 278 3132Z

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

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27 SEP 79 11 44z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD
Exec. AD-Adm.
Exec. AD-LES.
Asst. Dir.:

- Adm. Serv.
- Crim. Inv.
- Ident.
- Intell.
- Laboratory
- Legal Coun.
- Plan. & Insp.
- Rec. Mgmt.
- Tech. Servs.
- Training
- Public Affs. Off.
- Telephone Rm.
- Director's Sec'y

PP HQ NY SJ SF

DE MM

P. 26 3132Z SEP 79

FM MIAMI [redacted] P

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

NEW YORK ROUTINE

SAN JUAN (VIA WASHINGTON) ROUTINE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

BT

~~SECRET~~

ATTENTION: INTD.

[redacted] BUFILE: [redacted]

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PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1979, PFO MATTER, OO: NEW YORK.

PORTIONS OF THIS TELETYPE ARE CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~ AS APPROPRIATELY NOTED BELOW: ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1979, AN OPERATIONAL ASSET WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION SINCE 1979, ADVISED AS FOLLOWS: [redacted]

195-124-

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NOT RECORDED
167 OCT 15 1979

TELETYPE TO:

97 OCT 15 1979

J R

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[REDACTED]

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HOWEVER. ~~(S)~~ (U)

ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1979, [REDACTED] WAS AGAIN INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE MIAMI OFFICE OF THE FBI ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1979, AND ASKED FOR 24 ADDITIONAL HOURS TO RECONSIDER THIS MATTER. HE REQUESTED TO SEE AGENTS DURING THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1979, FOR REINTERVIEW.

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~~C AND F BY 6234, REASONS 2 AND 4, DDD SEPTEMBER 26, 1999.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE MIAMI TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 24, 1979.

OPERATIONAL ASSET IS [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AT WHICH TIME ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA WILL BE OBTAINED. MIAMI ALSO WILL

SPOT CHECK MEETING SITE TO SUPPLEMENT THIS COVERAGE.

[REDACTED] POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES DISCUSSED WITH AUSA

[REDACTED] ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1979, AND IT WAS HIS

OPINION THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MATTER ALSO

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DISCUSSED WITH U.S. PROBATION OFFICER [REDACTED] ON

SEPTEMBER 25, 1979, AND HE INDICATED THAT TESTIMONY OF AGENTS

REGARDING [REDACTED] POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES WOULD CONCEIVABLY

BE SUFFICIENT TO SUSTAIN REVOCATION OF PAROLE. [REDACTED] ALSO

ADVISED THAT ON BASIS OF THIS INFORMATION, HE WOULD DENY

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TRAVEL REQUEST MADE BY [REDACTED] FOR TRIP TO NEW YORK CITY DURING
COMING WEEK.

MIAMI INDICES NEGATIVE ON [REDACTED] NUMEROUS REFERENCES

FOUND TO [REDACTED], NONE OF WHICH CAN BE IDENTIFIED AS

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THE INDIVIDUAL ASSOCIATED WITH [REDACTED]

SAN FRANCISCO, AT SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA, WILL ATTEMPT
TO IDENTIFY [REDACTED]. INVESTIGATION MUST BE EXTREMELY
DISCREET FOR PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE SOURCE.

BT

#

K

No Tape

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A [redacted]
P [redacted]

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

157

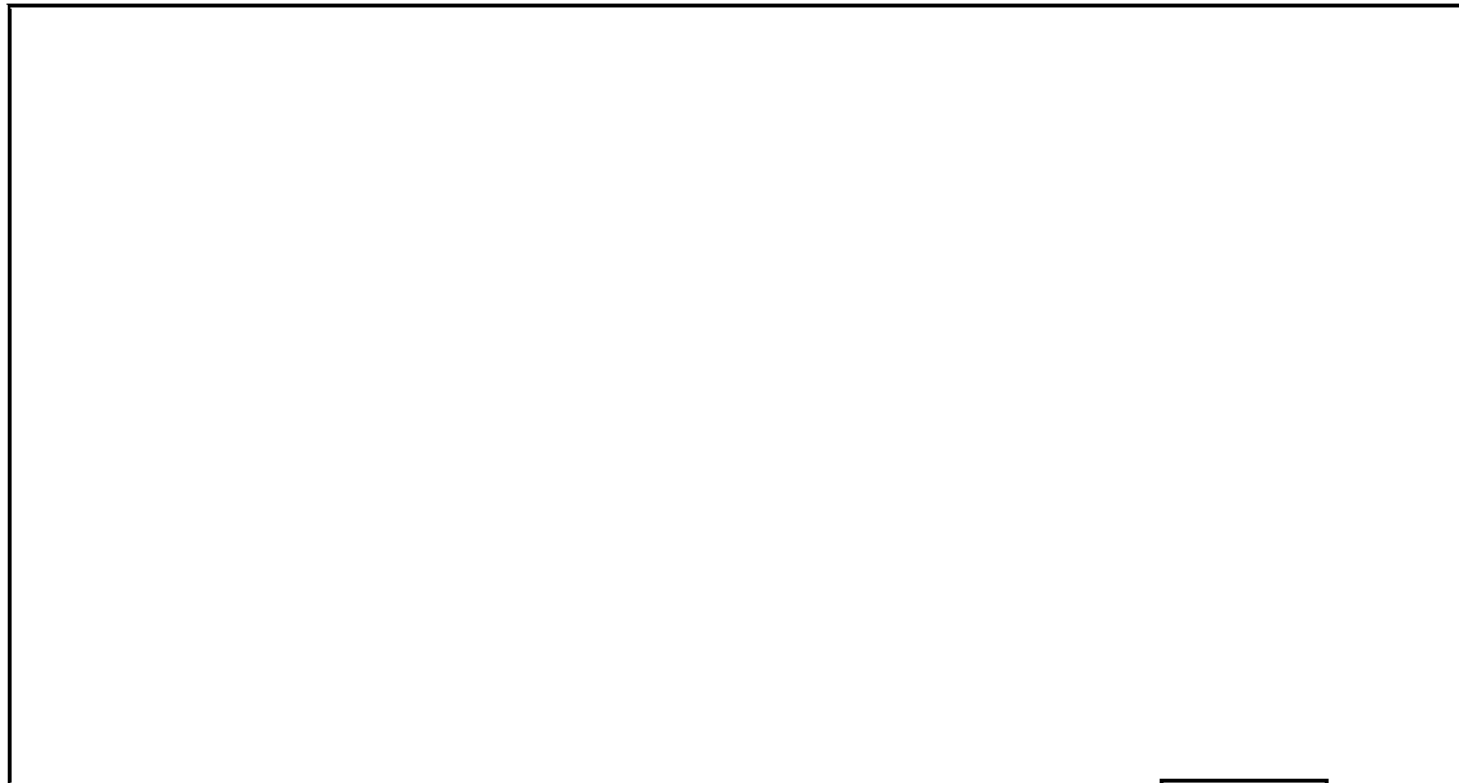
DATE <i>9-28-79</i>	CLASSIFICATION <i>Secret</i>	PRECEDENCE <i>Routine</i>
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FM DIRECTOR FBI

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

SUBJECT:

EX-109

REC 20

185-1241-35
[redacted]

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APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	ORIGINATOR [redacted]	ROOM <i>4051</i>	TELE EXT. <i>4632</i>
-----------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

60 OCT 25 1979
[Signature]

SEP 19 1979
10522R

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
2. Additions such as notes and administrative data for a specific addressee are not allowed. If a note or administrative data is required for a particular addressee a separate 0-73 form must be prepared.
3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW.

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

28 SEP 79 22 28

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

1. Xerox 1 copy of incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype "1 copy made for relay to SACS _____, (OR LEGATS) _____, (OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES) _____."
2. Minor editing changes shall be made on the xerox as follows: using a lead pencil ONLY draw single line through the first and last lines of the heading and connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z," figure. (DO NOT OBLITERATE THE HEADING.) Use horizontal lines to delete sentences or words. Printed changes of a word or two to the text of the message may be made; however, changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two necessitate the originator to initiate a new message using form 0-93.
3. Administrative data or notes may be typed immediately following the text and will be transmitted to all addressees.
4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

Exec. AD-Adm. b6
Exec. AD-Inv. b7C
Exec. AD-LES. b6
Asst. Dir. b7C
Adm. Serv. b7C
Crim. Inv. b7C
Ident. b7C
Intell. b7C
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgnt.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

29 SEP 79 01 47 Z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

10 07 135

PP 10 07 135

RECEIVED SEPT 79

MIAMI (P)

OR MIAMI PRIORITY

NEW YORK PRIORITY

SAN FRANCISCO PRIORITY

SAN JUAN VIA WASHINGTON PRIORITY

BT

~~SECRET~~

ATTENTION: BUREAU - INTD.

[redacted] BUREAU FILE [redacted] FILE

[redacted] SAN JUAN FILE [redacted]

[redacted] MIAMI FILE [redacted]

~~PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED~~

~~STATE OCTOBER, 1979; PFC MATTER.~~

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~ IN ITS ENTIRETY.

ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1979, AN OPERATIONAL ASSISTANT HAS

FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE MATTER AS FOLLOWS:

[redacted]

[redacted]

266 SA

185-1241

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1979

WLS FIC 106 DIA
HLS

TELETYPE TO:

[redacted]

SJ

64 DEC 5 1979

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b3
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[Redacted]

~~SECRET~~

[Redacted]

b3
b6
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b7E

~~C AND E BY 6054, REASONS (2) AND (3), DR [Redacted] MB~~

~~1999.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE MIAMI TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU SEPTEMBER 27, 1979.

OPERATIONAL ASSET IS

[Redacted]

b3
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b7E

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

b3
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b7E

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

MIAMI WILL COVER ARRIVAL OF [REDACTED] AT MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH.

NEW YORK ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDRESS FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~AND E BY 6034, REASONS (2) AND (3), DTD SEPTEMBER 28,~~

~~1999~~

BT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1362425-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 58

- Page 2 ~ Referral/Direct;
- Page 3 ~ Referral/Direct;
- Page 4 ~ Referral/Direct;
- Page 5 ~ Referral/Direct;
- Page 6 ~ Referral/Direct;
- Page 12 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 13 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 14 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 15 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 18 ~ b6; b7C;
- Page 19 ~ b6; b7C;
- Page 20 ~ b6; b7C;
- Page 21 ~ b6; b7C;
- Page 22 ~ b6; b7C;
- Page 34 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
- Page 37 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 38 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 39 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 62 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 63 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 64 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 65 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 66 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 67 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 68 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 69 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 70 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 71 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 77 ~ Referral/Direct;
- Page 78 ~ Referral/Direct;
- Page 79 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 80 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 83 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 84 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 85 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 86 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 87 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 88 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 89 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 90 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 91 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 92 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 99 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 100 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 101 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 103 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 104 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 105 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 106 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 107 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 118 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
- Page 119 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
- Page 124 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 125 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 126 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
- Page 129 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
- Page 130 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
- Page 134 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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X For this Page X
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

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PAGE 2
DATE 10-2-79

CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS E F T O

PRECEDENCE ROUTINE

#FLL4ERR LA MM NK NY SJ S*WFODE HQ HOLLA #HTYERR 022149Z OCT 79

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI
TO FBI LOS ANGELES ROUTINE
FBI NEWARK ROUTINE
FBI NEW YORK ROUTINE
FBI MIAMI ROUTINE
FBI SAN JUAN ROUTINE
FBI WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE
BT

UNCLAS E F T O

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 19, 1979, PFO; OO: NEW YORK.

REFERENCE FBIHQ TELETYPE TO LOS ANGELES DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1979, AND USSS TELETYPE TO FBIHQ DATED OCTOBER 1, 1979.

ON OCTOBER 1, 1979, USSS HEADQUARTERS ADVISED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE THAT LIAISON BETWEEN FBI AGENTS IN THE MIAMI AND NEWARK DIVISIONS AND USSS AGENTS HAVE IDENTIFIED PERSONS BOTH

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY

DRAFTED BY

DATE

10-2-79

4051

FILE NO.

4632

SEE NOTE ON PAGE THREE

- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -

OCT 8 1979

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 03 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~PAGE TWO~~ DE HQ 0114 UNCLAS E F T O

AGENCIES BELIEVE PRESENT A DANGER TO CASTRO DURING HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES AND SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED JOINTLY.

DUE TO TIME CONSTRAINTS, USSS HEADQUARTERS HAS ADVISED THEIR FIELD OFFICES THEY NO LONGER MUST HOLD AN ABEYANCE INTERVIEWS SUBJECT TO OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF CASTRO'S OFFICIAL VISIT. USSS AGENTS IN MIAMI AND NEWARK HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO PARTICIPATE IN JOINT FBI-USSS INTERVIEWS UPON AUTHORIZATION OF THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE CONCERNED FBI FIELD OFFICE.

MIAMI AND NEWARK DIVISIONS ARE INSTRUCTED TO HANDLE THESE JOINT FBI-USSS INTERVIEWS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN REFERENCED FBIHQ TELETYPE.

BT

⌘

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

NOTE: USSS HEADQUARTERS, BY TELETYPE, REQUESTED FBI AGENT ASSISTANCE IN JOINT INTERVIEWS OF PERSONS THEY BELIEVE CONSTITUTE A DANGER TO FIDEL CASTRO SHOULD HE VISIT THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK IN OCTOBER. FBIHQ RESPONDED TO USSS HEADQUARTERS BY TELETYPE DATED 9-20-79, SETTING FORTH CRITERIA UNDER WHICH AUTHORIZATION OF SUCH JOINT INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED. USSS, BY TELETYPE DATED 9-24-79, CONCURRED WITH THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE TO USSS AND ADVISED NO OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM STATE DEPARTMENT REGARDING CASTRO'S CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

USSS HEADQUARTERS, BY TELETYPE TO FBIHQ DATED 10-1-79, ADVISED THEY HAVE INSTRUCTED THEIR AGENTS THAT THEY NO LONGER MUST HOLD THEIR INTERVIEWS IN ABEYANCE UNTIL OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF CASTRO'S VISIT IS RECEIVED FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE. A LIST OF PERSONS DESIRED TO BE INTERVIEWED JOINTLY BY FBI AND USSS HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY USSS HEADQUARTERS AND REVIEWED WITHOUT LOCATING A PERSON WHO SHOULD NOT BE INTERVIEWED.

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NY0886 2750126

PP HQ MM HI

DE NY 0035

P012322Z OCT 79

FM NEW YORK (87-81067)(M-10)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

MIAMI PRIORITY

SAN JUAN PRIORITY (VA FBIHQ)

BT

~~SECRET~~

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

7 OCT 79 01 39z

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec AD-Adm.	
Exec AD-Inv.	
Exec AD-LES.	
Asst Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1979; PFO MATTER.

REMMTEL, SEPTEMBER 28, 1979.

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted] IS SUBSCRIBED TO BY [redacted]

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[redacted]
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, NEW YORK CITY, CONTACTED ON OCTOBER 1, 1979, AND AS OF THIS DATE, CASTRO'S DATE OF ARRIVAL IS STILL UNKNOWN. IN FACT, UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE IS NOT AWARE IF CASTRO IS ACTUALLY TRAVELLING TO THE UNITED STATES OR IF HE WILL SEND A REPRESENTATIVE. SPECULATION IS THAT THE CASTRO GOVERNMENT IS AWAITING THE RESULTS OF PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH CONCERNING THE PRESENCE OF

185-1241-39

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EX 100

REC-65

OCT 16 1979

TELETYPE

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PAGE TWO ~~SECRET~~

SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA. THE SPEECH IS SCHEDULED FOR 9:00 PM,
ON OCTOBER 1, 1979.

~~C AND E 5815, REASON 2, DRD OCTOBER 1, 1999.~~

BT

MMO015 2760005Z

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

PP HI LA NK NY SJ WF

DE MM

P 020005Z OCT 79

FM MIAMI (185-126) P

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

LOS ANGELES PRIORITY

NEWARK PRIORITY

NEW YORK PRIORITY

SAN JUAN (VIA WASHINGTON) PRIORITY

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE PRIORITY

BT

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 8-14-98 (JFK)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER (OO: NEW YORK)

EX-109

185-1241-41

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO LOS ANGELES, SEPTEMBER 26, 1979.

ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1979, SPECIAL AGENTS, MIAMI DIVISION,

CONFERRED WITH SA [redacted] U.S. SECRET SERVICE, MIAMI,

FLORIDA, CONCERNING PERSONS WITHIN THE MIAMI DIVISION WHO COULD

POSSIBLY PRESENT A DANGER TO PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
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Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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OCT 5 1979

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TELETYPE

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29 1979

DURING HIS VISIT TO THE U.S.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF SUCH INDIVIDUALS IS SET FORTH HEREAFTER:



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RR HI N MM LA

DE NK 010

R 032230Z OCT 79

FM NEWARK (185-122) (P) (HRA)

TO DIRECTOR (ROUTINE)

NEW YORK (185-899) (ROUTINE)

MIAMI (185-126) (ROUTINE)

LOS ANGELES (ROUTINE)

BT

~~SECRET~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER, 19-9; PFO (OO: NY)

ON OCTOBER 2, 1979, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHOSE RELIABILITY
HAS NOT YET BEEN ESTABLISHED DUE TO INSUFFICIENT CONTACT, ADVISED
AS FOLLOWS:

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT
30 OCT 79 22 40z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
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Ident.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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[redacted]

[redacted] REC 20- [redacted]

SI-126

OCT 9 1979

10/11/79
WH-NSC
USSS
Customs
FARA
DOS

64 00 079

[redacted]

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[REDACTED]

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THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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ON OCTOBER 3, 1979, [REDACTED] A SOURCE WHO HAS PROVIDED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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A D M I N I S T R A T I V E

THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS



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 DESPITE THE FACT THERE HAS BEEN INSUFFICIENT CONTACT WITH THIS SOURCE, HE IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THIS MATTER.

(C AND E 953, FCIM REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD OCTOBER 3, 1999.)

BT

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Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
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Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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SFO. 666 2772100

VP HQ MM NY SJ

DE SF 003

P 0042056Z OCT 79

4 OCT 79 21 28z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FM SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] (P) (SQ. 14)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] PRIORITY

MIAMI [redacted] PRIORITY

NEW YORK PRIORITY

SAN JUAN [redacted] (185-70) PRIORITY SJ VIA FBIHQ

BT

UNCLAS

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES,
OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTERS; OO: NEW YORK

RE MIAMI TELETYPE TO THE DIRECTOR; ET AL, SEPTEMBER 26, 1979.
INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY SECRET SERVICE, FBI, AND THE
SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

ON OCTOBER 3, 1979, [redacted]

[redacted] TELEPHONE 185-1241-43

NUMBER [redacted] DATE OF BIRTH - [redacted]

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REC-124

11 OCT 11 1979

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TELETYPED

[redacted] XEROX
OCT 12 1979

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PAGE TWO

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] PLACE OF BIRTH - [REDACTED] PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING
INFORMATION:

SINCE MAY, 1979, SHE HAS RESIDED AT THE ABOVE RESIDENCE
WITH [REDACTED] ADDITIONALLY, ON SEPTEMBER 28,
1979, SHE DROVE [REDACTED] TO SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, (SFIA),
AND DROPPED HIM OFF AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 A.M. FOR HIM TO CATCH
A NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT TO MIAMI, FLORIDA, FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA, WHICH DEPARTED APPROXIMATELY 8:00 A.M. [REDACTED]
DUE TO RETURN TO SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, ON OCTOBER 6, 1979.
TRANSPORTATION UNKNOWN.

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FURTHER, [REDACTED] HAS A CURRENT PASSPORT ISSUED EITHER MAY, 1979,
OR JUNE, 1979, AT UNKNOWN LOCATION IN HIS POSSESSION. EXTRA
PASSPORT PHOTO IN POSSESSION OF SECRET SERVICE IN SAN FRANCISCO
TO BE SENT TO INTERESTED SECRET SERVICE OFFICES.

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[REDACTED] STATED THAT TO HER KNOWLEDGE [REDACTED] HAD NO WEAPONS -
DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES IN HIS POSSESSION.

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[REDACTED] WAS WEARING THE FOLLOWING CLOTHING UPON THE DROP AT
SFIA: WHITE SHIRT CALLED A "GUAYABERA"; GRAY AND WHITE STRIPED
PANTS; BLACK SHOES.

PAGE THREE

[REDACTED] UNCLAS

[REDACTED] STATED THAT [REDACTED] CALLED HER ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1979, AND AGAIN ON SEPTEMBER 29, 1979, FROM MIAMI, FLORIDA. SHE HAS NOT HEARD FROM HIM SINCE. DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED], SHE EXECUTED A CONSENT TO SEARCH HER RESIDENCE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND THE

FOLLOWING ITEMS WERE OBSERVED: COLT AR-15 .223 CALIBER RIFLE, SERIAL NO. [REDACTED] AN UNKNOWN MAKE MAUSER MILITARY RIFLE CONVERTED TO A "SPORTER" 7MM (7 X 57), SERIAL NO. [REDACTED] A COMMANDO MARK III, .45 CALIBER CARBINE, SERIAL NO. [REDACTED] (THIS WEAPON LOOKS LIKE A THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN); A PLAINFIELD, .30 CALIBER, MI CARBINE, SERIAL NO. [REDACTED] A HIGH STANDARD "DOUBLE NINE" NINE SHOT, .22 CALIBER REVOLVER (NICKEL PLATED WESTERN STYLE), SERIAL [REDACTED] MILITARY WEBBING GEAR AND HOLSTERS; TWO INERT MILITARY CLAYMORE MINES WITH GENERATORS; MISCELLANEOUS EMPTY RIFLE CARTRIDGES; MISCELLANEOUS CLASS "C" COMMON FIREWORKS (NOT ILLEGAL UNDER CALIFORNIA STATUTES); MAGAZINES AND CLIPS AS FOLLOWS: FOUR AR-15 12; THREE .45 GOVERNMENT MODEL PISTOLS, TWO .45 COMMANDO MARK III; TWO MI CARBINE; FOUR BOXES (250 ROUNDS EACH) BELTED 7.62MM BLANK AMMUNITION; ONE POUND CAN HERCULES RED DOT; ONE MR 3031 SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDER; ONE POUND DUPONT

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PAGE FOUR

[REDACTED]

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SMOKELESS RIFLE POWDER; MISCELLANEOUS RIFLE AMMUNITION OF THE FOLLOWING CALIBERS: .22 CALIBER; 7MM MAUSER; .45 CALIBER BALL; AND 5.56MM BLANKS; MISCELLANEOUS (APPROXIMATELY 15) MILITARY TRAINING MANUALS; ONE MILITARY NON-SERRATED PRACTICE GRENADE, BLUE IN COLOR, NO EXPLOSIVE CHARGE.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WERE SEIZED BY THE SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT BOMB SQUAD AS CONTRABAND: TWO PACKS COMMON FIRECRACKERS; ONE AN-M37 AZ DOUBLE STAR ILLUMINATION ROUND (37MM) (THIS DEVICE IS USED FOR EMERGENCY SIGNALING PURPOSES AND IS EXEMPT FROM CALIFORNIA LAW AS A DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE); ONE EACH M117 BOOBY TRAP TRAINING SIMULATOR, MILITARY.

ALL ITEMS OBSERVED WERE CHECKED FOR LEGALITY AND WERE DEEMED THE PROPERTY OF THE OCCUPANT. ADDITIONALLY, THE ITEMS SEIZED BY THE SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT WERE OF NO PROSECUTIVE VALUE.

ALL LOGICAL CHECKS FOR ARREST WARRANTS ON [REDACTED] WERE NEGATIVE.

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DURING THE SEARCH, AN ADDRESS BOOK BELONGING TO [REDACTED] WAS LOCATED, WHICH CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: (1) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STATED THAT [REDACTED] HAS A DAUGHTER NAMED [REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS [REDACTED] TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] WHOSE HOME HE RESIDED DURING EARLY SEPTEMBER, 1979.

ALSO LOCATED IN THE SEARCH WERE HOSPITAL PATIENTS WRIST STRAPS, WHICH CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: NAME [REDACTED] DATE SEPTEMBER 3, 1979; PALMETTO GENERAL HOSPITAL, HILELAH, FLORIDA; [REDACTED] (MAY BE [REDACTED] SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER).

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[REDACTED] STATED THAT HER PARENTS, [REDACTED] RESIDE AT [REDACTED], TELEPHONE [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ALSO, [REDACTED] STATED HER PARENTS USE TO LIVE ON [REDACTED] WHICH IS WHERE [REDACTED] USE TO LIVE. IT IS BELIEVED BY SAN FRANCISCO THAT THEY ARE THE SAME. ADDITIONALLY, SHE HAS A COUSIN CALLED [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WAS INSTRUCTED BY THE FBI THAT IF [REDACTED] SHOULD

PAGE SIX

[REDACTED] UNCLAS

CONTACT HER TO HAVE HIM IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE NEAREST FBI OFFICE
OR SA [REDACTED], WHO HAS DEALT WITH HIM IN THE PAST.

LEADS BEING LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF RECEIVING OFFICES. ?

INVESTIGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO CONTINUING.

BT

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Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	[redacted]
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Serv.	
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Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

SJ0194 2760215Z

RR HI MM NK NY SF WF 30 OCT 79 04 23z

DE SJ

R 020215Z OCT 79

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FM SAN JUAN [redacted] (185-70) [redacted]

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TO DIRECTOR [redacted] ROUTINE

ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, CI-2 UNIT, CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

MIAMI [redacted] ROUTINE

b3
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NEWARK ROUTINE

NEW YORK ROUTINE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN [redacted]

[redacted] (OO: SAN JUAN)

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PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED

STATES, OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER, (OO: NEW YORK)

[redacted]

(OO: MIAMI) 185/241

7 OCT 13 1979

[redacted]

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63N

979
ED TU
415762

NOT RECORDED
100 OCT 10 1979

[redacted]

PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

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REFERENCE SAN JUAN TELETYPE, OCTOBER 1, 1979, ENTITLED,

[REDACTED], PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER

FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER.

THIS TELETYPE IS CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~" IN ITS ENTIRETY.

ON OCTOBER 1, 1979, [REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED]

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THE ASSET FURTHER ADVISED [REDACTED]

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067 [redacted]

U [redacted]
A [redacted]
P [redacted]

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

DATE 10/4/79	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PRECEDENCE PRIORITY
-----------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------

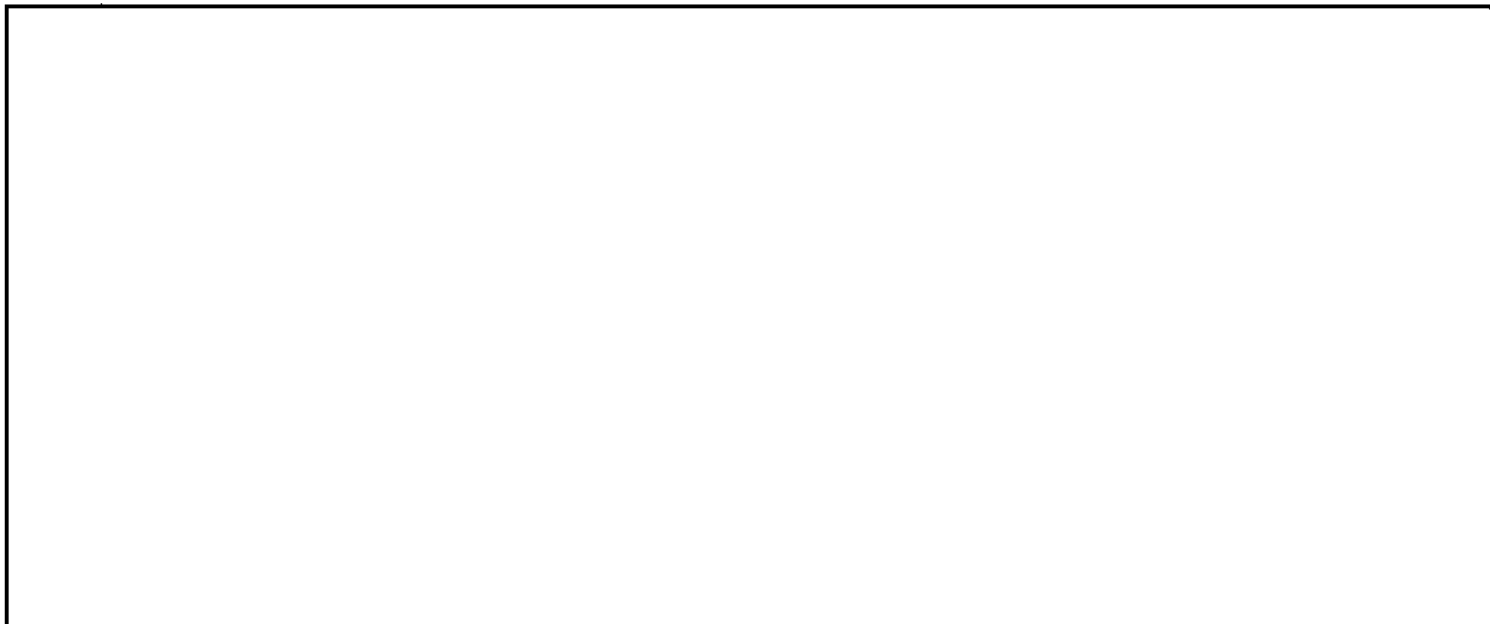
FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO

~~FEDERAL GOVERNMENT~~

old page

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[redacted]

185-1241-44

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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

SUBJECT:

REC-106

OCT 9 1979

APPROVED BY [signature]	ORIGINATOR [redacted]	ROOM 44048	TELE EXT.
----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------	-----------

b6
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6300 [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
83082 [redacted]
OCT 05 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
2. Additions such as notes and administrative data for a specific addressee are not allowed. If a note or administrative data is required for a particular addressee a separate 0-73 form must be prepared.
3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW.

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

1. Xerox 1 copy of incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype "1 copy made for relay to SACS _____, (OR LEGATS) _____, (OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES) _____."
2. Minor editing changes shall be made on the xerox as follows: using a lead pencil ONLY draw single line through the first and last lines of the heading and connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z," figure. (DO NOT OBLITERATE THE HEADING.) Use horizontal lines to delete sentences or words. Printed changes of a word or two to the text of the message may be made; however, changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two necessitate the originator to initiate a new message using form 0-93.
3. Administrative data or notes may be typed immediately following the text and will be transmitted to all addressees.
4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 19 1947

15 2771444Z

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-05-2023 BY: [redacted]

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Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	b6
Training	b7C
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

HQ LA MM NK WF SF SJ

DE NY 0001

O 041430Z OCT 7

FM NEW YORK (M-10)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

LOS ANGELES IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

MIAMI IMMEDIATE

NEWARK IMMEDIATE

WASHINGTON FIELD IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

SAN FRANCISCO IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

SAN JUAN IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

BT

~~SECRET~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 19, 1979, PROTECTION OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS:

OO: NEW YORK.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND RECIPIENT OFFICES, THIS MATTER IS BEING HANDLED BY SQUAD M-10, WHICH HANDLES PROTECTION OF FOREIGN OFFICIAL MATTERS AND TERRORIST BOMBING MATTERS. ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND TELEPHONIC CONTACTS WITH THE

REC-65

EX-109

OCT 15 1979

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RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

4 OCT 79 14 59z

RECEIVED FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NY
CC/BA

6300 079
TELETYPED
(A C/F SF SJ)

NYO RELATIVE TO UPCOMING PROPOSED VIOLENCE IN CONNECTION WITH CASTRO'S VISIT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO SQUAD M-10.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES, AT THIS TIME, THE NEW YORK OFFICE IS RECEIVING UNSUBSTANTIATED AND UNCORROBORATED INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE CUBAN EXILE PRESS COMMUNITY IN THIS AREA IN ADDITION TO THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE AND UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT RELATIVE TO INFORMATION REGARDING THE TRAVEL OF VARIOUS CUBAN EXILES FROM OUTSIDE THE NEW YORK DIVISION TO THIS AREA FOR PROPOSED UPCOMING VIOLENCE.

RECEIVING OFFICES SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE HAS PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PROTECTION OF FIDEL CASTRO, AND THAT UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE IS CURRENTLY RECEIVING INFORMATION ON A IMMEDIATE AND DAILY BASIS FROM ITS OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. AS A RESULT OF THIS, THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE IS IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH THE NYO RELATIVE TO INFORMATION BEING RECEIVED FROM OTHER UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT RECEIVING OFFICES, AFTER

PAGE THREE

~~SECRET~~

PROVIDING ANY INFORMATION OF ANY TYPE TO THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE IN YOUR DIVISION, IMMEDIATELY FORWARD THIS INFORMATION TO THE NYO, EITHER TELEPHONICALLY OR BY TELETYPE, DEPENDING ON THE PRIORITY OF THE MATTER.

AT THIS TIME, THE NYO IS IN POSSESSION OF INFORMATION FROM

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO NEW YORK REVEALS

THAT [REDACTED]

IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL THAT SHOULD YOUR DIVISIONS RECEIVE INFORMATION THAT KNOWN CUBAN EXILE BOMBERS ARE OUT OF YOUR DIVISION AND CURRENTLY EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK OR ALREADY IN THIS DIVISION, THAT THIS INFORMATION BE TELEPHONICALLY RELAYED TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE AND SUBSEQUENTLY FOLLOWED BY IMMEDIATE TELETYPE.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF MIAMI AND SAN JUAN DIVISION, ON THE EVENING OF OCTOBER 3, 1979, THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

PAGE FOUR ~~SECRET~~

AT SAN FRANCISCO TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE NEW YORK OFFICE AND ADVISED THAT THEY HAD CONDUCTED A CONSENT SEARCH AT THE RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED], WITH THE CONSENT OF [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] AND THAT THEY HAD LOCATED APPARENT AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND CLAYMOR MINES. THE MIAMI AND SAN JUAN DIVISIONS ARE AWARE OF [REDACTED] SIGNIFICANCE AND THE FACT THAT HE IS ALLEGEDLY TRAVELING TO NEW YORK TO COMMIT AN ACT OF VIOLENCE RELATIVE TO CASTRO'S VISIT. THE LATEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION TO NEW YORK IS THAT [REDACTED] IS CURRENTLY HERE IN NEW YORK CITY AND THAT A RELIABLE SOURCE [REDACTED]

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facts re this

MIAMI, SAN JUAN, AND SAN FRANCISCO DIVISIONS SHOULD BEAR IN MIND, THAT AS YOUR DIVISIONS ARE AWARE, THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE IS IN POSSESSION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO [REDACTED] PROPOSED TRAVEL TO NEW YORK, AND THAT THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED THEM BY THE FBI. RECEIVING OFFICES SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE HAS THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY IN PROTECTING CASTRO, AND THAT THEY ARE APPARENTLY, AT THIS TIME, TAKING WHATEVER ACTION THEY DEEM NECESSARY TO DETERMINE

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PAGE FIVE

~~SECRET~~

THE WHEREABOUTS AND ACTIVITIES OF [] THE NEW YORK OFFICE, FBI, CURRENTLY IS IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE HERE, AND UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL HERE ARE NOT TAKING ANY ACTION RELATIVE TO [] WITHOUT THE EXPRESSED CONSENT AND APPROVAL OF THE NYO. ALL INVESTIGATION DEEMED APPROPRIATE RELATIVE TO [] HERE IN NEW YORK WILL BE COORDINATED WITH UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

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NEW YORK NOTES AT THIS TIME THAT THE NYO CANNOT CONTROL UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND SHOULD THEY RECEIVE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO [] OR ANY ASSOCIATES, THEY MAY ACT UPON THEIR OWN TO CONDUCT ANY APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION DEEMED NECESSARY.

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THE NEW YORK OFFICE IS COGNIZANT AT THIS TIME THAT THERE IS [] AND THE NYO SUGGESTS THAT MIAMI, SAN JUAN, AND SAN FRANCISCO MAINTAIN CLOSE LIAISON WITH THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE SO THAT SOURCE'S INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES CAN BE PROTECTED ACCORDINGLY.

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RECEIVING OFFICES WILL ADVISE THE NYO IF ANY KNOWN CUBAN EXILE BOMBERS ARE CURRENTLY OUT OF YOUR DIVISION AND EITHER TRAVELING TO

PAGE SIX

~~SECRET~~

NEW YORK OR CURRENTLY IN NEW YORK CITY AT THIS TIME.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION WILL PROVIDE DETAILS OF SEARCH AT
THE RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED] TO THE NYO, MIAMI, AND SAN JUAN
DIVISIONS.

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SAN JUAN AND MIAMI DIVISIONS WILL KEEP THE NYO ADVISED OF
ANY PROPOSED TRAVEL OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND/OR ASSETS AND SOURCES
FROM YOUR DIVISIONS TO THIS AREA.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

~~C AND E 5815, REASON 2, DRO OCTOBER 4, 1999.~~

BT

#

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

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1 OF 3

10/4/79 CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~ PRECEDENCE IMMEDIATE

#F13400 NK NYDE HQ H0134 #H4500 042208Z OCT 79

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI
TO FBI NEW YORK IMMEDIATE
FBI NEWARK IMMEDIATE

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14BT

~~SECRET~~

12 PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE U.S., OCTOBER

1979; PFO MATTER; 00:NEW YORK

10 REBUTEL DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1979. [U]

REFERENCED TELETYPE SPECIFICALLY SET FORTH THE PARAPHRASED

8 INFORMATION WHICH WAS FURNISHED TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE [USSS]

UNDER THE CAPTION OF [redacted]

6 THE VERBATIM TRANSMISSION CITED IN RETEL WAS FURNISHED TO RECI-
PIENT OFFICES TO INSURE THAT IN DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THESE OFFICES

4 AND USSS, NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BE FURNISHED USSS. FBIHQ'S
INTENTION IN LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION DISCUSSED WITH

2 USSS WAS OBVIOUSLY TO PROTECT THE HIGHLY SENSITIVE SOURCE,

NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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[redacted] DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS [redacted] 185-1241-46

APPROVED BY [redacted] DATE 10/4/79 ROOM 4147/5 TELE EXT. 4605

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- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

17 OCT 10 1979
SEE NOTE PAGE 4

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 04 1979

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

59 OCT 30 1979

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~PAGERITMOE DE HQ 0134 S E C R E T~~

ON OCTOBER 2, 1979, INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED AT FBIHQ THAT
SECRET SERVICE AGENTS IN MIAMI HAD RECEIVED A TELETYPE FROM SECRET
SERVICE IN NEW YORK WHICH SET FORTH DETAILS REGARDING [REDACTED]
REPORTING INCLUDING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INFORMATION CURRENTLY
KNOWN BY USSS IN NEW YORK AND MIAMI GOES FAR BEYOND THAT FURN-
ISHED THEM IN THE TRANSMISSION SET FORTH IN RETEL. INASMUCH AS
THIS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WAS KNOWN ONLY TO THE FBI AND THAT
USSS IN MIAMI BECAME COGNIZANT OF SAME FROM THEIR NEW YORK OFFICE,
IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THEY ACQUIRED THIS ADDITIONAL DATA OF
[REDACTED] REPORTING FROM THEIR RECENT CONTACTS WITH THE FBI IN THE
NEW YORK AND NEWARK AREAS IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTIONED MATTER. ~~IS~~

NEW YORK AND NEWARK WILL IMMEDIATELY ADVISE IN DETAIL ALL
CONTACTS HELD WITH USSS REPS SINCE SEPTEMBER 21, 1979, CONCERNING
CAPTIONED MATTER, DEPTH OF DISCUSSION, AND/OR INFORMATION EX-
CHANGED ON [REDACTED] REPORTING, AND IDENTITIES OF USSS AND FBI PER-
SONNEL SO INVOLVED. RECOMMENDATION SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR AD-
MINISTRATIVE ACTION AS APPROPRIATE SINCE FBIHQ REGARDS THIS
SITUATION AS A GROSS VIOLATION OF SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS. SUTEL
BY OCTOBER 5, 1979. ~~IS~~

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 3

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~PAGE THREE DE HQ 0134 SECRET~~

~~C AND E 5236, REASONS 12, 31, DRD OCTOBER 4, 1999.~~

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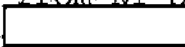
2

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

10/4/79

 ~~SECRET~~b6
b7cNOTE:

On 9/21/79, FBIHQ furnished New York and Newark with a verbatim transmission which had been provided Hqtrs, U. S. Secret Service, WCD, concerning recent reporting from Bureau source  on captioned matter. Both offices were specifically advised that "should they (USSS) wish to discuss matter with you, no other information should be discussed." On 10/2/79, Miami telephonically advised FBIHQ that Miami Secret Service had received a teletype from NY Secret Service which set forth details regarding  reporting which far exceeded that furnished in retel. Inasmuch as this additional information was known only to the FBI, and that Miami Secret Service learned of same from their NY office, it would appear that they (USSS) acquired the additional data from their recent contacts with the FBI in NY and NK in connection with captioned matter. NY and NK are being instructed to provide detailed information concerning their contacts with USSS in this regard, and as appropriate to submit recommendations for administrative action. (S) (U)

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NYO 01 2152256

OO HQ NK

DE NY 0028

0052123Z OCT 79

FM NEW YORK (185-899) (M-10)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

NEWARK ROUTINE

BT

~~SECRET~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES,
OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER; OO: NEW YORK.

REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE, DATED OCTOBER 4, 1979.

AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE, ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN EXILES HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN NUMEROUS BOMBINGS AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE IN THE NEW YORK AREA, SINCE FEBRUARY, 1975, THERE HAVE BEEN APPROXIMATELY 12 BOMBINGS ATTRIBUTED TO THE ANTI-CASTRO GROUP "OMEGA 7." ONE SUCH BOMBING WAS CARRIED OUT BY ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN EXILES AGAINST THE TRANS WORLD AIRLINES TERMINAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, WHERE A DEVICE DETONATED ABOARD A BAGGAGE CART MINUTES PRIOR TO TAKEOFF. HAD THIS DEVICE DETONATED MINUTES LATER, THE RESULT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE DEATH OF APPROXIMATELY 187 AMERICAN CITIZENS.

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

5 OCT 79 23 22z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	[redacted]
Crim.	[redacted]
Ident.	[redacted]
Insp.	[redacted]
Intell.	[redacted]
Lab.	[redacted]
Legal Coun.	[redacted]
Plan. & Insp.	[redacted]
Rec. Mgmt.	[redacted]
Tech. Serv.	[redacted]
Training	[redacted]
Off. Liaison	[redacted]
Telephone Rm.	[redacted]
Director's Sec'y	[redacted]

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7 OCT 16 1979

60 OCT 25 1979

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ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN EXILES HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR NUMEROUS BOMBINGS AT THE CUBAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK CITY, AND SUBSEQUENT NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS HAVE DETERMINED THAT INNOCENT BYSTANDERS NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY, WHICH BYSTANDERS INCLUDED GRADE SCHOOL CHILDREN AND POLICE OFFICERS.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN EXILES WERE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BOMBING DEATH IN WASHINGTON, D.C., OF ORLANDO LETELIER AND HIS AIDE, RONNIE MOFFITT, IN SEPTEMBER, 1976, AND THE BOMBING OF A VENEZUELAN AIRLINER IN OCTOBER, 1976, WHICH KILLED APPROXIMATELY 76 PEOPLE.

IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, THE PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE AND TOTAL DISREGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE HAS BEEN WELL DOCUMENTED.

THE PROPOSED VISIT OF FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, AND SPECIFICALLY NEW YORK, POSES AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE LIVES OF NOT ONLY CUBAN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL BUT AMERICAN CITIZENS AS WELL. FIDEL CASTRO, REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS GOVERNMENT AND THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS ARE OBVIOUSLY THE FOCAL POINT OF ALL TERRORIST ACTIVITIES PERPETRATED BY CUBAN EXILES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND HIS PROPOSED VISIT AND THE OPPORTUNITY IT REPRESENTS FOR POSSIBLE ACTS RESULTING IN THE DEATH AND DESTRUCTION OF

PAGE THREE ~~SECRET~~

AMERICAN LIVES AND PROPERTY IS BLATANTLY OBVIOUS. IN ESSENCE, FIDEL CASTRO IS "EVERYTHING" THAT CUBAN EXILES HAVE BEEN DIRECTING THEIR VIOLENCE TOWARD SINCE 1961. A VISIT BY FIDEL CASTRO TO THIS COUNTRY POSES A PROBLEM WHEREIN IT ALLOWS THE OPPORTUNITY FOR CUBAN EXILES TO ELIMINATE THE "TYRANT" THAT THEY HAVE HATED FOR APPROXIMATELY 25 YEARS.

THEREFORE, THE NEW YORK OFFICE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH LIAISON AT AN EARLY DATE WITH THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE AND OTHER FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES CONCERNING THE PROPOSED VISIT. THIS PROPOSED VISIT, AS WELL AS THE VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL THE SECOND, NECESSITATED DAILY CONTACTS WITH NUMEROUS REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL OF THESE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE HEADS OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES.

IT IS POINTED OUT THAT FOLLOWING BUREAU TELETYPE OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1979, SUBSEQUENT INFORMATION BECAME AVAILABLE THAT THE ALLEGED PERPETRATOR IN THE SCHEME TO KILL CASTRO, NAMELY [REDACTED] SUBSEQUENTLY TRAVELED TO NEW YORK AND WAS IN CONTACT WITH CUBAN EXILES HERE. IT IS NOTED THAT THERE WAS A REASONABLE POSSIBILITY THAT [REDACTED] COULD CHANGE HIS PLANS AND ATTEMPT TO ELICIT ASSISTANCE OF CUBAN EXILES IN NEW YORK AND ACQUIRE

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PAGE FOUR ~~SECRET~~

*de/ev/sec
speed!*

ADDITIONAL WEAPONS AND/OR EXPLOSIVES. TO ASSUME THAT WOULD UTILIZE A WEAPON WHICH WAS LOCATED IN ANOTHER STATE TO THE EXCLUSION OF ALL OTHER AVAILABLE WEAPONS WAS CERTAINLY OPEN TO SERIOUS QUESTION. THE SITUATION INVOLVED AN IMMEDIATE THREAT MADE BY CUBAN EXILES WHO TRAVELED TO NEW YORK. U.S. SECRET SERVICE HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROTECTION OF FIDEL CASTRO, AND THE FBI HAD AN OBLIGATION TO FURNISH INFORMATION IN THEIR POSSESSION CONCERNING AN IMMEDIATE PLOT. AT NO TIME DID THE NYO DISCUSS WITH U.S. SECRET SERVICE SPECIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OF THE SOURCE INVOLVED NOR DID THE SECRET SERVICE REQUEST THAT INFORMATION. FURTHER, SECRET SERVICE WAS ADVISED OF THE SENSITIVITY OF THE SITUATION AND THEY ASSURED THE NYO THAT INFORMATION FURNISHED WOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THAT AGENCY. THEY FURTHER ASSURED NYO SPECIAL AGENTS THAT THE INFORMATION WOULD BE DISSEMINATED WITHIN THEIR AGENCY ON A NEED-TO-KNOW BASIS. ALL INFORMATION DISSEMINATED WITHIN SECRET SERVICE WAS DONE SO AT THE CLASSIFICATION IN WHICH IT WAS RECEIVED AT THE NYO OR AT A HIGHER CLASSIFICATION. ASSURANCES WERE ALSO RECEIVED THAT SECRET SERVICE WOULD TAKE NO ACTION IN REGARD TO INSTANT PLOT AGAINST

Copy over!

???

CASTRO, EXCEPT AT THE DIRECTION OF THE FBI. AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE, SECRET SERVICE CONDUCTED ALL SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEWS, ETC., WITH BUREAU AGENTS INVOLVED IN THIS MATTER NATIONWIDE.

FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES, ALTHOUGH ADDITIONAL DETAILS WILL BE PROVIDED IN A SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATION, [REDACTED] ANDRES SARGEN AND [REDACTED] WERE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED AT NEW YORK CITY EVENING OF OCTOBER 4, 1979, WITH ASSISTANCE OF U.S. SECRET SERVICE. [REDACTED] AND OTHERS WERE ADVISED THAT INTERVIEW BEING CONDUCTED ON ROUTINE BASIS PER REQUEST OF SECRET SERVICE AND [REDACTED] FULLY COGNIZANT THAT FBI IS AWARE HE AND OTHER EXILES ARE CURRENTLY IN NEW YORK. NO REFERENCE MADE TO ANY PLOT, INTERVIEW CONDUCTED IN GENERAL TERMS, AND ALL EXILES COOPERATIVE. PRIOR TO ABOVE INTERVIEWS, TELEPHONIC CONTACT WAS MADE WITH [REDACTED] [REDACTED] RELATIVE TO ANY POSSIBLE COMPROMISE OF SOURCE AND IT WAS AGREED BY [REDACTED] THAT INTERVIEWS OF [REDACTED] ET AL, COULD BE CONDUCTED BY NYO SPECIAL AGENTS THAT EVENING.

NYO REITERATES THAT ALTHOUGH REFERENCED TELETYPE CONTAINED SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING DISSEMINATION, SUBSEQUENT INFORMATION DEVELOPED WHICH MADE IT APPEAR THAT THE PLOT MIGHT INDEED MATERIALIZE. IT WAS AT THIS POINT THE NYO

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*Original
Index*

*with 2
Specimens*

*Must
question
repercussions
use of
intelligence
threat as
opposed to a
preemptive
action!*

PAGE SIX ~~SECRET~~

MADE AVAILABLE ONLY ENOUGH INFORMATION TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE
TO HANDLE THE IMMEDIATE THREAT JOINTLY WITH THE NYO.

NEW YORK OFFICE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE DISCUSSIONS
WITH U.S. SECRET SERVICE AND SUBSEQUENT JOINT INVESTIGATION WERE

SUPERVISOR [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED]

AND SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] OF SECTION M-10, MANHATTAN.

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, CRIMINAL DIVISION, NEW YORK, RECOMMENDS

NO ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION BE TAKEN.

C AND E 5815, REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD OCTOBER 5, 1999.

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cc: C10

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

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PAGE 1 OF 3		CLASSIFICATION		PRECEDENCE	
DATE 10/6/79		SECRET		IMMEDIATE	
#F04600 CG LA MM NK NO*Y SF SJ WFDE HQ H0046 #H					
HSMO RT 06-1704Z OCT 79					
FM	FM DIRECTOR FBI		DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 03-09-2023 BY: []		
TO	TO FBI NEW YORK IMMEDIATE				
	FBI WASHINGTON FIELD PRIORITY				
14	FBI SAN FRANCISCO PRIORITY				
	FBI LOS ANGELES PRIORITY				
12	FBI CHICAGO PRIORITY				
	FBI MIAMI PRIORITY				
10	FBI SAN JUAN PRIORITY				
	FBI NEWARK PRIORITY				
8	BT				
	SECRET				
6	PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE U.S., OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER; 00: NEW YORK.				
4	ON OCTOBER 5, 1979, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (USDS) ADVISED FBIHQ THAT FIDEL CASTRO WILL BE COMING TO THE U.S. TO ADDRESS THE UNITED NATIONS AND WILL ARRIVE IN NEW YORK ON OCTOBER 10, 1979. USDS FURTHER ADVISED THAT THERE WOULD BE A				
2	DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE				
APPROVED BY []		DRAFTED BY []		DATE 10/6/79	ROOM 4147/5
1 - []		[]		TELE EXT. 46 []	[]

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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b3
b6
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b7E

185-1241-48

OCT 9 1979

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

18572
OCT 06 1979

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DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~PAGERTHO: DE HQ 0046 SECRET~~

20 TOTAL NUMBER OF 206 PERSONS TRAVELLING FROM CUBA TO NEW YORK ON
 18 THREE SPECIAL FLIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH CASTRO'S VISIT. THE
 16 FIRST FLIGHT IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE NEW YORK ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER
 14 7, 1979; THE SECOND FLIGHT IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE NEW YORK ON
 12 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1979; AND THE THIRD FLIGHT ON WHICH CASTRO
 10 WILL TRAVEL IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE NEW YORK ON WEDNESDAY,
 8 OCTOBER 10, 1979. ON OCTOBER 6, 1979, U.S. SECRET SERVICE
 6 {USSS} HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVISED FBIHQ THAT THEY
 4 HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT THE FIRST FLIGHT SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE NEW
 YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1979, WOULD CARRY CASTRO'S SECURITY PERSONNEL
 AS WELL AS MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. USSS STATED THAT CASTRO'S
 SECURITY PEOPLE WOULD BE ARMED, HOWEVER, INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN
 FURNISHED BY USSS TO THE U.S. INTEREST SECTION IN HAVANA THAT
 NO ONE IN THIS CONTINGENT CARRYING AUTOMATIC OR SHOULDER WEAPONS
 WOULD BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE U.S. USSS ADVISED THAT THEY WOULD
 INITIATE LIAISON WITH CASTRO'S SECURITY DETAIL UPON ITS
 ARRIVAL IN THE U.S. ~~(S)~~ (U)

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE



DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 3

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE THREE DE HQ 0046 ~~SECRET~~

b3
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18

~~SECRET~~ (U)

16

LIAISON SHOULD BE INITIATED BY NEW YORK WITH APPROPRIATE
U.S. CUSTOMS AND INS PERSONNEL TO OBTAIN FULL NAME AND

14

IDENTIFYING DATA FOR ALL THOSE INDIVIDUALS ARRIVING IN NEW YORK
ON THE THREE AFOREMENTIONED FLIGHTS. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

12

WFO IS INSTRUCTED TO INSURE THAT

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

8

RECIPIENT OFFICES ARE TO INSURE THAT FBIHQ AND NEW YORK ARE
IMMEDIATELY ADVISED OF ANY INFORMATION OR SIGNIFICANT

6

DEVELOPMENTS IN THEIR DIVISION WHICH IS PERTINENT TO FBI AND
USSS RESPONSIBILITIES IN CONNECTION WITH CASTRO'S VISIT.

4

~~C & E 5236, REASON 2 & 3, DRD OCTOBER 6, 1999.~~

BT

2

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

PAGE FOUR

NOTE: ON 10/5/79, USDS ADVISED FBIHQ THAT FIDEL CASTRO WOULD BE COMING TO NEW YORK ON 10/10/79. CASTRO WILL BE BRINGING WITH HIM 206 INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL BE ARRIVING IN NEW YORK ON THREE SPECIAL FLIGHTS DUE INTO NEW YORK ON 10/7/79, 10/9/79, AND 10/10/79, THE LAST ONE CARRYING CASTRO. THIS COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTS NEW YORK AND WFO TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(X) (U)

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[REDACTED]
SA was advised
of above at 10/6/79.
[REDACTED]

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052

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

053

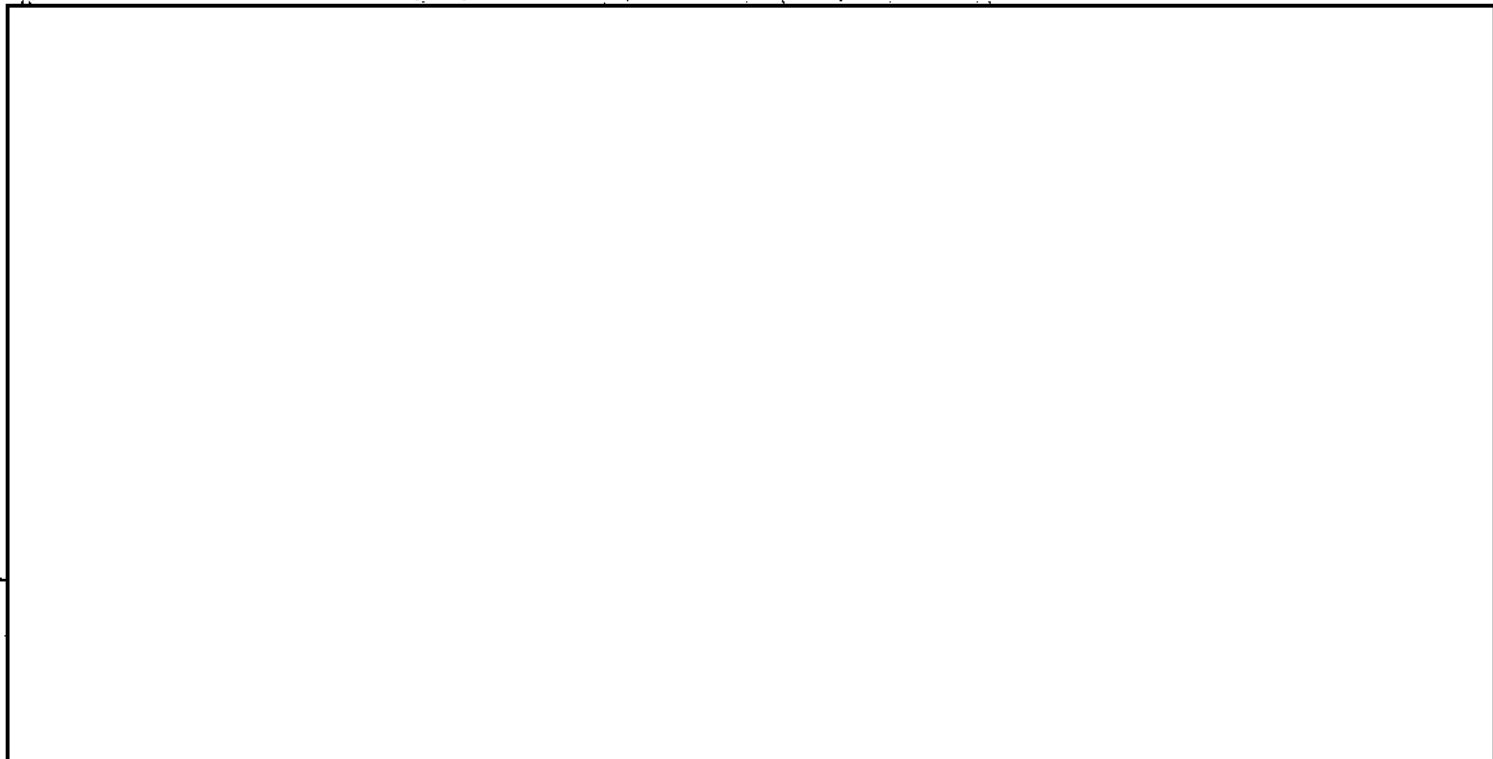
054

DATE 10/6/79	CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	PRECEDENCE PRIORITY
-----------------	---	------------------------

FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI NEW YORK

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(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED.
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)

185-1241-71

SUBJECT: PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL
CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER,
1979; PROTECTION OF FOREIGN OFFICIAL MATTER

EX-10 REC 20

APPROVED BY	ORIGINATOR	ROOM	TELE EXT.
[redacted]	[redacted]	4147	4608

23 OCT 9 1979

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
0058 E
OCT 07 1979

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DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

USE OF FORM 0-73

1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
2. Additions such as notes and administrative data for a specific addressee are not allowed. If a note or administrative data is required for a particular addressee a separate 0-73 form must be prepared.
3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW.

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

1. Xerox 1 copy of incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype "1 copy made for relay to SACS _____, (OR LEGATS) _____, (OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES) _____".
2. Minor editing changes shall be made on the xerox as follows: using a lead pencil ONLY draw single line through the first and last lines of the heading and connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z," figure. (DO NOT OBLITERATE THE HEADING.) Use horizontal lines to delete sentences or words. Printed changes of a word or two to the text of the message may be made; however, changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two necessitate the originator to initiate a new message using form 0-93.
3. Administrative data or notes may be typed immediately following the text and will be transmitted to all addressees.
4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS

6 OCT 79 1 07

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

6 OCT 79 16 30z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NY055 2801540

RR HQ MM NK SJ

DE NY 0055

R 061505Z OCT 79

FM NEW YORK (185-899)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

MIAMI ROUTINE

NEWARK ROUTINE

SAN JUAN ROUTINE SAN JUAN VIA HQ

BT

E F T O

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER; OO:NEW YORK

ON OCTOBER 5, 1979, A LARGE DEMONSTRATION WAS HELD BY APPROXIMATELY 2,500 PERSONS DIRECTLY ACROSS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS AT EAST 47TH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. PURPOSE OF THE DEMONSTRATION AS STATED BY NUMEROUS SIGNS AND SPEAKERS WAS TO PROTEST PRESENCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS AND ADVISORS IN CUBA AND TO PROTEST CUBA'S INTERNATIONAL POLICIES. NO VIOLENCE OCCURRED DURING THE DEMONSTRATION WHICH LASTED FROM 10:00 AM TO 2:00 PM

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10/9/79
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Customs
FIA
DOS
EPC

185-1241-50

REC-127

OCT 11 1979

TELETYPE

64 OCT 20 1979

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b7C

b3
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b7C
b7E

b6
b7C

PAGE TWO E F T O

NYO AGENTS, IN COORDINATION WITH NYCPD INTELLIGENCE DIVISION PERIODICALLY OBSERVED DEMONSTRATION IN VIEW OF REPORTS OF POSSIBLE VIOLENCE AND IN VIEW OF INFORMATION THAT [REDACTED] A BUREAU FUGITIVE WANTED FOR

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[REDACTED]
MIGHT ATTEND.

NYO AGENTS OBSERVED [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] AND A KNOWN CUBAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT MEMBER.

AND [REDACTED] NYCPD

DETECTIVES ADVISED THEY OBSERVED [REDACTED]

ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVIST.

NYO AGENTS ALSO OBSERVED [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVISTS.

THE DEMONSTRATION APPEARED TO BE DIRECTED BY ALPHA 66 AND ABDALLA, BOTH KNOWN ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATIONS AS THE MAJORITY OF SIGNS AND SPEAKERS MENTIONED THESE GROUPS. SIGNS ALSO REFLECTED THE NAME OF BRIGADE 2506, A KNOWN ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATION.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL OFFICES, A UNIFORMED NYCPD OFFICER ADVISED NYO SPECIAL AGENTS THAT HE OVERHEARD AN UNKNOWN

PAGE THREE ~~SECRET~~

CUBAN MALE STATE WORDS TO THE EFFECT THAT SEVERAL ANTI-CASTRO MEMBERS FROM MIAMI WERE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE DEMONSTRATION.

AFTER ANTI-CASTRO DEMONSTRATION, A GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 250 PERSONS DEMONSTRATED ACROSS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS AT EAST 42ND STREET AND FIRST AVENUE FROM APPROXIMATELY 3:00 PM TO 6:00 PM. THIS GROUP CARRIED SIGNS IN SUPPORT OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND AGAINST UNITED STATES TROOPS BEING STATIONED AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA. NO VIOLENCE OCCURRED DURING THIS DEMONSTRATION WHICH WAS NOT OBSERVED BY NYO AGENTS.

BT

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b7C

NY0108 2790108

OO HQ CG MM NK HI WF

DE NY 0052

0050013Z OCT 79

FM NEW YORK (185-899) (M-10)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

CHICAGO IMMEDIATE

MIAMI IMMEDIATE

NEWARK IMMEDIATE

SAN JUAN IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

WASHINGTON FIELD IMMEDIATE (VIA FBIHQ)

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1979; PFO MATTER; OO: NEW YORK.

THIS TELETYPE IS CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL IN THAT INFORMATION HEREIN HAS NOT YET BEEN RELEASED BY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE OR UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

ON OCTOBER 5, 1979, SPECIAL AGENT [redacted] UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED THAT HIS AGENCY HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE THAT CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO WILL ARRIVE IN NEW

6 OCT 10 1979

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

6 OCT 79 01 28z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	
Crim.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Labors.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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185-1241-51

138

[redacted]

05 1979

[redacted]

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AGE TWO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

mal-torn
when repaired
11/29/79

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YORK CITY EITHER TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 9, 1979, OR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1979. HE FURTHER ADVISED THAT AT 6:15 PM, OCTOBER 5, 1979, AN ADVANCE PARTY OF CUBAN PERSONNEL WILL ARRIVE AT JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. ON OCTOBER 7, 1979 (NO TIME GIVEN), A SECOND ADVANCE PARTY WILL ARRIVE AT JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

C AND E 5815, REASON 2, DRD OCTOBER 5, 1999.

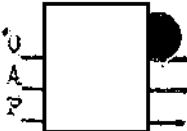
BT

cc: C10

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

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006



PAGE 1 OF 12

DATE 10/8/79	CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS EFTO	PRECEDENCE ROUTINE
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*FD006R CG LA MM NK NY SF SJ WFDE HQ H0006 *H04E0R 082257Z OCT 79

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI NEW YORK ROUTINE

FBI MIAMI ROUTINE

FBI NEWARK ROUTINE

FBI SAN JUAN ROUTINE

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

FBI LOS ANGELES ROUTINE

FBI CHICAGO ROUTINE

FBI SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

THIS LINE

BT
UNCLAS E F T O SECTION 1 OF 2

CAZVIZ PFO: 00:NEW YORK

CAPTIONED CODE WORD HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO VISIT BY CUBAN
PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO RUZ TO UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK. U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE {USDS} ADVISED OCTOBER 5, 1979, CUBAN
PREMIER CASTRO WILL VISIT UNITED NATIONS, ARRIVING OCTOBER 10,
1979. ARRIVAL TIME AND LENGTH OF STAY NOT KNOWN. IT IS

185-1241-53

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	DRAFTED BY [Redacted]	DATE 10/8/79	PROC 4775	4605
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OCT 11 1979

SEE NOTE PAGE 13

- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 09 1979

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FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE TWO DE HQ UNCL***PAGE TWO DE HQ 006**0006 UNCLAS E F T O

EXPECTED CASTRO WILL ADDRESS UNITED NATIONS OCTOBER 12, 1979.

CASTRO WILL RESIDE AT CUBAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS (CMUN)

IN NEW YORK DURING VISIT.

ON OCTOBER 6, 1979, [REDACTED]

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DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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PAGE 13

UNCLAS EFTO

NOTE:

Addressees furnished above as received from SA [REDACTED] USSSHQ, on 10/8/79, during coordination between USSS, CID and INTD at FBIHQ. Teletype coordinated between CID and INTD.

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Exec AD Adm. b6
Exec AD Inv. b7C
Exec AD LES
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. [redacted]
Crim. [redacted]
Ident. [redacted]
Intell. [redacted]
Labor. [redacted]
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : [redacted]
FROM : [redacted]

DATE: 10/8/79

SUBJECT: CAZVIZ; PFO

visit of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro to the United States

PURPOSE: To furnish details of briefing of U.S. Secret Service (USSS). (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only. (U)

APPROVED: [redacted]	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. [redacted]	Ident. [redacted]	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____	Intell. [redacted]	Tech. Servs. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____	Laborator. _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

DETAILS:

REC-126

DE-33

185-1244-54

Captioned code word has been assigned to PFO case re visit of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro to the UN beginning 10/10/79. On 10/8/79, a meeting was held between representatives of USSS Headquarters and FBIHQ at FBIHQ. SAs [redacted] represented USSS. FBIHQ representatives were Assistant Section Chief [redacted] CI-2 Section, and SAs [redacted] and [redacted] CI-2-D. SA [redacted] represented CID. The Secret Service was briefed on information received from [redacted] re a plot to assassinate Castro. They were advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] (7) [redacted]

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5236
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/8/99

CONTINUED - OVER



NOV 29 1979

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to [redacted]
RE: CAZVIZ

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[redacted]

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[redacted] They agreed to take no unilateral action with regard to this plot and stated that any proposed investigative action would be coordinated with the FBI. They will not furnish this information to the NYCPD. The USSS representatives were told that the preceding involved a sensitive source and that no dissemination could be made and they advised they would comply. ~~(S)~~ (U)

SA [redacted] advised that they have had contact with the Cuban Security Detail and have been told that Castro will arrive sometime on 10/10/79 and will stay at the CMUN. The time of his arrival is not known although the Cuban Security Detail has mentioned the possibility of a night arrival. The duration of Castro's stay is not known nor is his schedule. [redacted]

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[redacted] SA [redacted] had previously furnished a typewritten list of individuals and groups posing a threat to Castro [redacted]

[redacted] This information has been relayed to Secret Service field offices by teletype and they will effect interview coordination with our field offices. The same information was sent to appropriate FBI field offices by teletype on 10/8/79. (U)

CONTINUED - OVER

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

* On the afternoon of 10/10/79 Supor. [redacted] telephonically instructed the Secret Service to furnish the information to the NY P.D. 10/10/79 [redacted]

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~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to [redacted]
RE: CAZVIZ

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Analysis of the information furnished [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] and
[redacted] were previously interviewed re their prior anti-Castro activities. [redacted] and Andres Nazario Sargen will be reinterviewed by a joint USSS/FBI team prior to Castro's arrival. (S) (U)

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~~SECRET~~

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

046

DATE 10/9/79	CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS	PRECEDENCE ROUTINE
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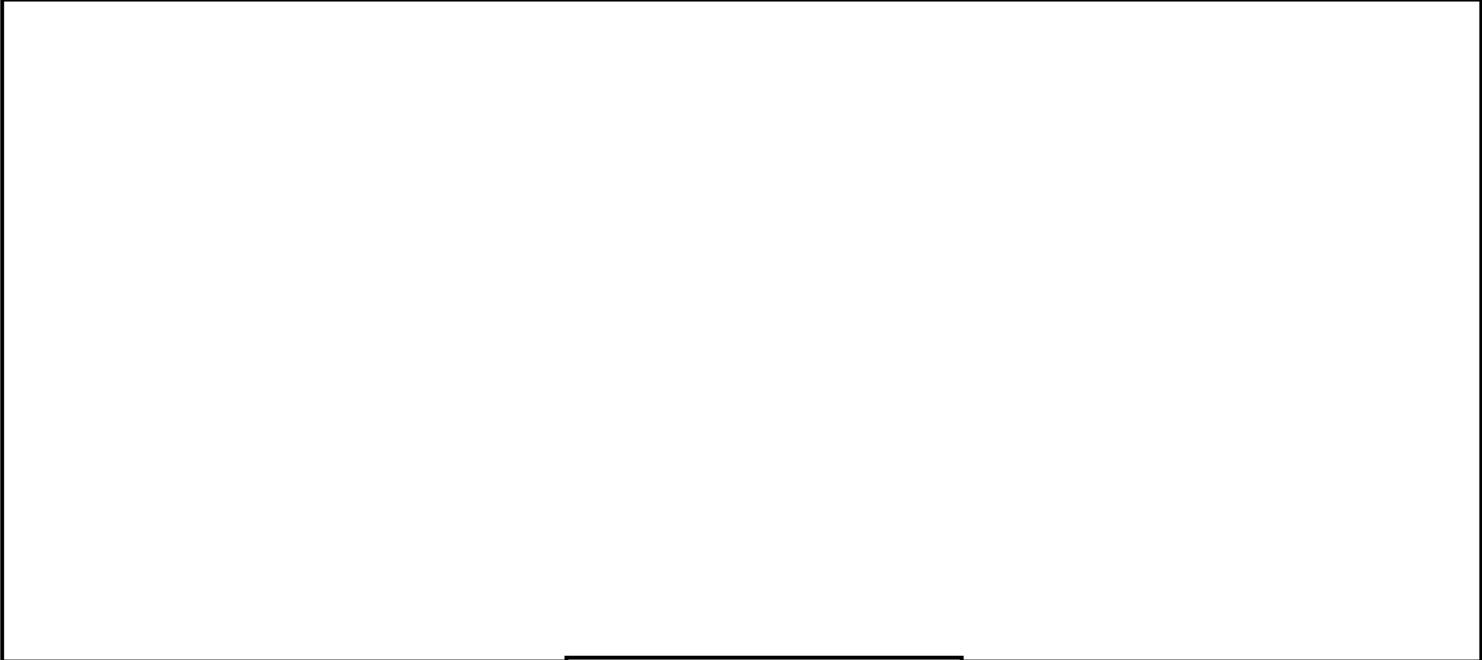
FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

old page 3

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185-1241-35

(SERVICE ALSO AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT LISTED
CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ADDRESSING INFORMATION)
SUBJECT:

REC-20

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EX-109

6 OCT 10 1979

APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	ORIGINATOR	ROOM 4048	TELE EXT. 4660
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a/e

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
7250
OCT 09 1979

2

USE OF FORM 0-73

1. Only incoming teletype messages which require transmission relay may be prepared for transmission using form 0-73. Use of form 0-73 is restricted to incoming teletype messages received within the last 3 days which require transmission relay; all other teletype messages must be prepared using form 0-93.
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3. The message will be transmitted just as it appears. The person approving the message is solely responsible for assuring all necessary editing changes have been made.

PREPARATION OF FORM WHICH CONSISTS OF A PREPRINTED YELLOW.

1. Complete appropriate boxes: date, classification & precedence.
2. List addresses immediately following the "TO" or place a check mark in the appropriate boxes.
3. Type or PRINT the subject in the space provided.
4. Print or type originator's name, room number and telephone extension.
5. Indicate approval for transmission by initialing the "Approved By" box.

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 19 1953

PREPARATION OF MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED

1. Xerox 1 copy of incoming teletype message. A notation shall be made on the original incoming teletype "1 copy made for relay to SACS _____, (OR LEGATS) _____, (OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES) _____"
2. Minor editing changes shall be made on the xerox as follows: using a lead pencil ONLY draw single line through the first and last lines of the heading and connect these lines from top right to bottom left forming a "Z," figure. (DO NOT OBLITERATE THE HEADING.) Use horizontal lines to delete sentences or words. Printed changes of a word or two to the text of the message may be made; however, changes to the existing text involving more than a word or two necessitate the originator to initiate a new message using form 0-93.
3. Administrative data or notes may be typed immediately following the text and will be transmitted to all addressees.
4. When using the 0-73 form to disseminate information to field offices, Legal Attaches and other Government agencies simultaneously, the text, notes and administrative data must be identical for all addressees.

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

9 Oct 79 21 58 z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Inv.	_____
Exec. AD-Adm.	_____
Exec. AD-LES	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

NK0009 2822140
 PP HQ CG LA MM NY SF SJ WF
 DE NK
 P 092140Z OCY 79
 FM NEWARK (185-122) (P) (C-3)
 TO DIRECTOR (PRIORITY)
 CHICAGO (PRIORITY)
 LOS ANGELES (PRIORITY)
 MIAMI (PRIORITY)
 NEW YORK (PRIORITY)
 SAN FRANCISCO (PRIORITY)
 SAN JUAN (VIA FBIHQ) (PRIORITY)
 WFO (PRIORITY)

BT
 UNCLAS E F T O
 CAZVIZ; PFO; OO: NEW YORK

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1979.

NEWARK HAS REVIEWED RETEL PER INFORMATION [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ON OCTOBER 6, 1979. MUCH OF THIS INFORMATION IS DATED, MISLEADING AND COULD CAUSE UNNECESSARY WORK BY THE FIELD IF NOT CLARIFIED. FOR THIS REASON, NEWARK IS PROVIDING THE FOLLOWING ITEM BY ITEM ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDS INTERESTED OFFICES DO THE SAME.

23 OCT 12 1979

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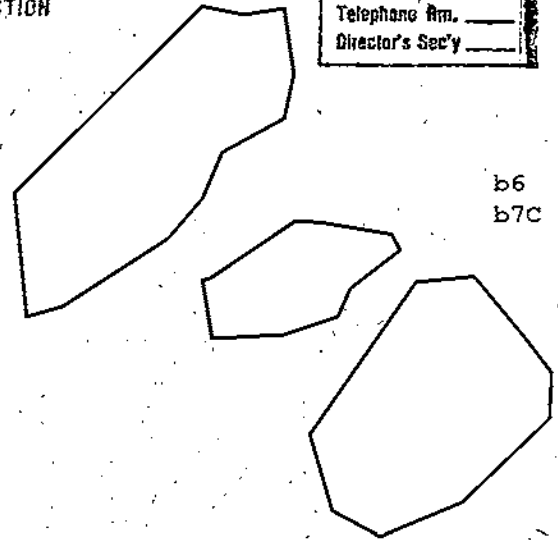
Exec. AD-Inv.	_____
Exec. AD-Adm.	_____
Exec. AD-LES	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

CG0005 2822104
 PP HI LA NK NY MM SF SJ WF
 DE CG
 P 092104Z OCT 79
 FM CHICAGO (185-217) (P)
 TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY
 LOS ANGELES PRIORITY
 NEWARK PRIORITY
 NEW YORK PRIORITY
 MIAMI PRIORITY
 SAN FRANCISCO PRIORITY
 SAN JUAN PRIORITY
 WFO PRIORITY
 BT

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

b6
b7C

9 OCT 79 21 23z
 RECEIVED
 FEDERAL BUREAU
 OF INVESTIGATION
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION



b6
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CAZVIZ; PFO; OO: NEW YORK.

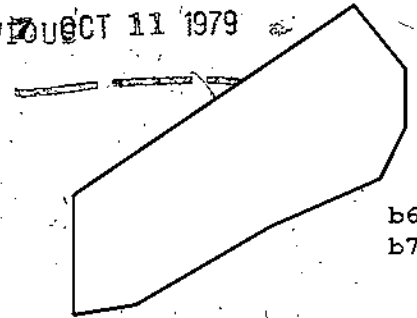
185-1241-57

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE TO SAN JUAN ONLY DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1979 CAPTIONED, [redacted] BUREAU TELETYPE TO NEW YORK AND OTHER OFFICES DATED OCTOBER 8, 1979 CAPTIONED AS ABOVE. (U)

b3
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b7C
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AS A MATTER OF BACKGROUND FOR OFFICES NOT IN PREVIOUS [redacted] OCT 11 1979

REC-1 REC



b6
b7C

64 [redacted] 979
 TELETYPE
 ST

RECEIPT OF REFERENCED CHICAGO COMMUNICATION, ON SEPTEMBER 17,

1979, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(PROTECT IDENTITY BY REQUEST), ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~(U)~~

ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1979, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

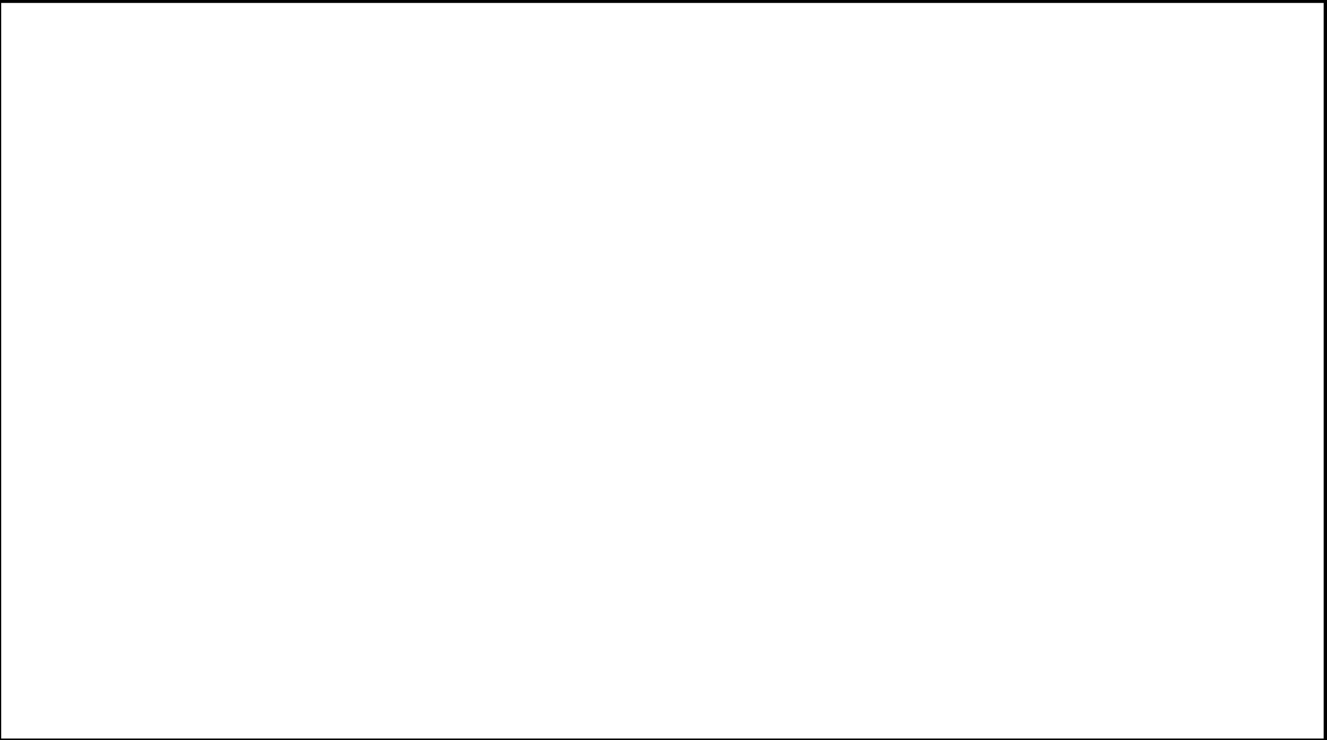


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~~(C)~~

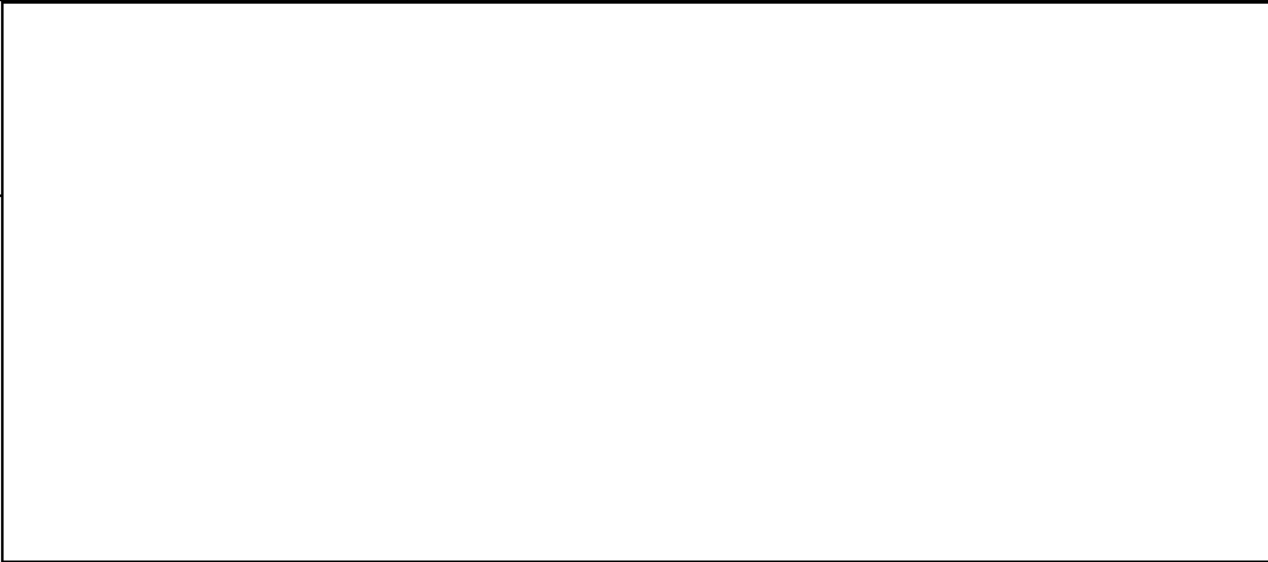
FOR THE INFORMATION OF SAN JUAN AND OTHER RECEIVING OFFICES



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~~(C)~~



b6
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~~(S)~~ (U)

[REDACTED] FURNISHED THIS INFORMATION AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION TO THE BUREAU, AND REQUESTED THAT THE BUREAU KEEP HIS IDENTITY AS A SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6
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CHICAGO DIVISION IS FURNISHING THIS INFORMATION TO THE DIRECTOR, SAN JUAN, AND OTHER RECEIVING OFFICES FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AT THIS TIME, AND NO FURTHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IN THE MATTER UNLESS REQUESTED BY THE DIRECTOR OR SAN JUAN. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~C & F 1148, REASON 2 & 3, DRD OCTOBER 9, 1999.~~

BT

FJ0300 2830352Z ST

RR HI CG LA MM NK NY SF WF

DE SJ



R 090353Z OCT 79

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

10 OCT 79



RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Inv.	_____
Exec. AD-Adm.	_____
Exec. AD-LES	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

b6
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FM SAN JUAN (185-70) (P)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

ATTN: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION AND INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION, CI-2 UNIT

CHICAGO ROUTINE

LOS ANGELES ROUTINE

MIAMI ROUTINE

NEWARK ROUTINE

NEW YORK ROUTINE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

CAZVIZ; PFO; (OO: NEW YORK)

REC-39
REC-39

185-1241-58

DE-31

REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE, DATED SEPTEMBER 2, 1979,
ENTITLED "PROPOSED VISIT OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO"

OCT 15 1979

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b7E

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

1979

TELETYPE

TO:

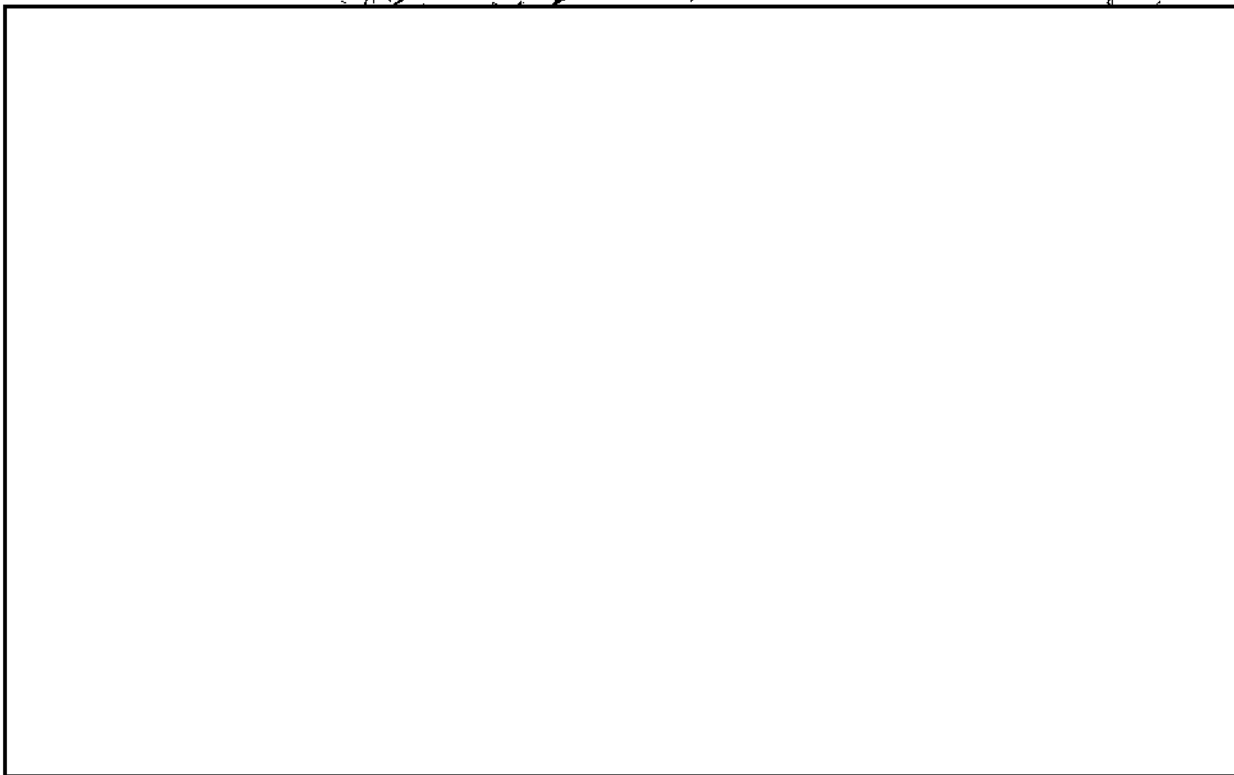
185-1241-58

TO THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1979"; BUREAU TELETYPE,
DATED OCTOBER 8, 1979, ENTITLED "CAZVIZ"; SAN JUAN TELETYPE,
DATED OCTOBER 9, 1979, ENTITLED [REDACTED] CAZVIZ".

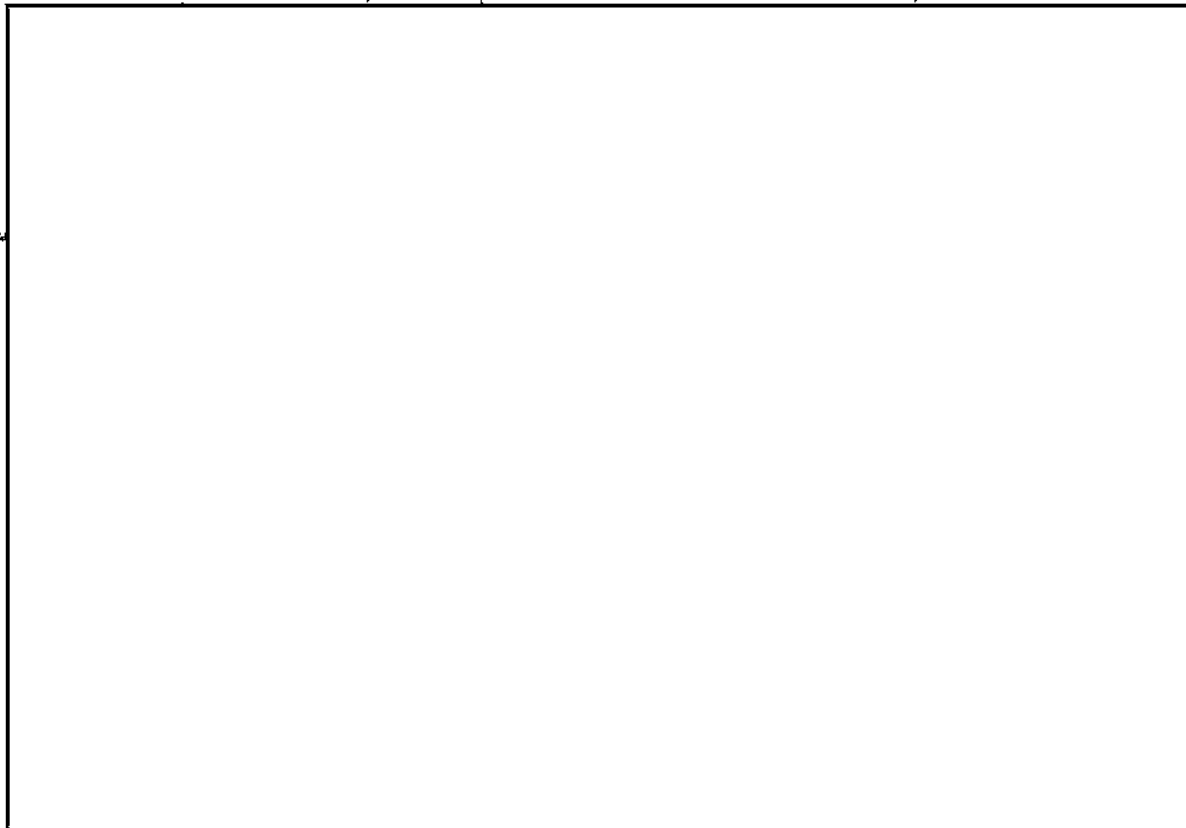
b3
b7E

ON OCTOBER 8-9, 1979, JOINT INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED
BY FBI, SAN JUAN, AND U.S. SECRET SERVICE, SAN JUAN, OF
KNOWN ACTIVE AND INACTIVE ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHICH HAVE BEEN
CONTACTED AND INTERVIEWED:



b6
b7C

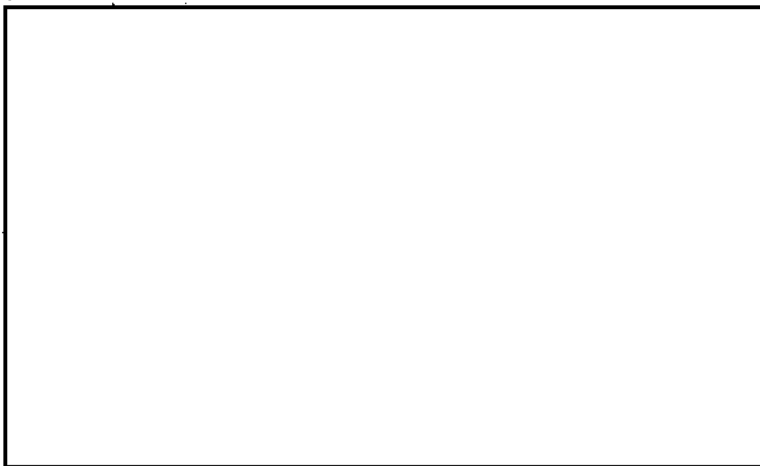


b6
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ALL THE ABOVE DENIED BEING INVOLVED IN ANY PLANS OR
HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PLANS CONCERNING THE VISIT OF
FIDEL CASTRO TO THE UNITED STATES.

PAGE FOUR (185-70) UNCLAS E F T O

THE BELOW LISTED INDIVIDUALS HAVE NOT BEEN LOCATED
AND INTERVIEWED:



b6
b7c

SAN JUAN WILL CONTINUE IN ITS ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE AND
INTERVIEW ABOVE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE YET TO BE CONTACTED.

BT

cc - CI-2

#

SJ0290 2821715Z

OO HI MM NK NY SF WF

DE SJ 0002

O 091715Z OCT 79

9 OCT 79 10 44

FM SAN JUAN [redacted] (185-70)

TO DIRECTOR [redacted] IMMEDIATE

ATTN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, CI-2 UNIT; CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

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b7C
b7E

Exec AD-Adm.	
Exec AD-Inv.	
Exec AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

MIAMI PRIORITY

NEWARK ROUTINE

NEW YORK IMMEDIATE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] (OO: SAN JUAN)

b3
b7E

CAZVIZ; PFO, (OO: NEW YORK)

REFERENCE SAN JUAN TELETYPE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1979, ENTITLED

[redacted] NO COPY

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND WASHINGTON FIELD; BUREAU TELETYPE,
OCTOBER 8, 1979, CAPTIONED "CAZVIZ".

185-1241-
[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1979

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TELETYPE

97 OCT 17 1979

[redacted] PROX
OCT 16 1979

PAGE TWO [] (185-70) ~~SECRET~~

THIS TELETYPE IS CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~" IN ITS ENTIRETY.

ON OCTOBER 5, 1979, [] ADVISED []

[]

[]

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b7D
b7E

b3
b6
b7C
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ON THE MORNING OF OCTOBER 9, 1979, THE ASSET WAS
INTERVIEWED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FBI [REDACTED]

b3
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b7C
b7D
b7E

[REDACTED]

FOLLOWING THE INTERVIEW OF THE ASSET, HE WILL ATTEMPT

[REDACTED]

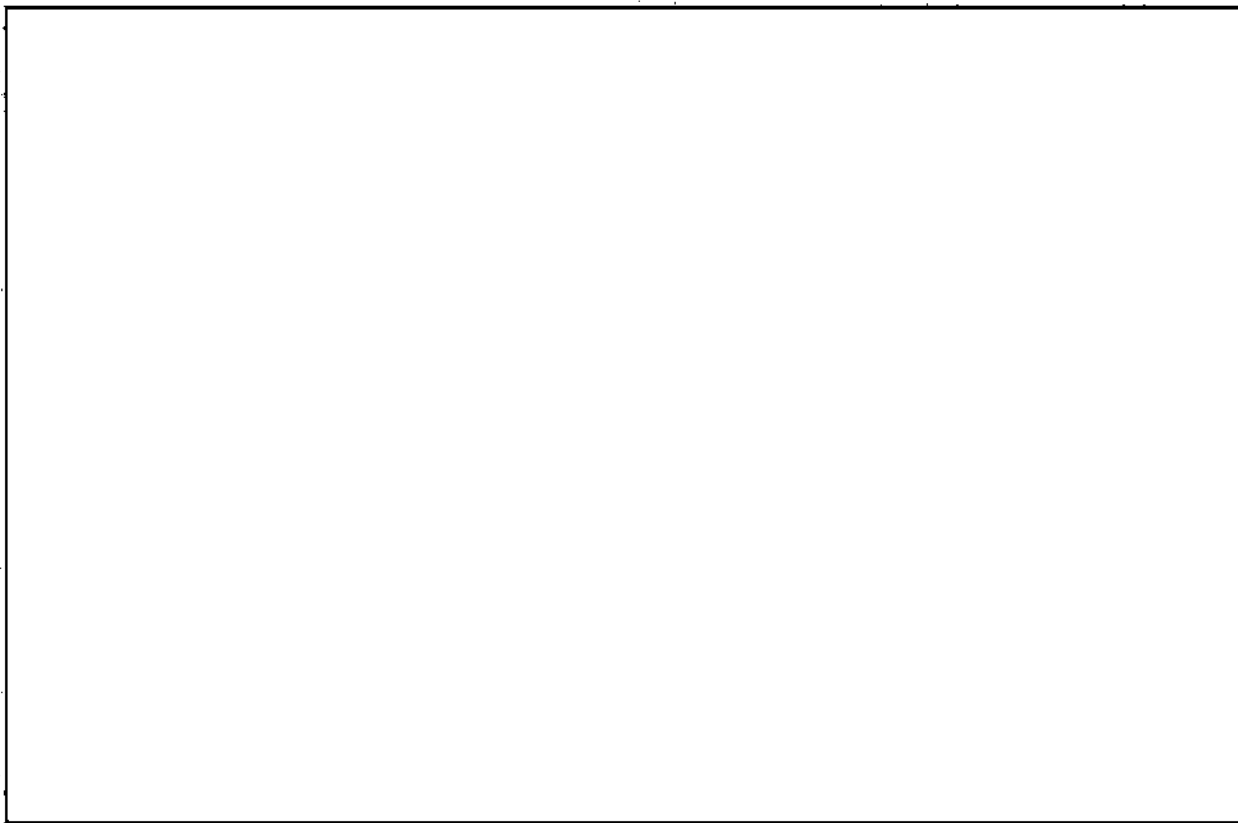
b3
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b7D
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SAN JUAN POINTS OUT THAT [REDACTED]

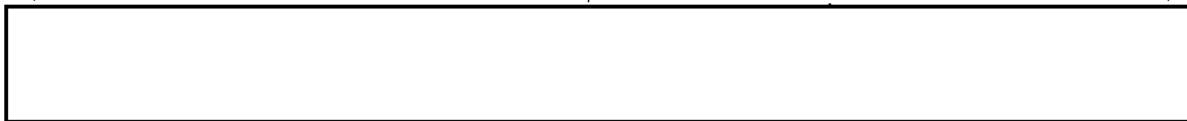
[REDACTED]

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b7E



RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR THE



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b7C
b7D
b7E

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECIPIENTS, JOINT FBI - U.S. SECRET SERVICE INTERVIEWS OF KNOWN ANTI-CASTRO TERRORISTS RESIDING IN PUERTO RICO BEGAN ON OCTOBER 8, 1979. RESULTS OF THESE INTERVIEWS WILL BE SET FORTH IN A SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATION.

~~C AND E, 8024, REASONS (2) AND (3), DRD OCTOBER 9, 1999.~~

BT

accid

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RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

10 OCT 79 00 55Z

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec AD-Adm.	
Exec AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

NY0213 2830053

PP HQ

DE NY 0035

P090042Z OCT 7

FM NEW YORK [redacted] (# 44)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF FIDEL CASTRO IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OCTOBER, 1979; [redacted]

ON OCTOBER 8, 1979, A HIGHLY SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL

SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION AND IN THE PAST

ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

~~(U)~~

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REC-39
ST-118

DE 33 106

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [redacted]

185-1241-59

C AND E 3441, REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD OCTOBER 9, 1999.

b3
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BT

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[redacted]

DE-17A

OCT 15 1979

64 NOV 1979

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

10 OCT 79 15 40 z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Exec. AD-Inv.	
Exec. AD-Adm.	
Exec. AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgnt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Public Affs. Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

MM0003 2831524Z

PP HI NY NK SJ WF LA CG SF

DE MM

P 101524Z OCT 79

FROM MIAMI (185-126) P

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

NEW YORK PRIORITY

NEWARK PRIORITY

SAN JUAN (VIA WASHINGTON) PRIORITY

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE PRIORITY

LOS ANGELES PRIORITY

CHICAGO PRIORITY

SAN FRANCISCO PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

CAZVIZ; PFO. OO: NEW YORK.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE, OCTOBER 8, 1979.

SET FORTH ARE REPLY COMMENTS OF MIAMI OFFICE REGARDING SUBJECT 15 1979

VARIOUS ITEMS FURNISHED BY

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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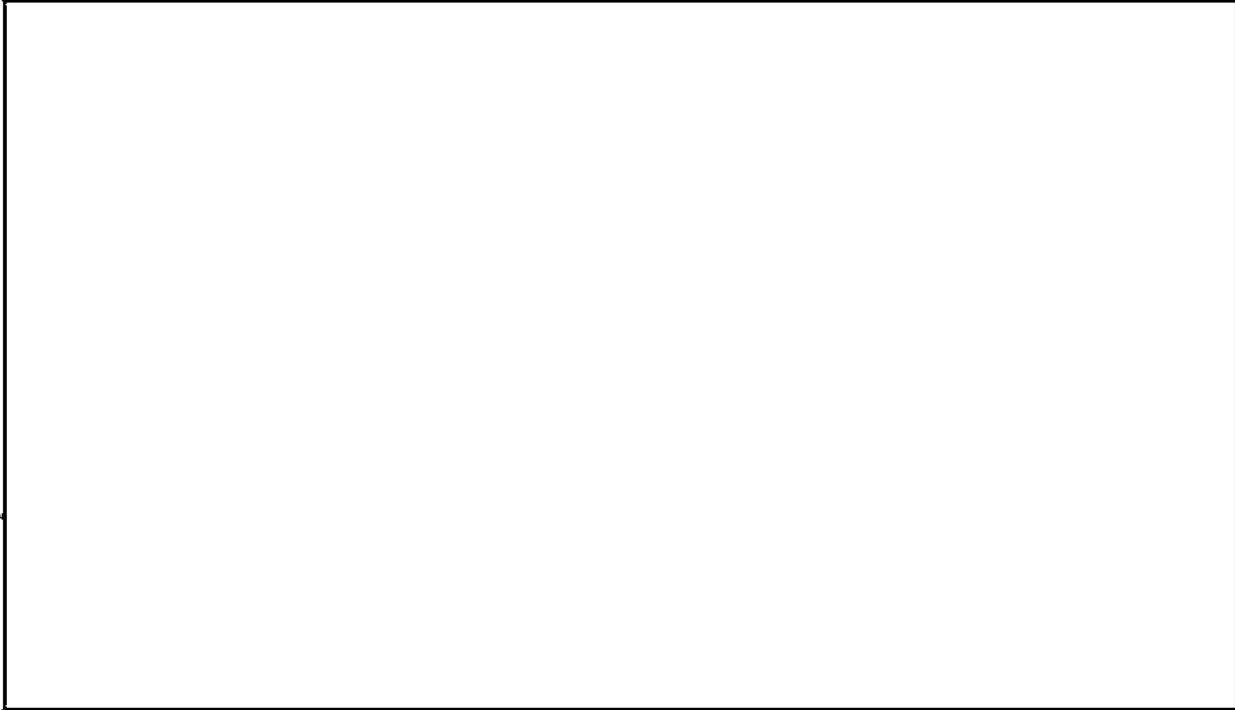
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1 OCT

REC-81 185-1241-60

EX-138

PAGE FIVE MM 185-126 UNCLAS E F T O



b6
b7C
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MIAMI FBI WILL INTERVIEW PERSONS AS INDICATED ABOVE AND
FBIHQ AND RECEIVING OFFICES WILL BE ADVISED OF PERTINENT
DEVELOPMENTS.

BT

#

J

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NY0232 2831643Z

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

OO HQ CG LA MM NK SF SJ WF

DE NY 0006

10 OCT 79 17:12Z [redacted]

O 101630Z OCT 79

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FM NEW YORK (185-899) (M-10)

Exec AD Inv.	[redacted]
Exec AD Adm.	[redacted]
Exec AD LES	[redacted]
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	[redacted]
Crim. Inv.	[redacted]
Ident.	[redacted]
Intell.	[redacted]
Lab.	[redacted]
Legal Coun.	[redacted]
Plan. & Insp.	[redacted]
Rec. Mgnt.	[redacted]
Tech. Servs.	[redacted]
Training	[redacted]
Public Affs. Off.	[redacted]
Telephone Rm.	[redacted]
Director's Sec'y	[redacted]

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

CHICAGO ROUTINE

LOS ANGELES ROUTINE (VIA FBIHQ)

MIAMI PRIORITY

NEWARK IMMEDIATE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE (VIA FBIHQ)

SAN JUAN ROUTINE (VIA FBIHQ)

WASHINGTON FIELD PRIORITY (VIA FBIHQ)

BT

SECRET

CAZVIZ; PROTECTION OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS OO: NEW YORK.

RENYTEL, DATED OCTOBER 9, 1979.

EX-100 REC-65

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195-1241-61

5 OCT 15 1979

ON OCTOBER 10, 1979, [redacted]

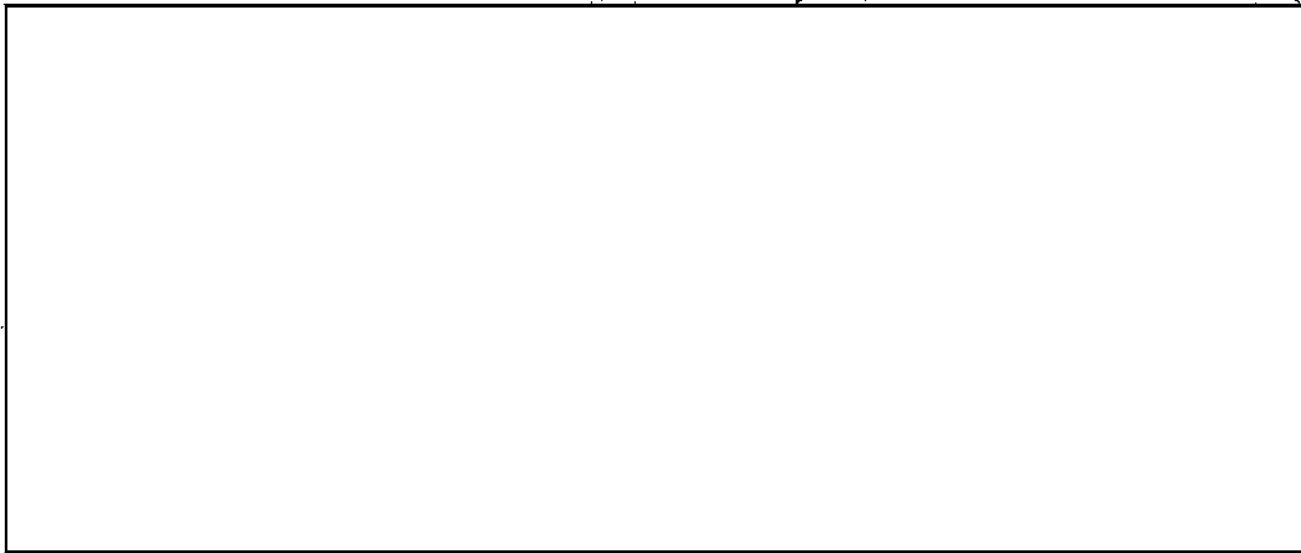
ADVISED THAT [redacted]

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NOV 8

MF

10/10/79 Rom (Heads) USSF HQ
NY USSF advises USSF HQ by TT
Daily of Investigation



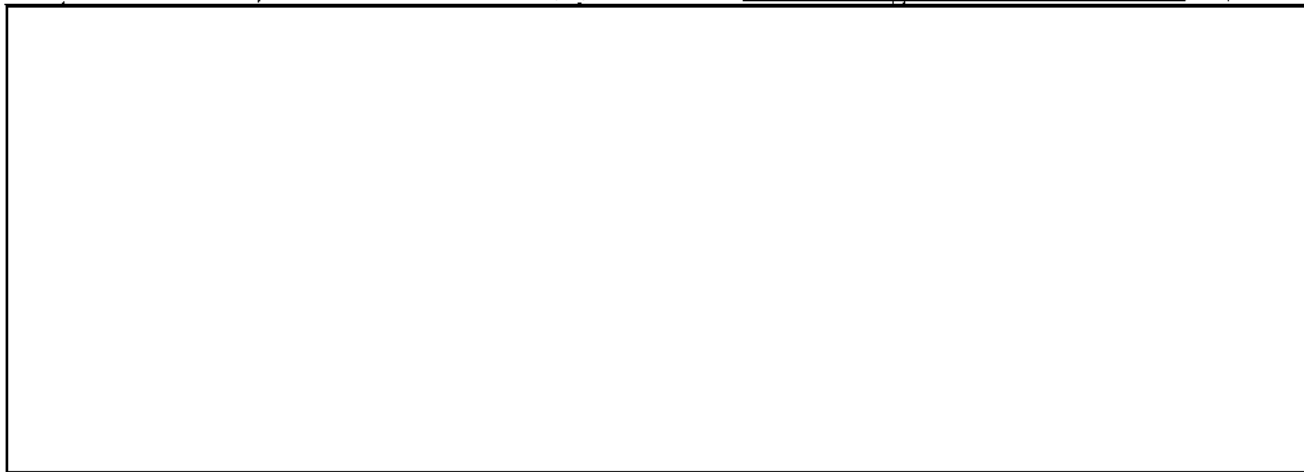
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b7D



HAS ADVISED THAT



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b7D



THIS INFORMATION BEING IMMEDIATELY DISSEMINATED TO NEW YORK

PAGE FIVE ~~SECRET~~

SECRET SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT, AND NYCPD, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

NEWARK WILL IMMEDIATELY ADVISE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE OF THIS INFORMATION.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

ADMINISTRATIVE

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO IS NOW CLOSED AND NOT IN THIS AREA.

~~C&E 5815, REASON 2, DRD OCTOBER 10, 1999.~~

BT

#

b7D

[REDACTED]

b3
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SOURCE ADVISED THAT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

SENSITIVE SOURCE MENTIONED IS [REDACTED] AND CONFIDENTIAL

b3
b7D
b7E

SOURCE MENTIONED IS [REDACTED]

ABOVE BEING FURNISHED TO MIAMI AND NEWARK FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES.

PAGE FOUR

~~SECRET~~

C AND E 3441, REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD OCTOBER 9, 1999.

BT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1362425-000

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, MIAMI [redacted]

DATE: 7/1/80

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b7C
b7E

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN
PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO
DURING PLANNED VISIT TO NICARAGUA,
JULY, 1980

[redacted]
(OO: MIAMI)

b3
b7E

Re Miami teletype to Director dated 6/19/80, captioned

[redacted]

b3
b7E

By referenced communication the Miami Division advised the Bureau and other pertinent offices that information had been received from a confidential source that Cuban President FIDEL CASTRO would be the subject of an assassination attempt during his planned visit to Nicaragua. Some of the leaders of the operation involve Cuban-Americans from the Miami area. The source advised that [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

The source advised he would attempt to obtain additional information regarding the alleged assassination plot.

In view of the above, it is recommended that a [redacted] case be opened and assigned.

b3
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

Confidential source mentioned above is [redacted]

b7D

(2) - [redacted]

[redacted] (2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified and Extended by 7796.
Reason for Extension: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
(2).
Date of Review for Declassification:
July 1, 2000.

OPEN
CLASS: [redacted]
ORIGIN: [redacted]
PHA
DATE 7/2/80

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted]
JUL 1 1980

b3
b6
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b7E



Date **7-11-80**

Title and Character of Case

**Plot to assassinate Cuban President Fidel Castro
During Visit to Nicaragua, July, 1980**

b3
b7E

Date Property Acquired
7-9-80

Source From Which Property Acquired
S.A. []

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Bulky Exhibit Room

A1

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

Evidence

b6
b7C

To Be Returned

Yes No

Agent Submitting Property or Exhibit

S?A? []

Agent Assigned Case

[]

Description of Property or Exhibit

[]

b6
b7C
b7E

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # []

OO: **Miami**

SEARCHED [] INDEXED []
SERIALIZED [] FILED []

AUG 2 1980

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Date 7-11-80

Title and Character of Case

Plot to assassinate Cuban President Fidel Castro During His
Visit to Nicaragua, July, 1980

[Redacted]

b3
b7E

Date Property Acquired

7-7-80

Source From Which Property Acquired

SAs [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Bulky Exhibit Room

AI

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE

b6
b7C

To Be Returned

Yes No

Agent Submitting Property or Exhibit

SA [Redacted]

Agent Assigned Case

[Redacted]

Description of Property or Exhibit

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7E

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File #

[Redacted]

OO: Miami

[Redacted]

SEARCHED [Redacted] INDEXED [Redacted]
SERIALIZED [Redacted] FILED [Redacted]

AUG 24 1980

[Redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Date 7-11-80

Title and Character of Case

Plot to Assassinate Cuban President Fidel Castro during
Visit to Nicaragua, July, 1980

[Redacted]

b3
b7E

Date Property Acquired

7-8-80

Source From Which Property Acquired

SA [Redacted]

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Bulky Exhibit Room

A1

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

Evidence

b6
b7C

To Be Returned

Yes No

Agent Submitting Property or Exhibit

SA [Redacted]

Agent Assigned Case

[Redacted]

Description of Property or Exhibit

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7E

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File #

[Redacted]

OO: Miami

Miami

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

AUG 24 1980

b3
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b7C
b7E

Date 7-11-80

Title and Character of Case

Plot to assassinate Cuban President Fidel Castro During Visit
to Nicaragua, July, 1980

[Redacted]

b3
b7E

Date Property Acquired

7-9-80

Source From Which Property Acquired

SA [Redacted]

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Bulky Exhibit Room

AI

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

Evidence

b6
b7C

To Be Returned

Yes No

Agent Submitting Property or Exhibit

SA [Redacted]

Agent Assigned Case

[Redacted]

Description of Property or Exhibit

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7E

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File #

[Redacted]

OO:

Miami

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 24 1980	
FBI-MIAMI	

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

5-30/P

Date JULY 1, 1980

FM MIAMI [redacted] [redacted] 42/P

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY [redacted] 42/P

CHICAGO PRIORITY [redacted] 1156/P

LOS ANGELES PRIORITY [redacted] 856/P

NEWARK PRIORITY [redacted] 806/P

NEW YORK PRIORITY [redacted] 85/P

SAN JUAN (VIA BUREAU) PRIORITY [redacted] 642/P VIA FBIHQ

WASHINGTON FIELD PRIORITY [redacted] 533/P

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO DURING HIS PLANNED VISIT TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980; [redacted]

[redacted]; OO: MIAMI.

REFERENCE MIAMI TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE 19, 1980, CAPTIONED

[redacted]

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON JULY 1, 1980, [redacted]

SEARCHED [redacted]

INDEXED [redacted]

SERIALIZED [redacted]

FILED [redacted]

1 - Miami

(1)

Approved: [Signature]

Transmitted 019 (Number) (Time)

Per [redacted]

b3 b7E

b6 b7C

b3 b7E

b3 b7E

b7D

b3 b6 b7C b7E

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

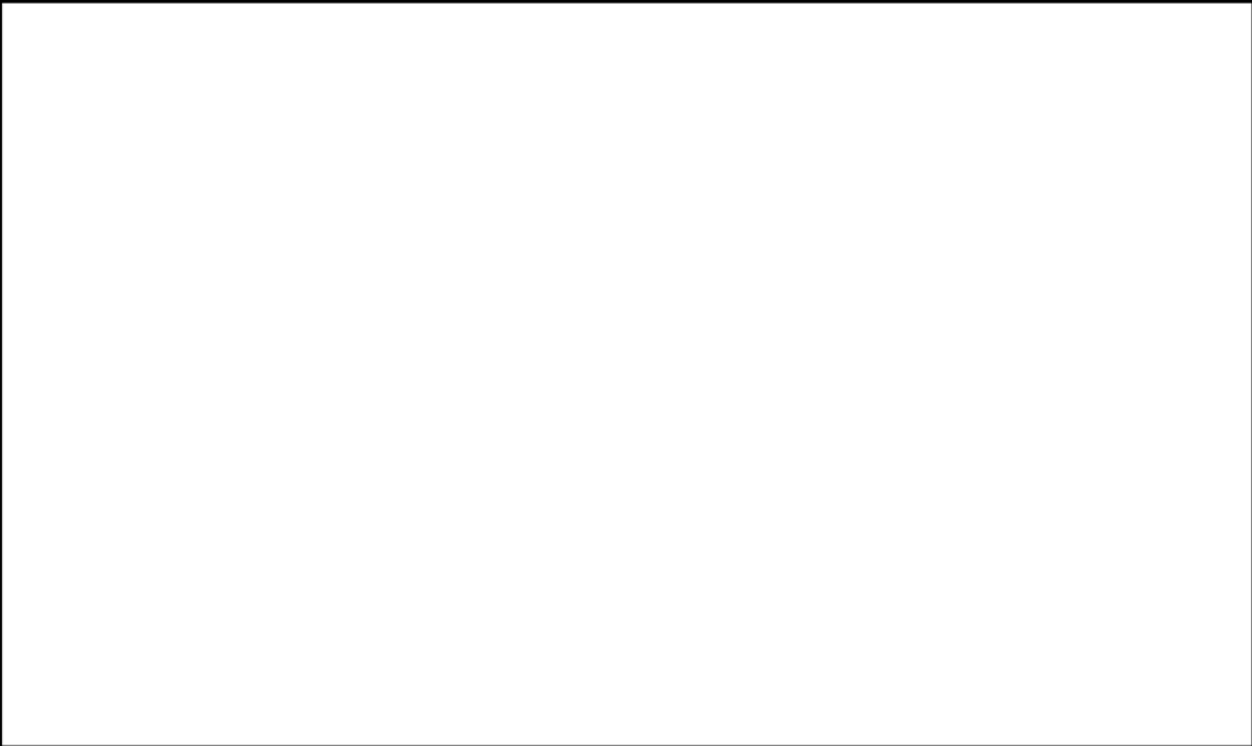
- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE TWO

[Redacted]

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~



[Redacted]

~~(S)~~ (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE MENTIONED ABOVE IS [Redacted] WHO HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO VERIFY AUTHENTICITY OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION. BUREAU AND PERTINENT WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS IT IS DEVELOPED. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~C&E BY 7796, REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD JULY 1, 2000.~~

BT

#

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

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b7E

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FBI

6:00/p

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date July 7, 1980

FROM MIAMI [redacted] P
 TO DIRECTOR, FBI (IMMEDIATE) 7:10/p [redacted]
 NEWARK (ROUTINE) 10:49/p [redacted]
 NEW YORK (ROUTINE) 7:45/p [redacted]
 BT

b3
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b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTENTION: BUREAU SUPERVISOR [redacted] TERRORISM SECTION, CID.
 PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO DURING PLANNED
 VISIT TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980; [redacted]
 OO: MIAMI.

b3
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AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED TO UTILIZE AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO
 MONITOR AND/OR RECORD [redacted]
 [redacted] IN CONNECTION WITH A PLOT TO KILL
 FIDEL CASTRO -- [redacted]
 MIAMI HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO [redacted]

b3
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b7E

(1) - Miami

Form 0-1
 Date Received 7/10/80
 Date Returned 7/11/80
 Report By 7/25/80

SEARCHED.....
 INDEXED.....
 SERIALIZED.....
 FILED.....

b3
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b7E

Approved: AFN [redacted] Transmitted 010 (Number) 7:40 (Time) Per [redacted]

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE TWO

[Redacted]

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

[Redacted]

AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED FOR USE OF

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

~~C & E BY 7796, REASONS 2 & 3, DRD JULY 7, 2000.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE.

RE MIAMI TELL CALL TO FBIHQ, JULY 3, 1980.

[Redacted]

TO BE UTILIZED IN THIS MATTER ARE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

BT

#

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b6
b7C

b6
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b7E

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____
(Number) (Time)

Per _____

b6
b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

5:00/P

Date JULY 9, 1980

FM MIAMI [redacted] P
 TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE *HI* [redacted] *5:02/P*
 CHICAGO ROUTINE *8:41/P* [redacted]
 LOS ANGELES ROUTINE *7:45/P* [redacted]
 NEWARK ROUTINE *8:46/P* [redacted]
 NEW YORK ROUTINE *9:50/P* [redacted]
 SAN JUAN ROUTINE *5:07/P* [redacted]
 WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE *6:07/P* [redacted]
 BT

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTENTION: BUREAU SUPERVISOR [redacted] CRIMINAL
 INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION.

b6
b7C

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO DURING HIS
 PLANNED VISIT TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980; [redacted]

b3
b7E

[redacted] OO: MIAMI.

RE MIAMI TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU SUPERVISOR [redacted]

[redacted] ON JULY 8, 1980, AND MIAMI TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED JULY

b6
b7C

(1) Miami [redacted]
 (1) [redacted]

SEARCHED.....
 INDEXED.....
 SERIALIZED...
 FILED.....

b3
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Approved: *AFN* [redacted]

Transmitted *016* (Number) (Time)

Per [redacted]

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE TWO [redacted] ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

1, 1980.

ON JULY 8, 1980, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED OF THE FOLLOWING:

THE SOURCE HAS LEARNED THAT ^{SEVERAL} ~~FEDERAL~~ COSTA RICAN CITIZENS ARE INVOLVED IN THE PLOT TO ELIMINATE FIDEL CASTRO WHEN HE VISITS NICARAGUA, SOMETIME DURING JULY, 1980. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

SOURCE ADVISED THAT IN ADDITION TO THE INVOLVEMENT OF COSTA RICAN CITIZENS, SEVERAL WEALTHY CUBAN EXILES, WHO RESIDE IN COSTA RICA, ARE ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE CASTRO. [redacted]

[redacted]

~~(S)~~ (U)

THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____

(Number) (Time)

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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

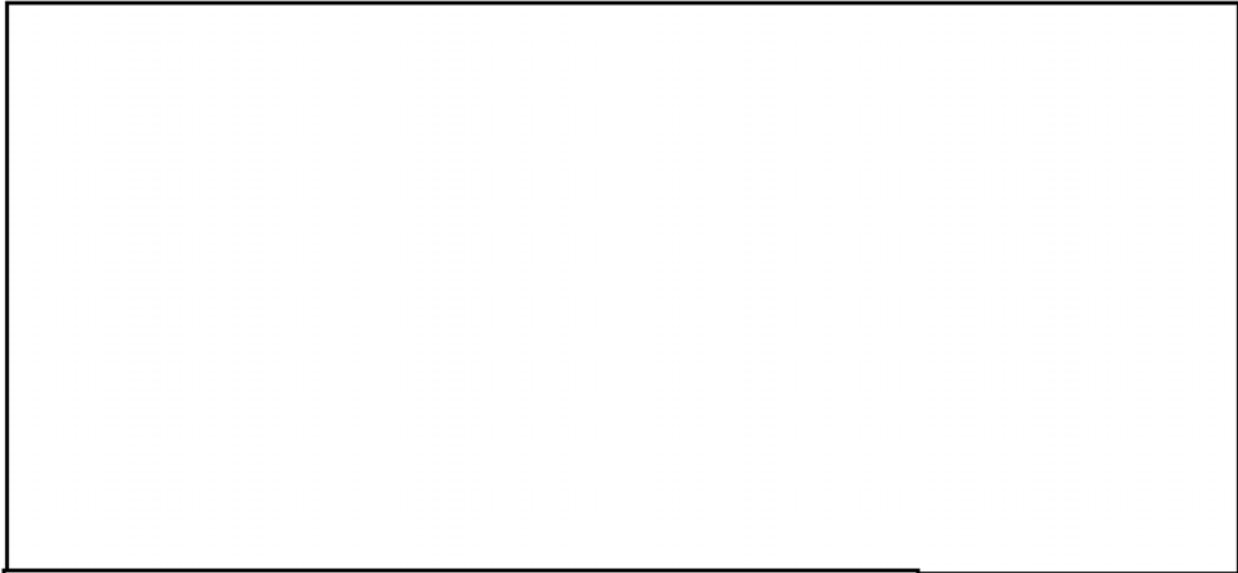
- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE THREE

[Redacted]

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~



[Redacted]

~~(S)~~ (U)

~~C AND E BY 7796, REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD JULY 9, 2000.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCE MENTIONED ABOVE IS [Redacted] WHO HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO VERIFY THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

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Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____

(Number) (Time)

FBI

7/9/80

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 7/9/80

FM MIAMI [redacted] (P)
 TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY 844/p [redacted]
 NEWARK ROUTINE 851/A [redacted]
 NEW YORK ROUTINE 955/A [redacted]
 BT

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTENTION BUREAU SUPERVISOR [redacted] TERRORISM SECTION, CID.
 PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO DURING PLANNED
 VISIT TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980; [redacted]

b3
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OO: MIAMI.

RE MM TEL TO BU DATED JULY 7, 1980.

PURSUANT TO EMERGENCY AUTHORITY GRANTED ON JULY 7, 1980, BY
 FBI SUPERVISOR [redacted] DUE TO THE EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS

CASE, [redacted]

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[Large redacted block]

① - Miami

(1) [redacted]

SEARCHED... [redacted]
 INDEXED... [redacted]
 SERIALIZED... [redacted]
 FILED... [redacted]

[redacted]

Approved: [Signature]

Transmitted 019 (Number) (Time)

Per [redacted]

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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO INFORMATION OF ANY VALUE WAS OBTAINED

b3
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AUSA

HAS BEEN ADVISED OF

IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE MIAMI WILL

DISCONTINUE THIS ASPECT OF CAPTIONED INVESTIGATION.

~~C AND E BY 7796, REASONS 2 AND 3, DRD JULY 9, 2000.~~

BT

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MIAMI [redacted] (P)

DATE: 7/10/80

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN
PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO DURING
PLANNED VISIT TO NICARAGUA,
JULY, 1980.

[redacted]
(OO: MIAMI)

For the information of receiving agents, the Miami Division has received information from one of its confidential sources that Cuban President FIDEL CASTRO may be the victim of an assassination plot when he visits Nicaragua sometime during July, 1980. CASTRO is expected to attend the celebrations of the Sandinista takeover of Nicaragua.

In addition, the Bureau has received information concerning the possible visit to Nicaragua by [redacted] [redacted]. He is expected to be present in Nicaragua on 7/18/80, and take part in the Sandinista Revolution festivities.

Receiving agents are requested to immediately contact sources re any information concerning captioned matter and furnish positive results to SA [redacted]

① - [redacted]

- 1 - Each #9 Squad Agent
- 1 - Each #10 Squad Agent
- 1 - Each #11 Squad Agent

Det.

[redacted] (33) [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]

JUL 10 1980

[redacted]



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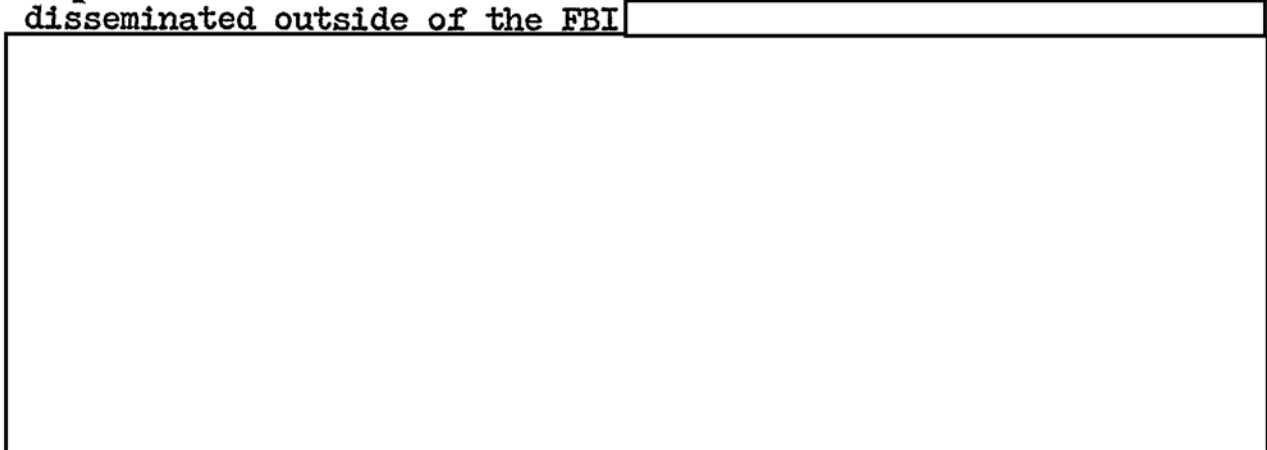
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION


Date of transcription 7/15/80


1

On July 3, 1980, a confidential source (protect per request) who has furnished reliable information in the past, requested that the information he is furnishing not be disseminated outside of the FBI



b6
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Investigation on 7/3/80 at Miami, Florida File # 

by SA  Date dictated 7/9/80

b3
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b7E

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Miami [redacted]

DATE: 7/22/80

b3
b7E

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN
PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO
DURING PLANNED VISIT TO
NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980

[redacted]

b3
b7E

Reference Miami teletype to Bureau dated 7/4/80.

On 7/11/80, Gerald Shur, Associate Director, Office of Enforcement Operations, Department of Justice (DOJ), authorized use of a body recorder and transmitter in the matter for a period of 30 days. As you are aware, this equipment is only to be used when a consenting party is present. This also confirms FBIHQ emergency authority for use of this device previously granted.

Within 45 days, you are requested to advise FBIHQ whether the body recorder and transmitter:

1. Aided in directing course of investigation.
2. Obtained direct evidence.
3. Was used - no information of value gained.
4. Furnished lead material.
5. Gave protection to Agent or person wearing recorder.
6. Was not used.

Furthermore, in those instances when identity of a nonconsenting party was not known at time of request, an LHM should be forwarded to Bureau within 30 days following termination of monitoring which will identify nonconsenting party.

Miami should ensure that all persons identified as having been monitored, are suitably included in the field office and FBIHQ ELSUR indices, commensurate with existing instructions as outlined in Bureau airtels to all offices dated April 12, 1977, June 8, 1977, and October 21, 1977, entitled, "Microphone and Telephone Surveillances." Strictly administrative controls must be established to insure these requirements are met.

[redacted]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 24 1980	

[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MIAMI [redacted] (P)

DATE: 7/23/80

FROM : SA [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT
FIDEL CASTRO DURING HIS PLANNED
VISIT TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980.

[redacted]

(OO: MIAMI)

On 7/11/80, [redacted] (protect) advised that

[Large redacted block]

b6
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b7D

The above was disseminated to ATF ASAC [redacted]
by Supervisor [redacted] on 7/14/80.

b6
b7C

① - [redacted]

[redacted]
(1) [redacted]

b3
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b7C
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SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 24 1980





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

Miami, Florida
July 23, 1980

b3
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT
FIDEL CASTRO DURING PLANNED VISIT
TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980.

On June 19, 1980, MM T-1 advised that he has learned from Cuban exiles who are active in Miami's Cuban community that Cuban-Americans from the Miami, Florida area have met and discussed the possibility of conducting an attack against the life of Fidel Castro when he visits Nicaragua, Central America. Castro is expected to be in Nicaragua sometime during July, 1980, and attend the anniversary celebrations of the Sandinista takeover. MM T-1 advised that Nicaraguan citizens may take part in the aforementioned assault. (S) (U)

b6
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On June 20, 1980, MM T-2 advised that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] (S) (U)

On July 1, 1980, MM T-1 advised he has learned that [redacted]
[redacted] (S) (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

On July 8, 1980, MM T-1 advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

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.

SEARCHED....
INDEXED....
SERIALIZED...
FILED.....

b3
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b7E

RE: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN
PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO
DURING PLANNED VISIT TO
NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (S) (U)

MM T-1 further advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

On June 24, 1980, MM T-3 and MM T-4 advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

On July 8, 1980, MM T-3 and MM T-4 advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

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b7C
b7D
b7E

b6
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b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- A I R T E L

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 7/23/80

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI [redacted] (P)

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT
FIDEL CASTRO DURING PLANNED VISIT
TO NICARAGUA. JULY. 1980.

[redacted]

(OO: MIAMI)

b3
b7E

Re Miami teletype to Bureau dated 2/13/80, captioned

[redacted]

Miami teletype to Bureau dated 6/19/80, captioned [redacted]

[redacted] San Juan teletype to Bureau

dated 6/24/80, captioned [redacted]

Miami teletypes to Bureau dated 7/1/80 and 7/9/80, captioned "Plot to Assassinate Cuban President Fidel Castro During Planned Visit to Nicaragua, July, 1980, [redacted]."

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Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for informational purposes of receiving offices is one copy of above LHM.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Classified & Extended by 7796.
Reason for Extension: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2(2).
Date of Review for Declassification:
July 23, 2000.

Form 0-1

Date Received 9/4/80

Date Returned 9/5/80

Classified By 9/30/80
Status of investigation

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New Orleans [redacted] (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Juan (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- ② - Miami (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - [redacted])

SEARCHED. [redacted] ...

INDEXED.. [redacted] ...

SERIALIZED [redacted] ...

FILED..... [redacted] ...

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

(10)

Approved: [redacted]

Transmitted _____

(Number) (Time)

Per _____

[Redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
b7E

MM T-1 is [Redacted]
MM T-2 is [Redacted]

MM T-3 is [Redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
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b7E

MM T-4 is [Redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

It should be noted that pursuant to emergency authority granted on 7/7/80, by FBI Supervisor [Redacted] due to exigent circumstances, [Redacted]

[Redacted] Miami Division, [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted] No information was developed during the monitoring which appeared to be suitable for dissemination and therefore it has not been included in the enclosed LHM. (S) (U)

b6
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
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b7E

[redacted]
[redacted] I
On June 27, 1980, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

b7D

On July 8, 1980, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified and Extended by 7796.
Reason for Extension: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2(2).
Date of Review for Declassification:
July 10, 2000.~~

[redacted]
[redacted]
b3
b6
b7C
b7E

b6
b7C

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

[redacted]
1

On September 30, 1980, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Classified and Extended by 7796.~~
~~Reason for Extension: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2(2).~~
~~Date of Review for Declassification:~~
~~September 30, 2000.~~

[redacted]

[redacted]

b3
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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 8/27/80

TO: SAC, MIAMI [redacted]

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN [redacted] (RUC)

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT
 FIDEL CASTRO DURING PLANNED VISIT
 TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980.
 [redacted]

OO: MIAMI

b3
b7E

Reference Miami airtel with LHM to Director dated 7/23/80.

A review of San Juan file reveals no outstanding leads in this matter and as the visit of FIDEL CASTRO to Nicaragua has been accomplished without incident, the San Juan Division considers this case RUC.

② - Miami
 1 - San Juan
 [redacted]
 (3)

[redacted]

SEARCHED INDEXED
 SERIALIZED FILED
 AUG 29 1980
 FBI-MIAMI

[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Approved: *[Signature]* Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

XX AIRTEL

9/25/80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MIAMI [redacted] (C)
SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT
FIDEL CASTRO DURING PLANNED VISIT
TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980.
[redacted]
(OO: MIAMI)

b3
b7E

Re Bureau letter dated 7/22/80, and Miami airtel to Bureau, dated 7/23/80.

Captioned investigation is predicated upon information received from [redacted] to the effect that Cuban President Fidel Castro would be the target of an assassination attempt during his visit to Nicaragua to attend the first anniversary celebration of the Sandinista takeover.

b7D

During the course of the above investigation, information was received from a confidential source who advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

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On 7/7/80, pursuant to emergency authority granted by FBIHQ Supervisor [redacted] due to the exigent circumstances of captioned case, [redacted]
[redacted]

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2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Miami

[redacted] (3) [redacted]

[redacted]

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[handwritten initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified and Extended by 7796.
Reason for Extension: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2(2).
Date of Review for Declassification:
September 25, 2000.

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

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[redacted]

[redacted]

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During the above monitoring no information of value was gained as a result of the recordings. No evidence was obtained and also no lead material was produced as a result of the aforementioned monitoring. [redacted]

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[redacted] AUSA [redacted] USA s office, Miami, Florida, has been kept informed of all relevant information pertaining to instant monitoring.

All relevant information developed during this investigation was reported to the Bureau and appropriate field offices in referenced Miami airtel. No additional pertinent information has been received by the Miami Division since the date of the above-mentioned communication. This case has been kept in pending status in order to report to the Bureau on any positive information developed by pertinent field offices during the course of the investigation.

In view of the fact that Fidel Castro s visit to Nicaragua took place without incident and no outstanding leads remain, this matter is being placed in closed status.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

It is requested that [redacted] who was consensually monitored on 7/7,8 & 9/80, be included in FBIHQ Elsur indices.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MIAMI [redacted] (P)

DATE: 9/22/80

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT
FIDEL CASTRO DURING PLANNED VISIT TO
NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980:

[redacted]

(OO: MIAMI)

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Captioned investigative file was missing from around the beginning of July, 1980, until early September, 1980. The investigative file was placed on special search until it was located in September.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted]	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZE	FILED
SEP 25 1980	
FBI-MAAMI	
[redacted]	[redacted]

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Airtel

DATE: 10/6/80

To: SAC, Miami

PERSONAL ATTENTION

✓ From: Director, FBI

ELSUR

Reference MM airtel to Director dated 9/25/80 entitled "PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO DURING PLANNED VISIT TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980, [redacted] (OO: MIAMI)," [redacted]

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Enclosed for MM are one copy each of Bureau airtels to all offices dated 4/12/77 and 6/8/77 entitled "MICROPHONE AND TELEPHONE SURVEILLANCES" and 12/6/78 entitled "ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE (ELSUR) MATTERS, ELSUR INDEX."

The enclosed Bureau airtels set forth current instructions on the preparation and submission of ELSUR cards. You are reminded that ELSUR cards are to be submitted by the Friday following the day an individual is first overheard or identified. They are to be submitted for all individuals who can be identified by a first and a last name, including cooperating witnesses, agents, informants, and assets. You are further reminded of the requirement to confirm a U. S. Attorney's opinion in writing if it is not given in writing.

By COB 10/21/80 MM is instructed to furnish appropriate Overhear cards in the referenced matter, or, if already done, the date of the airtel submitting same.

Enclosures (3)

[redacted]

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OCT 6 1980	

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X AIRTEL

10/16/80

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: ELSUR INDEX)
FROM: SAC, MIAMI (62-5710 Sub A)
SUBJECT: ELSUR MATTERS
ELSUR INDEX

Re Bureau airtel to Miami, 10/6/80.

Enclosed for the Bureau ELSUR Index are the following
ELSUR overhear cards pertaining to Miami case captioned "PLOT
TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO DURING PLANNED VISIT
TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980, [redacted] (OO:
MIAMI)," [redacted]

[redacted]

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2 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
② - Miami (1 - 62-5710 Sub A)

[redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] (4) [redacted] [redacted]

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

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[redacted]

[Redacted]

Post Office Box 592418 AMF
Miami International Airport
Miami, Florida 33159
November 7, 1980

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Honorable Atlee W. Wampler, III
United States Attorney
Southern District of Florida
155 South Miami Avenue, 7th Floor
Miami, Florida 33130

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Attention: [Redacted]
Assistant U.S. Attorney

RE: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO
DURING PLANNED VISIT TO NICARAGUA, JULY, 1980;

[Redacted]

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Dear Sir:

This letter is to confirm a telephone conversation which took place on July 9, 1980, between Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) [Redacted] and Special Agent (SA) [Redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

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On July 7, 1980, AUSA [Redacted] was advised that [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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On July 9, 1980, AUSA [Redacted] was advised by SA [Redacted] of the fact that the aforementioned monitoring had not produced any relevant information and for that reason it was discontinued. [Redacted] concurred with the above decision.

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Very truly yours,

ARTHUR F. NEHRBASS
Special Agent in Charge

2 - Addressee

① - Miami [Redacted]

[Redacted]

(3)

[Redacted]

By: [Redacted]
Supervisory Special Agent

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Searched [Redacted]
Serialized [Redacted]
Indexed [Redacted]
Filed [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

7/21/81

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Material in this envelope has been masked pursuant to NARS appraisal of Field files and records mandated by Court Order 1/10/80. Civil Action 79-1655. The envelope is not to be removed without the authority of the Support Services Supervisor.

[Redacted]

7/21/81

[Redacted]

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C

TO : SAC, MIAMI

DATE: 3/2/81

FROM : *JOI/jm* SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] (RUC)

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SUBJECT: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE ✓ - [redacted] (7/80)
CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO -
DURING HIS PLANNED VISIT TO
NICARAGUA
JULY, 1980

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[redacted]

(OO: Miami)

Chicago has maintained contact with logical sources in the Chicago area most knowledgeable in anti-Castro activities with negative results.

~~(C)~~ (U)

Inasmuch as no information has been received since the investigation was initiated by Miami, Chicago is conducting no further investigation and is considering this matter RUC'd.

~~(C)~~ (U)

- ② - Miami (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

[redacted]

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[redacted]	
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MAR 5 1981	
[redacted]	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified and Extended by 7107
Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 (2&3)
Date of Review for Declassification 3/2/2001

great!



Memorandum



To : SAC, MIAMI [redacted]

Date 6/10/82

From : SA [redacted]

Subject : ELSUR MATTERS

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A review of the above file for the Elsur Indexing Project was completed by SA [redacted] As a result of this review and all of the serials of the above file, it was noted various names to be indicated for Elsur. The Elsur clerk reviewed her cards and found out all these names had been indexed. As a result of all names been indexed, further review was unnecessary for this file at this time.

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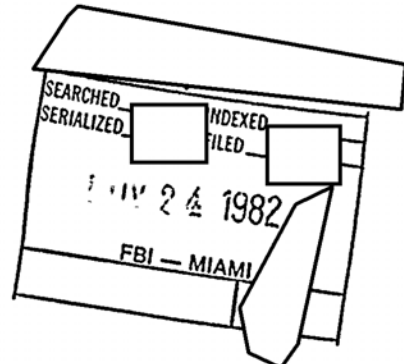
① - [redacted]
1 - 62-5710
1 - Elsur Coordinator *Det.*

[redacted]

(3)

[redacted]

[redacted]



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