

Inspector KELLEY. Just a minute Mr. Chairman, to expand on some of the discussion we had with Mr. Edgar as to the kinds of information we are now getting or not getting from the intelligence agencies that are responsible for the gathering of intelligence.

We have found, or I have found just before I retired, a very serious declination in the number of reports we get from the Bureau and the kind of reports that we get from the Bureau that I think we should have. We got after the Warren Commission's recommendation up until 1974. We have had a great many of them and they are falling off predictably every month.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you very much, Mr. Kelley. We appreciate your appearance here. At this time you are excused.

Inspector KELLEY. Thank you.

Chairman STOKES. The committee will recess for the noon hour and we will therefore have recess until 2 p.m. this afternoon.

[Whereupon, at 12:24 p.m. the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman STOKES. The committee will come to order.

The Chair recognizes Professor Blakey.

Mr. BLAKEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The next witness to be called this afternoon will be former Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley. Chief Rowley was Director of the Secret Service from 1961 until his retirement in 1972.

As Director of the Secret Service in 1963 he exercised general supervision over President Kennedy's trip to Dallas.

Chief Rowley entered the Secret Service in 1938 as a special agent. He received a master's degree in law from St. John's University in Brooklyn, and in 1939 he was transferred to the Presidential Protective Division. He was named special agent in charge of the division in 1947, a post he held until he was appointed Director of the Secret Service in 1961.

Chief Rowley has served six Presidents during his career with the Secret Service—Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. It would be appropriate at this time, Mr. Chairman, to call Chief Rowley.

Chairman STOKES. Would the witness please stand and raise your right hand and be sworn.

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before this committee is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Chief ROWLEY. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES J. ROWLEY

Chairman STOKES. Thank you. You may be seated.

The Chair recognizes Counsel Leodis Matthews.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rowley, in 1963 where were you at the time of the John F. Kennedy assassination?

Chief ROWLEY. I was at the Treasury law enforcement training school's graduation luncheon, a restaurant in Washington, D.C. I was summoned to the telephone and was informed by Mr. Behn, who was at that time agent in charge of the White House detail,

that the President was shot. I immediately notified Mr. Bob Wallace, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in attendance at the luncheon, of the nature of the telephone call, and both of us immediately proceeded to the East Wing of the White House, where Mr. Behn's office was located.

Mr. MATTHEWS. What did you do in regards to assigning responsibility for the assassination to anyone in the Secret Service?

Chief ROWLEY. I spoke to Paul Paterni, the deputy chief, and asked him who was the nearest inspector to Dallas, Tex., having in mind that time was of the essence. He reported back that Inspector Kelley was just leaving Louisville, Ky. We were able to reach Inspector Kelley at the airport and told him to proceed immediately to Dallas.

Mr. MATTHEWS. At the time you made that assignment to Inspector Kelley, did you give him any specific instructions of what he should do when he reached Dallas?

Chief ROWLEY. I did not speak to him, but I am quite sure that Deputy Chief Paterni did. Paterni told him to take charge of the investigation, which was also my thought at the time we decided to send him there.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Soon after Inspector Kelly arrived in Dallas and began his investigation, you received a communique through the mail, an office report, indicating that there had been a Chicago investigation of some Cubans?

Chief ROWLEY. I did not get that.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Rowley, let me just call your attention to JFK F-419, a document I believe that I have supplied you earlier.

Chief ROWLEY. Yes.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Have you had occasion to read through that report?

Chief ROWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MATTHEWS. That report indicates that you received it shortly after the assassination. It was entitled, "Possible Involvement by Quentin Pino Machado in a Conspiracy to Assassinate JFK."

Did you review that report?

Chief ROWLEY. I do not think I reviewed that report. I did not see my initials on it, so therefore I have to assume I did not review it.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I also call your attention to JFK F-422, a document which you also have in your possession, entitled, "Chicago Investigation of Cuban Groups Alleged To Be Involved in the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

Do you have any recollection of having received and reviewed that report?

Chief ROWLEY. I think my initials are on that report which would indicate that I did read it, but I have no immediate recollection.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you receive any report about the agents' performance in Dallas?

Chief ROWLEY. We did receive reports from time to time on Dallas, but which specific report are you referring to?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Well, did you receive a report indicating how the agents had performed at the time that the shooting episode occurred in Dealey Plaza?

Chief ROWLEY. The report indicated that they performed adequately under the circumstances. The action of Agent Clint Hill, that he was attempting to take some action, is indicative of the agent's response.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you play any role in supervising the investigation itself?

Chief ROWLEY. No, sir.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I want to call your attention to what has been marked as JFK F-423, "Secret Service Organizational Chart," off to your right. In your opinion, would the Service have been organized in substantially the same manner in November of 1963?

Chief ROWLEY. Yes.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Would Mr. Kelley's position on the chart have indicated that he had authority in the field office to direct that the agents conduct whatever investigation he felt was necessary?

Chief ROWLEY. Yes, sir, he had that authority.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you ever establish any other panel or reviewing board or authority for the Dallas investigation?

Chief ROWLEY. Offhand, I do not recall any review panel, unless you have in mind what I heard this morning, that Mr. Kelly conducted a meeting in which they discussed the intelligence aspect of the Service.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did that meeting occur in Washington?

Chief ROWLEY. I believe it did. It would have, been at the PRS office.

Mr. MATTHEWS. What was the purpose of that meeting?

Chief ROWLEY. Mr. Kelley described it in this morning's hearing. I was not aware of it at the time. Today is the first time I became aware of the meeting.

Mr. MATTHEWS. At the time of the assassination, had the Secret Service established any procedures for the handling of physical evidence?

Chief ROWLEY. I think basically they handled the physical evidence as they would any other evidence, particularly evidence in the criminal field.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Kelley mentioned that there was some confusion as to what the scope of the Secret Service investigation was. What authority did the Secret Service have to participate in the investigation?

Chief ROWLEY. We were involved in the investigation in that we had the responsibility of protecting the President. The reason for my dispatching Mr. Kelley to Dallas was to supervise the investigation, to ascertain the facts as quickly as possible.

Mr. MATTHEWS. The Chief of the intelligence branch of the Secret Service testified before this committee that he was removed from his position for what he interpreted as the failure of his mission. Were you responsible for his removal?

Chief ROWLEY. In the course of reorganizing the protective research division itself, and because of the infusions of additional agents into that division to handle and evaluate the many reports from the CIA and FBI that we were receiving at that time which required considerable supervision, we assigned an inspector to supervise the whole operation until the workload became less demanding.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you make any effort to close off the Texas-Mexico border?

Chief ROWLEY. My first reaction was to ask the Immigration and Naturalization to close off the border between Texas and Mexico.

Mr. MATTHEWS. And at the time you made that request, what thoughts did you have as to what should be done?

Chief ROWLEY. At that time, because of the proximity of the border to Dallas, I thought that there might be the possibility of someone escaping via that route.

Mr. MATTHEWS. In your own mind, in discussions with the persons convened on your staff to discuss the Secret Service role in the assassination, were there any thoughts that perhaps a person of international character may have been involved in the assassination?

Chief ROWLEY. There were those thoughts, and that was one of the reasons why I asked Immigration and Naturalization to close the border.

Mr. MATTHEWS. When the Warren Commission was established, you selected Mr. Kelley to be the liaison person?

Chief ROWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Why did you make that selection?

Chief ROWLEY. Why? Because it was a natural selection, inasmuch as he was in Dallas to conduct the investigation, and would be familiar with what might be required by the Warren Commission, and therefore would be of great assistance to them.

Mr. MATTHEWS. As Chief of the Secret Service, did you ever make any attempts to meet with the person in charge of the FBI and formulate a strategy for investigation?

Chief ROWLEY. I did meet with Mr. Hoover and, we reaffirmed the longstanding cooperative relationship between our two agencies.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you have any input on a strategy of investigation for the Warren Commission?

Chief ROWLEY. I think we did prepare something for the Warren Commission. Specifically I do not recall, but I have in the back of my mind such a report.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Kelley has already testified to some exhibits I would like to identify for the record which you have a copy of: of JFK F-414, of JFK F-415, of JFK F-416, F-417, and F-418, a series of reports which his testimony has indicated involved the Secret Service investigation of the Cuban plot to assassinate the President.

Were you aware of those reports during the course of the Warren Commission investigation?

Chief ROWLEY. No, I have no recollection of them.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Do you have any recollection of having reviewed those documents?

Chief ROWLEY. No, sir. You mean at that time, or recently?

Mr. MATTHEWS. At the time that the documents were generated.

Chief ROWLEY. No.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you work out any agreement as to which files would be supplied to the Warren Commission?

Chief ROWLEY. That was left up to Inspector Kelley, since he was the one most familiar with what documents. In fact, he was direct-

ed to comply with all the requests that were made by the Commission to the Secret Service for reports.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Were there any restraints on his authority to produce reports?

Chief Rowley. There was no restraint on his authority.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would move for the admission of JFK exhibits F-419 through F-422, and request the chairman's approval to make a subsequent submission.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection they may be entered into the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

JFK EXHIBIT F-419

SECRET SERVICE REPORT REGARDING QUINTIN PINO MACHADO'S POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT IN CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE JFK

Form No. 108 (Rev. 11-27-60)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-10-01 BY 60322

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

~~SECRET~~
note for Anti-C C
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ORIGIN <i>Field</i>	OFFICE <i>Miami, Florida</i>	FILE NO. <i>SS-2-34,032</i>
TYPE OF CASE <i>Protective Research</i>	STATUS <i>Closed - Miami</i>	TITLE OR CAPTION <i>Assassination of President Kennedy Dallas, Texas</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <i>Miami, Florida</i>	PERIOD COVERED <i>11-27/29-63</i>	<i>X-copy</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <i>SA Ernesto E. Aragon</i>		

SYNOPSIS

Information has been received from 3-11-48 indicating that if the assassination of President Kennedy involved an international plot or conspiracy and that if it was established that Fidel Castro had anything to do with the plot or conspiracy, that the party responsible for carrying out any action on the part of Fidel Castro undoubtedly was Quintin Pino Machado, a Cuban terrorist used by Castro to carry out any Castro action.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

On November 27, 1963, 3-11-48 was interviewed on another matter and during this interview he furnished information which he believed pertinent in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

During interview of 3-11-48 on November 27, 1963, he stated that if an international conspiracy or plot, or if Castro's intervention in the assassination of President Kennedy is in fact established, that Quintin Pino Machado would have been the intellectual director of the conspiracy or plot. Source related that Quintin Pino Machado belonged to the Communist Party but was better known as "belonging to Castro".

3-11-48 added that Quintin Pino Machado was a former Cuban delegate to the U.N. and subsequently the Cuban ambassador to Nicaragua. He stated that Machado is well known as a terrorist who also trained other youth in the manufacturing or placing of bombs and explosives and was the chief coordinator of sabotage for Castro against Batista.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
<i>1-103</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>203</i>
<i>Dallas</i>	<i>2cc</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	<i>11-28-63</i>
<i>White House Detail</i>	<i>1cc</i>	APPROVED	DATE
<i>Washington F.O.</i>	<i>1cc</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	
<i>Miami</i>	<i>2cc</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	<i>11-28-63</i>
		<i>[Signature]</i>	

Source further related that Quintin Pino Machado worked in a clandestine manner for Castro throughout South America and is the person responsible for Castro action in North and Central America, as well as in the Caribbean area.

3-11-63 also stated that while Quintin Pino Machado was Cuban ambassador to Nicaragua, he allegedly sponsored a baseball team known as "Cuba" and would take the members of the baseball team to an outlying area allegedly to practice the game, but instead taught them how to manufacture bombs and explosives.

3-11-63 further advised that either in June or July 1963 Quintin Pino Machado was known to have participated in a conference with Chediv Jagan in Trinidad, South America and subsequently Quintin Pino Machado allegedly continued operating out of Mexico City and may have been there prior to or up until the assassination of President Kennedy. The source said that they were employing all of their resources in trying to discreetly determine whether or not Quintin Pino Machado was in fact in Mexico City prior to the President's assassination. They advised that they have dispatched a delegation to Mexico City to work in unison with their delegation in that city in an effort to determine whether Quintin Pino Machado was in any way involved or whether the conspiracy may have been originated through Fidel Castro.

The above information was discussed with SAIC Marshall on November 27, 1963 and on November 29, 1963 it was telephonically furnished to SA Max Phillips at Dallas, Texas.

With respect to Quintin Pino Machado, reference is made to the file involving a Cuban plot to assassinate the President under file CC-2-32,682, specifically to Page 9 of report submitted by the reporting agent dated December 14, 1962 wherein Quintin Pino Machado is prominently mentioned. Further reference is made to Paragraph 7, Page 9 of the referenced report, wherein is indicated that "The source cautions that Quintin Pino Machado should be considered a dangerous person".

On November 29, 1963, 3-11-63 again contacted this office and revealed that while Quintin Pino Machado was in a drunken condition in Las Villas Province, Cuba (exact date not recalled) Machado boasted that he had almost succeeded in assassinating Dr. Enrique Huertas at Miami, Fla. (This office has no information regarding the latter assassination attempt on Dr. Enrique Huertas). It is noted, however, that Dr. Enrique Huertas was among the invited guests to participate at the dinner in honor of President John F. Kennedy held at the Americana Hotel on November 16, 1963 under the auspices of the Inter-American Press Association.

JFK EXHIBIT F-420

Form No. 1049 (Revised)
 INFORMATION REPORT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

F-420 #3
man

Confidential

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Miami, Florida	FILE NO. 3-11-5563-S
OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - Miami	TITLE OR CAPTION Alleged Possible Threat Against The President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Miami, Florida	PERIOD COVERED 11-12-63	

INVESTIGATION MADE BY
 SA Robert J. Jamison -JFK Exhibit F-420-

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Transcript of conversation involving alleged threat against the President furnished by 3-11-17 copies of which are being furnished the appropriate offices for discreet background checks and photographs of the individuals involved to be obtained through the respective FBI offices. This matter has been classified as "Confidential" by SAIC Bouck.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

On 11-12-63 informant 3-11-17 furnished this service with a typewritten transcript of recorded conversation between a trusted confidential informant of 3-11-17 and one J.A. Milteer, 212 S. Troupe St., Valdosta, Ga., telephone Charry 4-1357, with a Post Office Box located at Quitman, Ga. where this individual had run for a political office. This conversation took place on the morning of 11-9-63.

The contents of this transcribed conversation was telephonically furnished to SAIC Bouck, Chief's Office, Washington, D.C. by SA Jamison on 11-12-63. Copies of same attached to the original of this report as well as to the copies of this report being sent to the appropriate offices listed under "Distribution".

SA Jamison conferred personally with SA Leonard Peterson, FBI, Miami, Fla. and Sgt. C.H. Gapp, Commanding Officer, Intelligence, Miami Police Dept., Miami, Fla. re any knowledge of the individuals mentioned in the transcript of the conversation involved and the following information was obtained:

J.A. Milteer, white, male, 48 to 52; 5'7"; 155; glasses; brown graying hair; was last seen driving a white Volkswagen sedan, state and tag number unknown;

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig.	<i>Robert J. Jamison</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	11-12-63
Miami	2cc		
IO Bouck	2cc	<i>John A. Marshall</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	11-12-63
SAIT	2cc		
SAIT	2cc		
SAIT	2cc		

Confidential

3-11-5563-S

2.

reported to have departed the Miami, Fla. area 11-9-63 for Jacksonville for the purpose of having an attorney by the name of Lee (LNU) draw up a charter for the proposed Constitutional Party of America in the State of Florida and then return to his home in Valdosta, Ga.

Milteer is alleged to carry a loaded .45 calibre automatic in his V.W. The FBI office, Atlanta, is alleged to have background information on this individual and possibly photographs. If same are not available through the Atlanta FBI office, photographs will probably be available through the local newspapers in either Valdosta or Quitman, Ga. as he was a candidate for a political office in that area.

"Brown". This is one Jack Brown, who is reported to be the Imperial Wizard of the Dixie Klan, Chattanooga, Tenn. He is described as white; male; about 50 to 55; 5'7"; very slim build; reddish complexion; sandy hair; does not wear glasses; is reported to operate an older model car which is kept in very good condition and is thought to be either a Ford or a Chevrolet. He is considered as one of the prime suspects in the bombings in that area and the FBI office, Knoxville, Tenn. is alleged to have background information and photographs.

Jackie Brown is reported to be the son of Jack Brown and resides with him in Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Jack Caulk (phonetic) is also thought to be this same Jackie, son of Jack Brown.

Kenneth Adams is a white male; from Anniston, Ala., very active in Klan activities and possibly involved in bus burnings several years previously. The FBI office at Birmingham, Ala. should have information and photographs of this individual.

There is another "Kenneth" possibly associated with this group, one Kenneth Goff, who is a radical and lives in the Denver area. Information and photographs of this individual are alleged to be available through the FBI office in Denver.

Lee McCloud or McLeod is from Atlanta, Ga. and believed to be active in the White Citizens Council there. The FBI office, Atlanta, should have information and photographs of this individual.

Conner McGintus is reported to be the publisher of a pamphlet in Union, N.J. called "Common Sense". No other information is known concerning this individual.

"Jim" is one James Keathley, white, male, in his 60's; quite wealthy; resides at 825 N.W. 14th Court, Miami, Fla. He owns quite a bit of real estate and has an office at 4250 N.W. 22nd Ave., Miami, Fla. At one time he was quite active in the Florida States Rights Party which is no longer in existence.

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3-11-5563-S

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SA Peterson and Sgt. Sapp stated that it would not be advisable to contact this individual as he would damage the source of the information.

"Andrews" is Hobart Andrews, operator of Andrews Optical Shop, 7501 N.E. Second Ave., Miami, Fla., who is sympathetic with right wing people but is not actively engaged with them or willing to be identified with them.

In connection with the proposed visit of the President to Miami Beach, Fla. on November 18, 1963, the information contained in this report and that of the transcribed conversation has been furnished the advance agents making the survey on this proposed visit. SAIC Bouck requested that the appropriate offices in whose districts previously mentioned individuals reside make discreet inquiries concerning these individuals on the FBI level and only of trusted enforcement agencies known to have no sympathetic feelings or alignments with organizations such as Ku Klux Klan or other radical right wing organizations.

SAIC Bouck also requested that photographs be obtained of these individuals and furnished his office immediately as well as the Miami office for use of the men on the advance protective survey being conducted in connection with the visit of the President to this area.

DISPOSITION

This report is being submitted for informational purposes and as the individuals involved are currently in other districts, the case is being statistically closed at Miami. Any additional information obtained through local contacts will be made the subject of a supplemental report.

ATTACHMENTS

Index card; copy of transcript to Chief's office and all interested offices. Attached are copies of type literature furnished informant for distribution by J.A. Miller.

JFK EXHIBIT F-421

F-421
U. S. Secret Service

Chief

Nov. 25, 1963

SA Patterson - Dallas

003550

Information obtained at the Dallas Office

During the interview of the subject's wife she advised that the FBI had contacted her about the location of her husband about 10 days prior to the assassination and she had told them that her husband worked in the building from which the President was killed. She also stated that she had been interviewed in October and gave the same basic information to the FBI.

While I was at the police station, I engaged an FBI agent in a conversation and found out that he was on the subversive desk. He stated that Oswald had contacted two known subversive agents about 15 days before the shooting but the entire information was top secret and he could not tell us any more but he felt sure that the file would be turned over to our Chief.

The wife also advised that she had seen the rifle that was used in the shooting at her home about three weeks before the shooting.

She advised that she was a Castro supporter and from the interview it was felt that she is still a hard core communist.

She stated that he had never mentioned killing the President but would not mention anything about shooting Connally.

She stated that she did not know the man that killed her husband.

It was felt by the interviewer that she was not telling the truth and still believed in communism.

William M. Patterson
Special Agent

11/14

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000659

Report of the U.S. Secret Service
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D.C.

24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

Charge of the District in which the visit is scheduled. He coordinates all local activities and works out a minute by minute schedule for the President's visit. He coordinates, through the Special Agent in charge of the proposed trip, all arrangements with the White House staff, with field offices of the Secret Service, with political party officials and others directly concerned with the President's visit. He also goes to the destination of the proposed visit and personally takes charge of coordination with local law enforcement agencies and other local officials.

On November 4, 1963, the Secret Service White House Detail was informed that the President planned to make a trip to Dallas on November 22, 1963. Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAIC) Roy H. Kellerman was designated to be in charge of the Texas trip and Special Agent (SA) Winston G. Lawson was assigned as advance agent in charge of preparations for the proposed Dallas visit. Final confirmation of the visit plans was received on November 8, 1963. (See Exhibit 1 - Tentative Itinerary for President's Visit on November 21-22).

A. Identification of Individuals Believed Dangerous to the President

The Secret Service has established procedures which are designed to identify in advance individuals in the area who might

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constitute a threat to the person of the President. These procedures are initiated as soon as possible after definite notification of a trip is received. They may be divided into two categories: (1) the activities of the Protective Research Section of the Service, and (2) activities on the scene of the visit under the direction of the advance agent in charge of preparations and the Special Agent in Charge of the District.

(1) Protective Research Investigation

On November 6, the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, was informed by SA Lawson of the forthcoming visit of the President to Texas on November 21-23 and requested to make a suitable check to see if there were any identified individuals in the Dallas area known to the Service to have either threatened the person of the President or been brought to the attention of the Service as persons dangerous to the President. A search was then made of the files to see if any such individuals were known to be located in the areas where the President was to visit (Exhibit 2). The files of this Section contain information on persons who over the years have come to the attention of the Section as potentially dangerous to the President. The basic criterion for including an individual in

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the PRS file is information which indicates the individual may constitute a threat to the person of the President. The files include among others, individuals afflicted with mental illness manifesting itself in behavior hostile to the President, those who have made overt threats, and those who belong to organized groups which have specifically advocated assassination of U. S. public officials.

The number of names in the PRS files presently approximates 1,000,000, an unknown number of which are dead or inactive. A principal source of names is those who have written letters, sent packages, or made telephone calls to the White House which are thought to be threatening, or who have appeared in the vicinity of the White House making threats or conducting themselves in a way to arouse suspicion of hostile intentions. Other names are submitted to the Secret Service through established liaison procedures by the F.B.I., the C.I.A., and state and local police departments.

From the basic PRS files, certain names of seriously dangerous individuals are selected and also maintained in a trip file. This file contains approximately 100 high risk individuals. It is constantly changing as new names or new information is received.

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~~-JFK Exhibit F-422-~~

THOMAS WOSLEY - HOMER ECHEVARRIA INVESTIGATION

Secret Service materials

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CG-2-34,104
U.S. Secret Service
1222
[Handwritten initials]

TO : Chief - Attn. Deputy Chief Paterni

DATE: December 9, 1963

FROM : ASAIC Martineau, Chicago

[Handwritten initials]
[Handwritten initials]

SUBJECT: Homer S. Echevarria

This will confirm my long distance phone call to Deputy Chief Paul J. Paterni in which the aspects of this case were discussed and in which it was agreed that the nature of this investigation should be discussed with other federal agencies to insure that they do not have a prior case involving these subjects which would be jeopardized by continued investigation by this Service.

Maurice G. Martineau
Maurice G. Martineau
Acting Special Agent in Charge

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR (7-1-53)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

336 2087

FIELD OFFICE	Chicago	FILE NO.	CG-2-34,030
TITLE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION	
Investigative Research	Investigation Continued		
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	LEE HARVEY OSWALD	
Chicago, Illinois	11/26 - 11/28/63	Assassination of President Kennedy	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY			
Special Agents Edward Z. Tucker and Joseph P. Noonan			

SYNOPSIS

Informant 2-1-266 has advised that one Thomas Mosley has been in touch with a group of Chicago Cubans who may be involved in the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Also, that this Cuban group is endeavoring to purchase through Mosley a variety of automatic weapons and explosives.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 1.5
1/20/00
M.A.I. 11/11

INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to the office memorandum to the Chief from Acting AEO Maurice G. Manninen, Chicago, dated November 25, 1963, under File No. 2-1-611,0. That memorandum, confirming a long distance telephone call to Deputy Chief Paul J. Paterni, Washington, D. C., verified that this matter had been discussed with Deputy Chief Paterni, who had directed that inasmuch as this information related to the assassination of the late President Kennedy, and that this information also could involve the protection of President Lyndon B. Johnson, that all information developed by the U. S. Secret Service should be made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that a joint investigation should be conducted with an exchange of reports and a free flow of information.

For the information of all offices concerned, 2-1-266 advised on November 25, 1963, that he had heard that one Tom Mosley allegedly had been attempting to negotiate a sale of machine guns to one Robert S. Schavarrria and that Schavarrria allegedly made a comment the day before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy that "we now have plenty of money — our new backers are Jews — as soon as 'we' (or 'they') take care of Kennedy...."

DESCRIPTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
1 last page		Edward Z. Tucker, Special Agent Joseph P. Noonan	12-2-63
		APPROVED	SAGE

INTERNAL SECURITY

On November 26, 1963, at the Chicago Police Department, inquiries were made regarding Thomas/Mosley G Tom, and Homer S. Echevarria G Homero Samuel, Valdivia Echevarria, however, no record could be found for either one of these men.

On November 26, 1963, 2-1-266 advised that he believed that Thomas Mosley and Homer Echevarria, described below, were going to attend a meeting in order to negotiate for the sale of automatic weapons to Echevarria's group.

On the evening of November 25, 1963, 2-1-266 met with Special Agents Joseph E. Noonan and Edward T. Tucker, U. S. Secret Service, and Special Agents Walt Rogers and Bob Baker, FBI, Chicago. 2-1-266 stated that Mosley allegedly had approached Echevarria some time in September 1963 on the possibility of Echevarria's being able to use some machine guns which Mosley could supply, in order that Echevarria's group of Cubans could invade Cuba. 2-1-266 advised that the day before President Kennedy was assassinated Mosley again had approached Echevarria about the purchase of those machine guns, at which time Echevarria allegedly stated, "We now have plenty of money — our new backers are Jews — as soon as 'we' (or 'they') take care of Kennedy...." 2-1-266 also alleged that Echevarria advised Mosley that before any deals could be consummated, Echevarria's superiors would have to approve Mosley and satisfy themselves that he was not a CIA agent.

2-1-266 advised that Mosley and Echevarria were going to have a meeting on the evening of November 26, 1963, for the purpose of introducing Mosley to Echevarria's superiors. However, it was subsequently learned that Mosley attempted to telephone Echevarria and it was determined that Echevarria was working and Mosley could not get in touch with him.

After 2-1-266 had departed, in a discussion between Special Agent Noonan, Secret Service, and FBI Agents Rogers and Baker, it was concluded by Special Agent Baker that inasmuch as this investigation reflected a threat to President Johnson, who has announced his intention of continuing the late President Kennedy's policies, the Secret Service should have primary jurisdiction in this case but that we should keep the FBI informed of our investigation.

Subsequently, on this same evening, 2-1-266 advised that Thomas Mosley had telephoned Echevarria, and that Echevarria had directed Mosley to meet him at Echevarria's house at 12:00 o'clock noon on November 28, 1963, at which time Mosley and Echevarria were going to meet Echevarria's superiors, who would confer with Mosley.

On November 27, 1963, Special Agents Noonan and Tucker proceeded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Main Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois, to check the files of that agency in the name of Homer S. Echevarria. It was determined that Homero Samuel Echevarria had entered the United States on July 6, 1960 at Miami, Florida, via Cubana Airlines Flight No. 808. This file also reflected that Echevarria's alien number is A 12 236 480.

The file showed that upon entry to the United States, Echevarria had indicated that he was going to work for the Sam Simpson Building Company at Dallas, Texas, and that he intended to live at 10353 Danton Drive, in Dallas.

The file also reflected that Echevarria had been living with one Alejandro Bierus, No. 159 Toga Del Macio, Las Villas, Cuba, and that Echevarria's wife's maiden name is Concetta Del Nino Jesus Castellanos Quigones. According to the file, Echevarria has one son named Waldo Carlos Echevarria, and Echevarria's parents are listed as father, Bralio and mother, Oralia Valdivia. The file also reflected that Echevarria had belonged to the Unidad Social de Piedad.

The file showed that Echevarria had moved from Miami to Dallas, Texas; from Dallas to 423 Midwood Drive, Apartment 1, Jackson, Michigan; and then to 140 East Chicago Road, Jonesville, Michigan; while in Jonesville he allegedly worked for the J. B. Wagstaff Company. He then lived at 1204-A Quintard Avenue, Anniston, Alabama. On July 23, 1961, he allegedly was living at 1903 West Sutherland Street, Chicago, Illinois; he then lived at 1555 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. A confidential source advised that Echevarria now resides at 2501 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Investigation has established that Echevarria's telephone, No. 278-2922, was installed on September 24, 1963. No toll calls have been made from that phone.

On November 27, 1963, Special Agents Noonan and Quaker proceeded to the Chicago office of the FBI and conferred with FBI Agent Walt Rogers. A copy of the photograph of Echevarria, appearing in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was given to Agent Rogers. During this interview Agent Rogers advised that he knew Bralio Echevarria prior to this date, and that that very morning he had been introduced to Womar Echevarria. This meeting took place at a grocery store located at 2551 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Agent Rogers advised that this grocery store was owned by Cubans and was a favorite meeting place for these people. He stated that the meeting with Womar Echevarria was by chance, and that he was introduced as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Agent Rogers believed that since he had met Womar Echevarria that very morning, he, Rogers, should probably stay in the background of this investigation.

Special Agent Rogers stated that from the information provided by his interview with 2-1-265 on the previous night, it was his belief that the organization to which Echevarria belonged was the Union of Havana, and that this group was primarily interested, at least in the Chicago area, in obtaining money and disseminating propaganda of an anti-Castro nature. From his conversation it appeared that the Bureau had reliable information

regarding the activities of this group. It was also felt by Special Agent Rogers that it was highly doubtful that this 30th of November group would be involved in illegal activities.

Special Agents Noonan and Tucker pointed out to Special Agent Rogers that, since they had not been briefed on the activities of Cuban groups in the Chicago area, it would be left to his agency to determine if and when this investigation involved matters of domestic security, and that the U. S. Secret Service should be notified if this developed. In the absence of such notification the investigation would continue, if warranted.

On the same date, a confidential source advised that Teresita Echevarria was employed at the Wallis Carliner Company, 2701 North Kildara Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On November 25, 1963, Special Agent Tucker telephoned the FBI and advised that 2-L-265 was going to meet agents of this Service at approximately 3:30 p.m. to advise of any meetings between Tom Mosley and Homer Echevarria. Although Special Agent Rogers, FBI, could not be contacted at this time, Special Agent Tucker was subsequently advised that the FBI would not be at this meeting with 2-L-265 and that they would rely on this Service and its findings.

On November 25, 1963, at approximately 11:55 a.m., Special Agent Noonan observed suspect Thomas Mosley arrive in his personal automobile at the residence of Homer Echevarria. As previously agreed, the surveillance was discontinued at this point. This action was decided upon because the area in which Echevarria resides is heavily populated, and it is highly probable that if a vehicular surveillance had been attempted the investigation might have been jeopardized.

Subsequently on November 28, 1963, Special Agents Noonan and Tucker met with 2-L-265, at which time he provided the following account of the meeting between Echevarria and Thomas Mosley.

2-L-265 stated that Mosley had gone to Echevarria's residence, at which time Mosley and Echevarria discussed the policies of President Johnson. Echevarria allegedly described President Johnson as a common parden who would get things done. Echevarria stated that President Kennedy was an intellectual, a rich man's son who "did not give a damn about people," while President Johnson would work with people. In any case, Echevarria stated that President Johnson would not stand in their way.

Echevarria made a telephone call which he could not complete. He allegedly then asked his wife for the correct number. When this was provided, Echevarria supposedly said, "Oh, I must have been walking the beauty shop." After completing the second call, Echevarria and Mosley departed in Mosley's car.

Near the intersection of Milwaukee Avenue and Logan Square, Chicago, Illinois, Tenoverria told Mosley to pull over and park. After parking, an unknown Cuban, described below, entered the car. This party dominated the conversation from this point.

This unknown Cuban first asked Mosley what he could provide, to which Mosley stated that he had on hand 100 Sten machine guns, Model 2, 9 mm. Parabellum. These he would sell for \$1000 apiece. He stated he had ten P-38 machine pistols, 9 mm., which would sell for \$175 apiece, and seven .55 caliber anti-tank rifles. The cost of these also was \$175 apiece, and \$1 per round of ammunition.

The Cuban then asked Mosley if he could obtain material for sabotage, and Mosley told him to write down what he wanted and he would attempt to obtain it. This individual made the following list of items in which he was interested:

Petrolite
Detonators of all types
C-3 explosives
C-4 explosives
Fountain pen explosives
20 mm. ammunition
M-3 (it is not known what the Cuban meant by this designation)
BAR (Browning Automatic Rifles)
Garand (this might possibly refer to the Garand or the US M-1 rifle)

2-1-266 obtained this list from Mosley's person and it was turned over to this Service, to be processed for whatever fingerprints might be contained thereon.

The unknown Cuban then told Mosley that he was going to ask him two questions, the answers to which would determine whether or not his organization would do business with him. The first question was, "How do you feel about the assassination of President Kennedy?" to which Mosley shrugged his shoulders and said, "It's no skin off my nose either way." The second question was, "Who do you know from Cuba and how can we check up on you?" to which Mosley replied that he knew Michael Ponce (phonetic) and that he, Mosley, had been arrested by the Chicago Police Department for this very same activity in which he was now engaged, and that to verify this all that had to be done was to check the records of the Chicago Police Department. The unknown Cuban stated that he knew Michael Ponce and that the organization to which he belongs would check the records of the Chicago Police Department.

2-1-266 stated that Michael Ponce had served up down a regular Naval Officer in the Cuban Navy under the Dictator Batista, and that he knew that Mosley had been involved in gun-running activities with Ponce in the early 1950's.

TONGS

2-1-266 stated that the meeting produced the following results. Mosley informed Echevarria and the unnamed Cuban that he was a member of a group of six persons, and that they had one "banking." Two of the members of the group owned a small screw machine factory. (It should be noted at this point that automatic weapons can readily be obtained as souvenirs if the barrels have been plugged, and that it is the practice of gun-runners to obtain these plugged weapons, take them to an unscrupulous screw machine operator, and have the barrels reamed out, since the plugging is merely lead.)

Mosley informed the two Cubans that since the assassination of President Kennedy a great deal of "heat" has been created, and that his group was willing to provide the guns to the Cubans for a nominal down payment if the Cuban group could provide them with a responsible party in the Chicago area who would vouch that the remainder of the money would be paid to them after the deal had been consummated. Mosley informed the Cubans that his group was saving six guns, and should they be double-crossed they intended to take retribution.

The unnamed Cuban stated that this deal sounded acceptable to him, and that if Mosley checked out at the police department their organization would get in touch with him through an attorney. This attorney would provide Mosley with a list of equipment which they desired, and all dealings from this point on, between Mosley and the organization, would be handled through the attorney. The unnamed Cuban also stated that the list of equipment would be written in a code which would be taught to Mosley by Romer Echevarria.

Mosley was asked how he could be contacted. He stated that in the past it had been his practice to enter an ad in the personal column of a local newspaper, using the code name, "Black Foot." It was agreed that should this group at any time in the future wish to contact Mosley they would run an ad in the personal column of the Chicago Tribune, which would read, "Black Foot call (a telephone number would be entered) after (a time would be entered)." The unnamed Cuban stated that the telephone number would be a pay phone, which would be covered by either him or a member of his organization for one-half hour before and one-half hour after the time stated in the ad. It would be Mosley's responsibility to contact them within this time. Mosley agreed to this.

Also discussed at the time was the subject of the backers. It is the feeling of 2-1-266 that at least some of the backers of this group are hoodlum elements, and that the backers are not restricted to Chicago.

2-1-266 stated that the unnamed Cuban allegedly is a member of the Student Federation of Revolutionaries.

On November 29, 1963, Special Agent Moore was contacted by Special Agents Walt Rogers, FBI, and Agent Rogers was briefed on the information received from 2-1-266 on the previous day. Agent Rogers stated that the

Student Federation of Revolutionaries may have possibly be the Student Revolutionary Directorate, and that the unnamed Cuban fit the description of one Francisco Blanco, a representative of this group whom he met at the grocery store located at 2551 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, shortly after his introduction to Homer Echevarria on November 27, 1963.

It was learned from Agent Rogers that Lee Harvey Oswald had attempted to join the Student Revolutionary Directorate in New Orleans; that while Oswald was under consideration by this group, he was observed by members of the group distributing literature for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, and that, in addition to this, Oswald had taken part in a debate of the Cuban problem against members of the Student Revolutionary Directorate.

Agent Rogers stated, in regard to an attorney who might be working with the Student Revolutionary Directorate, that one Pauling Sierra, an attorney in the Chicago area who became interested in the anti-Castro movement, could possibly be the contact for Tom Mosley. Agent Rogers stated that Sierra has claimed to have a great deal of financial backing and has attempted to organize the great number of anti-Castro movements in this country. There are allegations that the financial backing of Sierra is hoodlum money, but that Sierra has denied this and states that his backers are American businessmen.

Through a confidential source the name of anyone asking inquiries of the Chicago Police Department regarding Thomas Mosley will immediately be made available to this Service. It should be noted that this source is extremely reliable and fully aware of the importance of secrecy in this investigation.

SUSPECTS

HOMER S. ECHIVARRIA @ Homero Samuel Valdivia Echevarria - white; male; Cuban; 32 years; born at Jatibonico, Camagney, Cuba; 5'9"; 150 pounds; black hair; mustache; olive complexion; a bus driver for the Chicago Transit Authority; resides at 2501 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; drives a 1957 red Chevrolet, 1963 Illinois license LP 1560.

THOMAS MOSLEY @ Tom - white; male; American; 40 years; 6 feet; 180 pounds; black hair; mustache; usually wears a bow tie; a bus driver for the Chicago Transit Authority; resides at 1800 West Sumnerdale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; drives a 1960 black Thunderbird, 1963 Illinois license #L2 956.

UNKNOWN CUBAN - white; male; about 30 to 32 years of age; approximately 5'7"; 170 pounds; black hair; dark, clear complexion; heavy build.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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CG-2-34,455

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

It is anticipated that an undercover special agent will be introduced by informant 2-1-256 to Tom Mosley, and that this agent will be present at whatever meetings may take place in the future between Mosley and the Cuban group.

Copies of this report are being sent to the Miami office for a check of Immigration files, as that was Honor Echevarria's point of entry.

Additional copies are being sent to Dallas, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Birmingham with the request that investigation be made at Echevarria's places of residence and employment, as stated above, in the districts of said offices and that background information on the suspect be obtained.

Copies of this report are also being forwarded to the Springfield office with the request that they make an investigation at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles regarding Echevarria's car. If at all possible, the entire history of this car should be obtained.

Investigation is continued in Chicago for further contacts with 2-1-565 relative to additional meetings between the several suspects.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief ✓	Orig. & 1 cc
Miami	2 cc's
Dallas	2 cc's
Detroit	2 cc's
Grand Rapids	2 cc's
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Springfield	2 cc's
FBI, Chicago	1 cc
Chicago	2 cc's

RECORDED (1)
INDEXED
Henry J. [unclear] 12/22/75
by [unclear] 1/14/76

CD 87
CO-2-34,030

2.

On 12-11-63 the reporting agent discreetly interviewed Francisco Blanco mentioned in CO-2-30,156. He is currently residing at 2711 S.W. 15th St., Miami, Fla. Francisco Blanco is described as w/m; Puerto Rican; 5; 5'6"; 140; brown eyes; silver gray hair; dark complexion; arthritic and has resided in Miami since 1927. As will be observed, the Francisco Blanco described above is someone other than the Francisco Blanco of interest in this investigation.

On 12-12-63 through a confidential source inquiry was made of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (D.R.E.) (Student Revolutionary Directorate) at Miami, Fla., and it was determined that this organization has a member known as Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez.

Later on this same date the confidential source made personal contact with Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez and, through a discreet conversation with him, learned that he had been in Chicago approximately two weeks ago. Fernandez allegedly is the head of the military phase of the Student Revolutionary Directorate at Miami, Fla.

On 12-13-63 the IIMS file of Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez under their No. A12496110 was reviewed and it discloses that Fernandez entered at Miami, Fla. on 10-13-61 through Cuban Passport No. 46784 valid until 10-11-61. He is described as w/m; Cuban; DOB 5-6-39 at Pinar del Rio, Cuba; 5-7; 170; blue eyes; black straight hair parted on one side. At the time of his entry, he was detained for violation of the immigration laws. He was subsequently given an indefinite parole. His FBI number is 140337E. The file further discloses that Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez, along with seventeen other members of the D.R.E., participated in a raid on the Miramar section of Havana, Cuba, on 3-25-62.

On 11-13-62 Fernandez enlisted into the U.S. Army and he was assigned to MC 50303110, CCC 3RD Co, 1st Inf. Regt, Ft. Jackson, S.Car. The inclusive dates of his active service in the U.S. Army are not known, nor is the exact date of his discharge. Since his discharge from the U.S. Army, he has been residing in Miami, Fla. except for his recent trip to Chicago and he is currently the head of the military section of the D.R.E.

Photograph of Fernandez was extracted from the IIMS file and exhibited to the confidential source and he identified him as the subject in question. His photograph has been reproduced and copies are attached hereto for use by the Chicago office.

4) CONCLUSION:

Copies of this report are being forwarded to the Washington F.O. in order that inquiry may be made at the Central Office of IIMS in an effort to determine whether the IIMS file of Honorar Samuel Valdivia Echavarria, IIMS number 12236400 is located there. For the information of the Washington F.O., Echavarria is also known as Honor S. Echavarria and is described as w/m; Cuban; born at Yabibeico, Caraguay, Cuba; 5-9; 160; black hair; mustache; olive complexion. IIMS number A12236400.

Photographs of Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez are attached for Chicago and unless otherwise directed this investigation is closed in Miami.

ATTACHMENTS

Chicago: Photograph of Blanco-Fernandez.

Note; Inasmuch as Blanco-Fernandez is the director of the military branch of the D.R.E. in Miami, his mission to Chicago may have been for the purpose of securing military equipment from Thomas Hooley. If the Chicago office desires a direct interview with Blanco-Fernandez, please advise.

(7-1-50)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

CC-2-34,101
CC-2-34,030

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Chicago	FILE NO. (Previously CC-2-34,030)
CLASSIFICATION	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Closed	Romer S. Echevarria
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	(Previously titled, Lee Harvey Oswald Assassination of President Kennedy)
Chicago, Illinois	11/29 - 12/10/63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agents Edward T. Tucker, Joseph E. Noonan, Gary W. McLeod, and James S. Quinn		

SYNOPSIS

Informant 2-1-266 advised of meetings between Thomas Mosley and Romer S. Echevarria, and also between Mosley and one "Mammie" (last name unknown), who allegedly is a leader of all Cuban groups in Chicago. "Mammie" has expressed an interest in obtaining automatic weapons, detonators, and explosives. He further stated that purchase of these items would be on a cash basis and that no credit was desired. 2-1-266 further stated that Mosley had been told that there was going to be an action taken by the Cuban group in 90 days, for which action the Cubans had need of explosives. As investigation has established that there is no apparent violation over which the United States Secret Service has jurisdiction, other Federal agencies which may be concerned are being provided with copies of this report and investigation by the U. S. Secret Service is being terminated.

INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to the report of Special Agents Edward T. Tucker and Joseph E. Noonan, Jr., dated December 3, 1963.

GENERAL INQUIRIES

On November 30, 1963, confidential informant 2-1-266 advised that Thomas Mosley and Romer S. Echevarria were planning a meeting to be held on December 1, 1963 at the Chicago Transit Authority station, 4221 West Waverley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was to take place between

1266

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
See last page		Edward T. Tucker, Special Agent Joseph E. Noonan, Jr. APPROVED: Maurice E. Martin	12-19-63
		acting Special Agent in Charge	12-19-63

2:00 and 5:00 p.m., and allegedly was to be held because Echevarria had indicated that there was going to "...be a hit in 90 days..." and Echevarria's group was interested in obtaining explosives. The significance of the above statement is not known as of this writing.

On this same date, another check of the Chicago Police Department files of suspect Thomas Mosley revealed a record for Mosley under the alias, Art Wolkstein, and reflected that in April 1959 Mosley, alias Rickofen, had been arrested for illegal possession of fictitious license plates and that when his car was searched some machine guns were found and Mosley had been turned over to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service.

On this same date, Special Agent Walter Rogers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was apprised of the possible meeting between Mosley and Echevarria on December 1, 1963. Special Agent Rogers was also advised of the possible negotiation for the sale of explosives, and he indicated that to the best of his memory one Martin Morra, a member of the Directorio Revolucionario, had come North from Miami about eight or nine months ago and had been in Chicago. Morra had expressed an interest in obtaining detonators and had been "...up in Michigan..." trying to buy detonators. Special Agent Rogers was told that this Service would keep his agency informed of any developments. Rogers stated that if we learned the names of any particular organizations mentioned by Mosley or Echevarria, the FBI would like to know about them.

On December 1, 1963, at 4:45 p.m., Thomas Mosley was observed sitting in his 1960 Thunderbird in the parking lot behind the Chicago Transit Authority station at 4221 West Diversey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. At 5:03 p.m. Homer S. Echevarria arrived in his 1957 red and white Chevrolet. He stopped next to Mosley and got into the car with Mosley. At 5:10 p.m., Echevarria got out of Mosley's automobile, got into his own car, parked it, and then walked into the bus station, dressed in his uniform, apparently to go to work.

Basically, the following transpired at this meeting:

Echevarria was late and was worried about being tardy for his bus run. Mosley indicated to Echevarria that Mosley's associates were interested in taking over the financial backing of Echevarria's group, and Mosley indicated to Echevarria that he believed the Cuban group had criminal backing; that if these hoodlums were "...not too big..." Mosley's group could take care of them. Mosley also told Echevarria that if the Cuban group had signed any type of promissory note with any backers or bankers, Mosley's organization could pay off the note. Mosley also told Echevarria that he, Mosley, was only a contact man, runner, and enforcer for Mosley's organization, but if Echevarria could swing the financial backing of the Cubans to Mosley's people, Mosley would assure Echevarria of a share of the profits. Mosley then chided Echevarria about not wanting to go back to Cuba to fight, to which Echevarria replied that the other people could do the fighting, and when the fighting was over Echevarria would then return to Cuba.

Mosley then told Echevarria that if he could swing the financial backing over to Mosley's group, Echevarria could go back to Cuba with plenty of money.

A check at the Chicago Credit Bureau on December 3, 1963, revealed that a Francisco Blanco, residing at 1838 South May Street, Chicago, Illinois; wife, Madaluna, formerly lived on (house number not shown) Cullerton Avenue; employed by Cronane, Inc., Miles, Illinois; had been the subject of a credit inquiry by the Lapin Furniture Company on December 24, 1962.

On this same date, a search of the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service revealed that one Francisco Blanco, originally from Mexico, was of record. It was noted that the description of this Francisco Blanco was not the same as the subject of the same name referred to in the prior report. However, a photograph was obtained for future reference and possible identification.

On December 4, 1963, informant 2-I-266 advised that Echevarria and Mosley were discussing a meeting between Mosley and a man known only as "Mannie," who was to meet Mosley on the evening of December 5, 1963, at 8:30 p.m., at the Logan Square Terminal Tap Room. Allegedly, this "Mannie" is over the "entire council." "Mannie" was to be sitting in the bar and drinking a bottle of Budweiser beer; he was to have a package of Camel cigarettes on the left side of the bottle and a cigarette lighter to the right. Mosley was to approach this man and ask him, "Paro, tu Mannie?" If the answer was affirmative, Mosley was to state, "I am Black Foot."

On December 5, 1963, 2-I-266 advised that Mosley was going to meet "Mannie" as previously arranged. 2-I-266 was instructed to find out all he could about the meeting between Mosley and "Mannie."

On December 5, 1963, Special Agent Thomas E. Manson, U. S. Bureau of Customs, and Special Investigator Thomas R. Brennan, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, were consulted regarding the alleged dealings in automatic weapons and were confidentially apprised of the investigation as of this date. Copies of the report of the writers, dated December 3, were made available to both of these men and they were requested to keep this information confidential. During discussion with Special Agent Manson, Bureau of Customs, he made available files from that Bureau reflecting some Cuban arms activity in the past. The following information has been extracted from these files:

In August 1961, one John Buriman, residing at 535 Baseline Road, Northville, Michigan, and who is employed as a sales representative for the Richmond Arms Company, Blissfield, Michigan, was approached by one William Newton and a Lieutenant General (FNU) Osborne. William Newton, allegedly residing at Miami, Oklahoma, was suspected of being a leader of a Cuban movement but was a person who stayed in the background. The Customs file did not reflect information on Lieutenant General Osborne. Newton and Osborne requested that Buriman attempt to obtain 10,000 M-1 rifles for an anti-Castro revolution.

b.
CO-2-34, ICL

On August 29, 1961, Newton, a Commander Evelio Duque, allegedly residing at 1228 Northwest Sixth Street, Miami, Florida, and apparently the head, at that time, of the Directorio Estudiante Revolucionario; and one Jose Cardoso met in Kansas City, Missouri to discuss a meeting that was to be held on September 9, 1961 at Chicago. Also present was a man named Martinez, allegedly from Kansas City. Reportedly, Cardoso was acting at the time as the arms procurement officer for this movement. According to Customs Files, Cardoso is a naturalized American citizen and was residing at 2317 South Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On September 9, 1961, Burdman met at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago with Cardoso, Duque, and one Dr. Orlando Bosch, representative of the Cuban anti-Communist army. This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the sale of such items as M-1 rifles, M-14 rifles, hand grenades, flame throwers, bazookas, and ammunition for the same.

On September 12, 1961, another meeting was held by the same group to discuss the price and type of arms.

Some time later in 1961, exact date unknown, one Martin Morra (probably the same person mentioned by FBI Agent Rogers), who according to the Customs files is the National Coordinator of the Directorio Estudiante Revolucionario, obtained 3,000 fuse-type blasting caps from Burdman and two telegraph sending and receiving sets which allegedly were given to Evelio Duque, who supposedly took them to Miami. According to the Customs file, Morra had originally submitted his request for blasting caps to Jose Cardoso (mentioned above).

On October 24, 1962, George Marti (probably Jorge Marti Salazar), residing at 1316 Englewood, Oakwood, Illinois, Cuban refugee allegedly working for the CIA, telephoned Burdman and inquired into the possibility of obtaining four or five tons of an explosive known as C-4. At about this same time, Burdman allegedly supplied Marti & Salazar and Morra with 1,000 blasting caps, and Morra and Marti & Salazar reportedly went to Miami. Allegedly, these men had driven to Burdman's residence and then allegedly drove on to Miami after receiving these materials.

The files of the Bureau of Customs also reflected that in October 1963, three individuals, all allegedly Cubans, who were identified as Jose Cardoso, (FNU) Sierra, and (FNU) Hernandez, had come to the Willow Run, Michigan airport, where they were met by Burdman and then taken to rooms which had been reserved for them at the Mayflower Hotel in Plymouth, Michigan. Allegedly, these Cubans advised Burdman that they wanted to purchase .45 caliber pistols, sub-machine guns, Browning automatic weapons, composition C-3 explosives, recoilless rifles, and ammunition for these weapons. They indicated that they had the necessary funds and were impatient to consummate the purchase. Burdman was told that the group needed these items for a guerilla action which was to precede a real attempt at revolution in Cuba. It is not known whether delivery of the items was ever made by Burdman. However, the report indicates that Sierra and Hernandez departed Willow Run by plane for Chicago and that Cardoso departed Willow Run by automobile.

Regarding the name, Sierra, mentioned above, it is noted that the Customs file reflects that the Sierra at Willow Run, Michigan was constantly referred to as "Doctor" by the other Cubans. A confidential source at Chicago has advised that there is one Paulino Sierra, an attorney, who has been very active in the Cuban movements in Chicago, who claims to have financial backing, and who allegedly wants to unite all anti-Castro groups. It now appears possible that this Paulino Sierra, the "Doctor" Sierra who appeared at Willow Run, and the "Mannie" who met Mosley at the Terminal Lounge on December 5, 1963, may be one and the same person.

Regarding the Sylvia Duque mentioned above, it is noted that the local television newspaper guide for the week of December 7 through December 13, 1963, reflected that the local NBC station at Chicago would carry a "White Paper" program on the evening of December 9, 1963, at 9:00 p.m. CST, which would concern itself with the Bay of Pigs invasion of October 1961. It was determined that this program was cancelled and another was substituted for it; however, the brief sketch in the TV guide listed Cuban personalities to be interviewed and one of the names listed was one Sylvia Duque, who was described as one of the participants in the Escambray (Cuba) Mountain revolt.

A search of the Chicago office indices failed to make a definite association with any of the names appearing in this report.

On December 5, 1963, informant 2-1-266 advised that Mosley had gone to the meeting with the man known as "Mannie" on that date at the Logan Square Terminal Tap. A description of "Mannie" will appear below. "Mannie" allegedly advised Mosley that he wanted to meet Mosley's superior, and he indicated to Mosley that the backers of his group were very responsible people in high positions who had ample money. "Mannie" also advised that his group is buying ships which are being purchased in the names of different American citizens. Allegedly, nothing of a detrimental nature was said during this conversation regarding the United States.

Relative to the policies to be followed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, "Mannie" indicated that it made little difference one way or the other as to the policies President Johnson followed. "Mannie" allegedly stated that the late President Kennedy helped "sometimes"; however, he "...played both sides of the fence to save face." "Mannie" also indicated that all of the Cuban groups in Chicago were now united with the exception of one.

According to "Mannie," his movement is headquartered in Miami, and his group wants no credit of any kind extended to it and will make all purchases on a cash basis. "Mannie" indicated that he had been doing a lot of travelling lately—to San Francisco, New York, and other cities. When the subject of New Orleans came up, "Mannie" allegedly avoided any discussion of that city, for unknown reasons.

New Orleans

6.
OO-2-34, 164

"Mannia" indicated to Mosley that by the 9th or 10th of December 1963 he would know what his Cuban group's requirements would be. "Mannia" said he was going to get in touch with Miami and that he definitely wanted to meet the person who Mosley has alleged makes his group's decisions, in order that "Mannia" can place an initial order for demolition explosives.

On December 9, 1963, informant 2-1-266 advised that there is a possibility that Echevarria has contacts in Cuba, as he allegedly is going to obtain commemorative Cuban stamps depicting the flights of the Russian cosmonauts. Echevarria indicated he could get these stamps in about two weeks.

2-1-266 also advised that the Cuban groups are indicating that they desire to step up the sabotage program; however, it is not known if the groups mean the sabotage program in Cuba or elsewhere. 2-1-266 has also determined that there is a desire on the part of the Cuban groups to have any and/or all of the explosives they purchase in Chicago distributed to various parts of Illinois.

On December 9, 1963, it was determined that the former telephone number of Homer Echevarria, Humboldt 9-2907, located at his former address of 2555 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, received a collect telephone call from Miami, Florida on December 9, 1962. The call was made from 371-9671 at Miami, and was from one Gonzalez Oseliz (phonetic) to James Trampala or James Tracela (phonetic). Neither of these names could be identified in the Secret Service master index at Chicago.

It was also determined on December 10, 1963, that Homer S. Echevarria formerly lived at 2235 North Washburn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in addition to other addresses mentioned in the memorandum report of December 3, 1963, of Special Agents Noonan and Tucker, U. S. Secret Service, Chicago.

On December 10, 1963, 2-1-266 advised that he is positive he can introduce an undercover agent into this group at any time.

SUSPECTS

HOMER S. ECHEVARRIA - previously described.

THOMAS MOSLEY - previously described.

UNKNOWN CUBAN met by Mosley and Echevarria on November 28, 1963 - previously described.

"MANNIA" - white male (Cuban); could be Jewish or Greek; 48 to 52 years; 5'8"; dark, short wavy hair (receding); very sharp dresser; suit and tie; speaks fluent English; very neat and clean.

DISPOSITION

Investigation conducted by the U. S. Secret Service indicates that a group of anti-Castro Cubans is endeavoring to accumulate automatic weapons, ammunition, and explosives for the alleged purpose of overthrowing the Castro regime.

Inasmuch as this activity does not come within the jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service, and as there is no apparent violation which falls within this agency's purview, the investigation of this case by the Secret Service is being discontinued.

Copies of this report are being directed to the Chicago offices of the U. S. Customs Service, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for whatever continued attention is deemed appropriate by those agencies.

DISTRIBUTION:

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Mr. MATTHEWS. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. At this point the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Ford, for such time as he may consume, after which the committee will operate under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. Ford.

Mr. FORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rowley, when you became aware of the assassination, you requested that the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the Texas border be alerted. Could you tell us why?

Chief ROWLEY. I just tried to explain that it was a natural instinct or reaction, if you will, to do that, thinking that there might be some avenue of escape in that direction.

Mr. FORD. Were there any thoughts on your mind at the time that there might be an assassin from a foreign government who would then attempt to escape to Mexico?

Chief ROWLEY. No, not at that time; no, sir.

Mr. FORD. You mentioned a minute ago to the counsel that you met with the Director, Mr. Hoover, and in talking with him, did you ever discuss the line of investigation and the exchange of intelligence?

Chief ROWLEY. That was worked out right after the assassination, Mr. Congressman, but we already had their cooperation to the extent that they were able to provide us with intelligence information prior to that time.

Mr. FORD. You mentioned earlier that you assigned Inspector Thomas Kelley—

Chief ROWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. Ford [continuing]. To Dallas for the investigation. Again for the record, why did you assign Mr. Kelley, dispatch him to the Dallas-Fort Worth area?

Chief ROWLEY. I assigned Mr. Kelley because he was the nearest inspector to Dallas at that time. As I explained previously since time was of the essence, I wanted to send an inspector as quickly as possible, and Mr. Kelly was the closest one. One of the responsibilities of an inspector is to do precisely what Mr. Kelly did in Dallas, direct the investigation and the activities.

Mr. FORD. Was he there to investigate who may have been involved in the assassination or to review the performance of the Secret Service in connection with the assassination?

Chief ROWLEY. He was there to become involved in the investigation to determine the facts surrounding the assassination.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Rowley, you testified before the Warren Commission June 18 of 1964. At that time in your testimony you were asked by Senator Cooper the following questions, and I quote:

Do you have any information based upon any facts that you know based upon any information given to you by persons who claim to have personal knowledge that there were persons engaged in a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

And your response was, "I have no such facts, sir."

He then asked you the following additional question, and I quote:

I address the same question as to whether you have any information that the killing of President Kennedy had any connection with any foreign power.

Your response was, and I quote:

I have no such information.

We have heard testimony from Mr. Kelley indicating that there were assassination plots investigated by the Secret Service in early 1963. Were you aware of those investigations at the time of your testimony before the Warren Commission?

Chief ROWLEY. I would have to look at the reports themselves, Mr. Congressman, to see whether my initials were on them. In the reports that you speak of, it was established that there was not any activity directed against—or of interest to us as it affected the President of the United States.

Mr. FORD. Going back to the first question, you said, "I have no such facts, sir."

The second question you also said, "I have no such information."

I am asking now, were you aware of those investigations at the time you appeared before the Warren Commission?

Chief ROWLEY. Well, if I made that statement, then I was not aware of those facts.

Mr. FORD. I would like counsel to give the witness JFK F-416, F-417, F-418, and ask the witness whether his initials appear upon the face of these reports.

Chief Rowley. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORD. Chief Rowley, why did you not call it to the Warren Commission's attention back in 1964 when you appeared before the Commission?

Chief Rowley. This information at the time was handled either by the PRS or through Mr. Kelley, and I can only assume, Mr. Congressman, that these reports were furnished to the Warren Commission.

Mr. FORD. The reports in your hand were reported?

Chief ROWLEY. That is right. It was an ongoing investigation, as I see it, in which case there would be a relationship with the FBI and the CIA, and in the ultimate I would think that the report itself would establish whether or not it affected the safety of the President of the United States.

Mr. FORD. But you had initialed these reports or documents prior to the June 18, 1964 appearance before the Warren Commission; is that correct?

Chief ROWLEY. That is correct, sir. This was a year before the assassination. We are talking about 1962.

Mr. FORD. Thank you very much, Chief Rowley. At this time I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman, and yield back the time.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Edgar.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rowley, were you here this morning when Mr. Kelley was speaking?

Chief Rowley. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. I had asked him about the process of taking over an investigation such as the assassination of a President of the United States and asked about the investigative plan, whether or not Secret Service would have sat down to put together such a plan.

To your knowledge, was such an investigative plan put together to coordinate the FBI and the Secret Service and other investigative agencies' analysis of the assassination?

Chief ROWLEY. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. In your meetings with J. Edgar Hoover, wouldn't it have been logical for you as Chief of the Secret Service and he as head of the FBI to determine what strategy or plan you would have to investigate this death?

Chief ROWLEY. Yes, sir. Your earlier question was that before there was an opportunity for anybody to sit down, the President of the United States directed that the FBI to conduct the investigation and that the Secret Service would cooperate with them in any manner and phase that we could.

Now I did indicate to the Director at such meetings that we would cooperate with them. They had their own strategy as to how they would investigate it.

Mr. EDGAR. But wouldn't it have been appropriate for you as Chief of the Secret Service to say, Mr. Hoover, I understand that the President has designated you as the lead agency in this important investigation, but we have a role to play as well because it was our agents who were attached and assigned to the President for his protection and we have an agent in Dallas by the name of Mr. Kelley and there are others involved who have information. How can we sit down to make sure that the information that we have in our Secret Service files as well as the ongoing and continuing reports that are coming in from our field offices can be analyzed in an appropriate place in your investigative plan?

Wouldn't that have made some sense?

Chief ROWLEY. It would have made some sense, but I think it was all developed subsequently by submitting such reports by both agencies to the Warren Commission and eventually evaluated by their legal staff.

Mr. EDGAR. But in hindsight—and I know it is difficult in hindsight—looking at a situation where there was information available to you, at least out of your Chicago office and your Miami office, relative to threats on the President's life in the files of the Secret Service and that information was available to you prior to the death of President Kennedy, shouldn't you have that information with the FBI as well as the Warren Commission?

Chief ROWLEY. I think Mr. Kelley indicated, and if he hadn't, I will say it now, that the FBI was in on that operation as well as the Agency. So we were exchanging information in the entire thing.

I think you will find in the ultimate that we have found that there was no particular jurisdiction on our part, and that there was nothing of interest to us.

Mr. EDGAR. Let me talk about Mr. Kelley's arrival on the scene in Dallas. If you would have put yourself in Mr. Kelley's place, arrived in Dallas and went to the Dallas Police Department, sat in on several interviews with Lee Harvey Oswald yourself, would you have tape recorded that conversation?

Chief ROWLEY. I don't know whether we had tape recorders, but I think you must recognize under the situation at that time that Mr. Kelley was rushed down there and even if he had the funds to rent a tape recorder, I don't think he would have had the time to do so.

Furthermore, I don't think that he would have anticipated the type of confusion that he encountered as he described it to you, nobody would have.

Mr. EDGAR. Would you have insisted that word for word, verbatim be taken down by a court reporter?

Chief ROWLEY. If you could obtain one, I suppose you could. But in the confusion, no one had an opportunity to ask questions because in addition to the people that he described there, there were also the press right beyond the perimeter trying to ask questions.

Mr. EDGAR. One of the reasons, Mr. Rowley, that I am pursuing both the investigative plan and the activities of the immediate investigation, it just seems to me that the Secret Service and the FBI and the Dallas Police Department, someone should have had their wits about them enough to say, let's sit down and before we interview and before we go running in 1,000 different directions, let's analyze what we have on our hands, tragic as it is, and make sure that the press is secured, the corridors are secured, the alleged assailant is secured, that the information that we receive from that assailant is taken down for possible use in the investigation.

I don't get that sense from looking at the materials that are available to us. The sense that I get, and maybe you can correct me if I am wrong, is that there were three agencies who felt that they either had some jurisdiction or no jurisdiction, that they had some information or no information, and that they had their agents on the scene but not necessarily talking and coordinating with each other and that no one strongly was in charge from the Federal point of view.

Is that a misreading of what actually took place?

Chief ROWLEY. Captain Fritz was in charge, but whether or not he had the command of the situation, I can't say. But that is all very nice if you can lay it out in advance knowing that there would be an assassination, knowing that you would arrest a certain individual and then be able to take him into custody and then set up the guidelines as you just enumerated.

But here was a situation where they arrested Oswald, took him into the police station, photographers, television cameramen, reporters and all were descending on the police headquarters trying to get to the man, trying to obtain his picture, the reporters trying to listen into the conversation and so forth. This is what Mr. Kelley described to me at the time.

In addition, you had the situation with the Dallas Police Department. The State had the responsibility initially. So that as Tom Kelley indicated this morning, you know, they were the host, so therefore you had to respect their jurisdiction.

To carry this a bit further, the FBI kept after me to try to get our man in charge in Dallas, Vernon Sorrels who was the agent in charge, and had a rapport with the Chief of the Dallas Police Department, to get them to release the rifle so that it could be flown to Washington and for ballistic tests. This is the process that I had to go through at the time in order to get them to release it.

So I give you that for what it is worth that there was confusion and difficulty.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. EDGAR. I thank the gentleman.

Chairman STOKES. The gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. McKinney.

Mr. MCKINNEY. No questions.

Chairman STOKES. The gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DEVINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am sorry floor business prevented my being here during the key part of Mr. Rowley's testimony. I do want to welcome you here. I know we have pulled you back from retirement at the beach to testify this morning. I am sure it is not a very pleasant experience to have to go through all these things.

You did testify before the Warren Commission, didn't you?

Chief ROWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEVINE. Did you testify before any congressional committees in connection with this matter?

Chief ROWLEY. Yes. In 1976, in February, I testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee chaired by Senator Schweiker.

Mr. DEVINE. Do you as the former head of the Secret Service have any thoughts that you would like to impart to this committee inasmuch as the mandate of the House is that we make recommendations to the Congress in the area of possible legislation as it relates to assassinations?

Do you feel that you would have been in better shape to have your agency handle it better if you had had more laws at your disposal or more funds or did you have the authority you felt was necessary to do what was necessary to protect the President?

Chief ROWLEY. I think within the framework of that period, we didn't have the manpower or the equipment that we would have liked to have had. But I must say that since then we have the manpower and the equipment.

Mr. DEVINE. Have you given it any thought, Mr. Rowley, about whether any further Federal legislation is necessary to make your organization more effective or to make the security of the President more effective?

Chief ROWLEY. Well, in all honesty, Mr. Congressman, since I am retired I haven't given that much thought. I would have to say that my successor, Director Knight, undoubtedly would have some views on that.

I am quite sure that there have been considerable improvements in all phases of the Secret Service in the past 5 years under his leadership.

Mr. DEVINE. That is all. Thank you.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Ford.

Mr. FORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have one final question.

Mr. Rowley, would it be your opinion that the evidence of possible Cuban involvement was never fully investigated by the Secret Service?

Chief ROWLEY. I don't think I could say that, Mr. Congressman. For one thing, we investigated to the extent we could with the cooperation of the information we got from the CIA and the FBI on the individuals that were earlier mentioned.

Then, further, I would not be privy to what the Warren Commission legal staff did in the course of their investigation to establish something like that.

Mr. FORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. SAWYER. There is just one or two questions.

I am interested really in what current procedures are. Do I understand correctly that they now do actual practice runs on this kind of an emergency if it comes up so that everybody knows in advance just what kind of a game plan they have if something extraordinary happens?

Chief ROWLEY. That is now part of the training, Mr. Congressman. We have out at Beltsville an outdoor range and training facility in which we are able to train the agents under all types of conditions and possibilities.

Now whether they have improved that within the past 5 years, I don't know. But I know when I left we had that kind of training.

Mr. SAWYER. Do they start out with a kind of a premise that such a thing is going to happen on each motorcade so that they are mentally attuned to not being caught unexpected but actually expecting this on each time?

Chief ROWLEY. It has greatly improved by 100 percent. We have alternate routes which are patrolled by our agents and the police. There are communications on different channels so that they don't conflict with the main motorcade. We have men posted on roofs and places that were selected as vulnerable places by the advance agents. We have a certain number of advance agents who are supervised, who are assigned certain particular things such as buildings along the route and the type of traffic that runs through the city, et cetera.

The other factor is that there is constantly a helicopter flying above, checking ahead with communications with all the posts on the roofs to advise them of what they see here so that they can take immediate action.

Mr. SAWYER. As I said to a previous witness, I have been very impressed in watching the Zapruder film, the slowness of the reaction of the agents compared to the reaction of Governor Connally. I think for anyone watching that, it is perfectly obvious that they were not really alertly attuned to the possibility of some catastrophic event like that happening.

I just wonder if there has been some effort to in effect instill an approach that instead of it being the unexpected, it is the expected, and they are just waiting for it to happen which might have increased their reaction time and might have saved the President?

Chief ROWLEY. Well, I think there is an exhibit from the Warren Commission that shows that one of the cars had the door swung open apparently after the first shot in which two agents are attempting to get out at about that time which may not have been in the Zapruder film.

But to bring you up to date, the men are trained in precisely the manner that you have indicated, the response, the reaction, et cetera, and where their position is on the car when an incident of that kind happens.

Chairman STOKES. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAWYER. Yes, certainly.

Chairman STOKES. On the point Mr. Rowley just made with reference to the fact that there is an exhibit, during the recess I had discussed with Professor Blakey my concerns and your concerns about this reaction time. At the appropriate time he says he is prepared to show us this particular exhibit which does denote some reaction time which I will ask him to do at the appropriate time afterward.

Mr. SAWYER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Well, they were pretty much out of range of being any help to the President in this kind of a circumstance anyway. But the two agents in the car, by just jamming the accelerator on that first shot, might arguably have done some good. Yet it wasn't until the third shot, which I guess spans a time frame of 7 or 8 seconds, which while it might not sound like a long time, is time enough for somebody to run 75 yards if they are a sprinter, they could have wheeled that car, it seems to me, a lot quicker than they reacted.

I recognize that if you are not expecting a thing, it takes you a little while to gather your wits about what is happening. But if your mental attitude is, as I said before, a sprinter on the starting blocks waiting for the gun, if you are attuned to that, your reaction time is much quicker.

Chief ROWLEY. You have to consider the scene, Mr. Congressman. The driver is concerned, and incidentally it was an armored car which carries considerable weight.

Mr. SAWYER. But with no top.

Chief ROWLEY. No top, no, but it is still heavy in the body. When you are involved in one of those motorcades and there are people shouting and acclaiming the individuals and the motorcycles, you know, at times they slow down and then they have to kick the motor in and it explodes and so forth, these agents have been used to that.

So that when this first or second shot was fired, they assumed, because their concentration in the meantime is on the public and the people there, and they are oblivious to what the noise is that is going on, in other words, it was difficult to distinguish between a backfire and a rifle shot.

So that these things have to be considered when one attempts to evaluate whether there was a reaction in sufficient time or not. Having been through those exercises many times myself, I recognize the problem that they had at that time.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, I am only comparing it to Governor Connally who probably has heard a lot of backfires, too, and he immediately reacted to what he recognized, according to his testimony and quite obviously in the film, as a rifle shot where there was no comparable reaction by the agents for two additional shots.

Anyway, thank you, Mr. Chairman. That is all I have.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

I wonder because of the concern that both Mr. Sawyer and I have had in this area, Professor Blakey, if while Mr. Rowley is still here, you would display that exhibit and comment upon it.

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the clerk display F-126. This exhibit, Mr. Chairman, has already been entered in the record. It is a photograph taken, according to the best evidence in the record, at approximately the time, according to the acoustics, of

the second shot which would be approximately 1.6 seconds after the first shot.

I wonder if the clerk would use the pointer. You can see the Secret Service agents in the followup car have turned their heads. You can see four Secret Service agents. Two of them have turned their heads and are beginning to look back at the depository.

If you look back at the third car, the white car behind the President's limousine, the doors are opening. The evidence in the record would indicate that it is from that car that Secret Service agents came in an effort to protect Lyndon Johnson, the Vice President, who was following the President's car.

So that if the acoustic evidence is correct, the first shot was fired and apparently missed, and 1.6 seconds later, the approximate time of this photograph, you do have the beginning of reactions by Secret Service agents.

In the followup car they are turning around and in the white car the doors are beginning to open and they are making an effort to come out.

The acoustics evidence indicates there is approximately 5.8 or 5.9 seconds between the second and the third shot, and then if the acoustics evidence is to be believed, there would have been a fourth shot five-tenths of a second later, which would make it approximately 7 seconds from the beginning of the process.

My time on that may be a little off. The record would have to speak for itself. So it is approximately 7 seconds between the first shot and the shot that hit the President and surely killed him.

Chairman STOKES. What about in the Presidential car? Is there any reaction being shown to anyone there?

Mr. BLAKEY. The reaction in the Presidential car in this photograph, if you point at the windshield you can just begin to see the President's hand moving up. At least my inspection of this exhibit does not indicate that there has been any reaction by the Secret Service agents in that car. This is 1.6 seconds after the first shot had been fired.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you.

Would there be any further comment on your part, Mr. Rowley, on the explanation given by Professor Blakey?

Chief ROWLEY. When you talk about the two men on the right side, they are covering their span. The front man is just finishing his span so he will come back and the other fellow behind him is covering his span back that way. The others on the other side are finishing theirs. This is when Mr. Hill started off that running board to catch up to jump on the back pedal of the Presidential vehicle. That was a difficult thing to do, to run around in front of the followup or Secret Service car and then jump on that pedal.

You may have read where Mr. Hill missed the step but was able to cling to the hand guard and to pull himself up. They were about to take off as Mr. Sawyer indicated to get out of the area. And he pulled himself up in time to do that, and having done so he was able to push the First Lady back into her seat.

Chairman STOKES. That would have been standard procedure with reference to those two men. While one scanned the crowd in one way, the other would be doing it in the opposite way?

Chief ROWLEY. That is right.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you. My time has expired.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman STOKES. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Edgar?

Mr. EDGAR. I just have one question.

Looking back at the information that you provided to the Warren Commission, was there any evidence or information that for any reason that was related to the situation that the Secret Service did not provide to the Warren Commission?

Chief ROWLEY. Did not provide to the Warren Commission?

Mr. EDGAR. Yes.

Chief ROWLEY. We provided them with everything that we had. We had no reason to withhold anything.

Mr. EDGAR. So to your knowledge every bit of information relating to the assassination that the Secret Service had was provided to the Warren Commission?

Chief ROWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you.

Chairman STOKES. Is there anyone else seeking recognition? Does counsel have anything further?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

During the course of these proceedings we have made reference to what has been identified as JFK F-414 through JFK F-418.

Mr. Chairman, these exhibits are now classified secret and are in the process of being declassified. We would ask that they may be made part of the record in the condition that they are now in subject to being declassified. In addition, three additional exhibits, JFK F-450, F-451, and F-452, bear upon the testimony today, and we ask that they be admitted into evidence.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection they may be so ordered.
[The information follows:]

JFK EXHIBIT F-414

F-414

1-16-602.111

602-~~111~~
30332

April 14, 1961

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Re: President and Mrs. Kennedy's visit to the Pan American Union Building on April 14, 1961, where he will address the Special Meeting of the Council of the Organization of American States.

Mr. W. E. Baughman
Chief, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

This report is submitted in reference to the above captioned subject and supplements Protective Survey Report dated April 12, 1961.

The President and Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, departed the White House at 10:51 am this date and motored to the Pan American Union Building, arriving at 10:53 am.

The program proceeded as outlined in the Protective Survey Report.

President and Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, departed the Pan American Union Building at 11:27 am and motored to the White House, arriving at 11:29 am.

Information received from Mr. Henry C. Reed, State Department, on the afternoon of April 13, 1961, disclosed that the Cuban Delegation to this Meeting would attend. Previous information from the Pan American Union officials said they declined the invitation and would not attend the Meeting.

Mr. Reed stated that the Cuban Ambassador to the Organization of American States was Carlos M. Lechuza; the alternate representative was Quintin Pino Machado; and the adviser was José Meleón Carrera. Mr. Reed further stated that both Machado and Meleón were characters of ill repute, both reported to be carrying firearms, and were to be considered dangerous.

Photographs of Machado and Meleón were obtained from the FBI, and were reproduced by P/S and distributed to all personnel participating in the security arrangements. These photographs will be turned over to P/S for future reference.

At 8:30 am this date, Mr. Reed called and stated that the Brazilian Ambassador to this Meeting informed him that after paying a visit to the Cuban Ambassador's residence last evening disclosed that it was the plan of Ambassador Lechuga to go to New York City this date, allowing his alternate representative, Machado, to occupy his place with the 21 Ambassadors seated on the stage with the President.

ASAC Campion, SAs Griffith and Parker of this Service and 3 detectives of the Metropolitan Police Department were posted at the entrance to the Pan American Union Building with representatives of the Pan American Union who could identify these subjects in the event they would attend this Meeting.

Neither the Cuban Ambassador nor the two subjects, Machado or Molezon, appeared at this Meeting.

Resulting from the above information, SAs Hill, Chaney and Burke, as well as the 3 Metropolitan Detectives were also added to the security. SA Hill was posted on the balcony near the elevator on the second floor. SA Chaney replaced SA Parker on Post #9. SA Burke replaced SA Griffith on Post #11.

Stewart G. Spout
Stewart G. Spout
ATSAIC, 1-16

Approved:

James J. Rowley
James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: SAIC Washington (2)

SGS:wb

JFK EXHIBIT F-415

L-415

Form No. 198 (Revised)
Memorandum Report
(7-59)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRET

(1-1-15-270

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Washington, D. C. FILE NO. CO-2-32,662

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D.C.	PERIOD COVERED Nov. 21-30, 1962	Antonio Rodriguez y Jones
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC H. W. Geiglein; Special Agents J. Grimes, R. Kyanko, N. Hall, E. Eison, and C. Taylor		

SYNOPSIS

A letter in Spanish, postmarked Havana, Cuba, November 14, 1962, and improperly addressed, involving a plot to assassinate the President, was intercepted by this Service. Subsequent investigation disclosed Antonio Rodriguez y Jones as the most logical intended recipient of the letter and the person designated to carry out this plot. Investigation continuing to establish the identity of the co-conspirators of this plot. Collateral investigation requested of various offices as indicated.

For purposes of clarity, this report will be divided into the following sections: (a) Introduction; (b) General Inquiries; (c) Surveillance; and (d) Conclusion.

(a) INTRODUCTION:

There follows a chronology of the development of this case:

Wednesday, November 21

4:50 P.M.

Informant 1-15-45 telephoned the Washington Field Office advising SAIC Dahlquist of the existence of a paper which indicated a plot to assassinate the President by certain Cuban revolutionary factions. This information was immediately relayed to the reporting special agent for appropriate investigation.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LOGGED AND ASSIGNED NO. CO-2-32,662-100 PRIOR TO BEING RETURNED TO THE CONTROL CLERK.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami Baltimore Newark New York WH Detail Washington	COPIES Orig. 2 cc 2 cc 1 cc 2 cc 1 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</i> SPECIAL AGENT C. E. Taylor, Jr.	DATE 11/30/62
		APPROVED <i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	DATE 11/30/62

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6:30 P.M.

At the home of 1-15-45, it was learned that at approximately 10:15 A.M. that day a telephone call was received from Informant 1-15-47 who related that a chauffeur employed for the Venezuelan Delegation of the Inter-American Defense Board had seen a letter which involved a plot to assassinate President Kennedy. Fearing that the Chief of the Delegation, Colonel Hugo Trego, was involved in the plot, the incident was reported to 1-15-47 requesting advice in the matter and what action should be taken to advise the proper United States officials.

After 1-15-47 made appropriate inquiries with U. S. officials, he checked back with the chauffeur to insure that the letter would be given to the U. S. Secret Service for investigation. This chauffeur, Antonio Rodriguez y Gil, stated that the letter was received in the morning mail at approximately 8:00 A.M. that day, and that since contacting 1-15-47 he had made inquiries among members of the Venezuelan Delegation and had decided to turn the letter over to an official of the Delegation for possible referral to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

7:30 P.M.

Through the Washington City Directory it was ascertained that Antonio Rodriguez y Gil resided at 2335 Ashmead Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., Telephone No. Hobart 2-9170. Rodriguez was called and arrangements were made for an interview later that evening.

[Deleted.]

9:00 P.M.

At the office of the Venezuelan Delegation to the Inter-American Defense Board, 2335 Ashmead Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., Colonel Hugo Trego, Chief of the Delegation, advised he had this letter in his possession. Col. Trego also advised he had notified the FBI and the Metropolitan Police Department to make certain the proper investigative organizations in the United States were apprised of the existence of this letter. He stated that the

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letter was received at the Venezuelan Delegation at 12:00 Noon that day and was opened by Col. Trego at 7:00 P.M. (this differs from the information received from Antonio Rodriguez Gil in that he reported the letter was received at 8:00 A.M. and was opened shortly after being received in the morning mail).

During the course of the evening and interrogation of Col. Trego, Antonio Rodriguez, et al, the following were present: Lt. Jacob Breckman and Sgt. Robert Gray (Detective) of No. 13 Precinct; Special Agents L. B. McDonald and Joseph Sculley of the FBI; and Jose Valado, translator, Venezuelan Delegation.

During the evening, the letter was translated by Col. Trego, in cooperation with Jose Valado and Special Agent McDonald of the FBI. Subsequently, on November 26, 1962, the letter was shown to SA Victor J. Gonzalez of this Service and following is the translation which SA Gonzalez furnished:

"Comrad Rodreguez,

"In accord with the planning and obstinant attitude of Kennedy to invade Cuba carry out the attempt on his life in the terms conceived. I am not giving you more data because it is not necessary since all that you have to know you know, and for its own security and effectiveness of the planning I comply thus with superior orders.

"I have had no other way of communicating this to you by any other safer means, for that reason I had to do it by letter. In the U. States they are not in habit of opening the letters for that reason I trust everything will go well. A good communist has to run these risks. We have to count on our own energieys because USSR has not adopted a solid position with Cuba. These are high level questions that a good communist (card carrying) should not question.

"If he does it in that way it will be for the good of all communist that are in the world. Cuba is not all. Enough already has been done by Cuba.

"I will send you the next news if I am able by a far safer method. Give me a prompt answer. I am embracing you. - Pepe"

The envelope, written in English, was postmarked Havana, Cuba, 9:00 A.M., November 14, 1962, and bore the address 9246 7 N.W. and 11432 St., Washington, USA. The letter, written in Spanish, is dated Havana, Cuba, November 13, 1962.

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During the course of the interrogation of Antonio Rodriguez Gil and members of the Venezuelan Delegation by the reporting special agent and representatives of the FBI and Metropolitan Police Department, efforts were made to determine if any address existed in Washington, D.C., which would in any way tie in with the address on the envelope of this letter. It appeared strange, indeed, that a conspirator involved in a plot to take the life of the President would not know how to contact a co-conspirator. Although the writer of this letter indicates some knowledge of the United States customs, he apparently is confused as to the proper procedure employed by the Post Office in directing mail in view of the fact that two addresses which are non-existent appear on the envelope. No information could be developed during this investigation which would in any way clarify this grossly inaccurate address.

Information was developed from Antonio Rodriguez Gil and Col. Hugo Trego that Gil was born on July 7, 1931, in Galesia, Spain. He is described as white; male; Spanish; 5-6; 154; brown hair (shaved to the scalp with bald patches). Gil left Spain and traveled to Venezuela in 1952, was married there in 1957 to Delores Valado, and worked in Caracas with the Columbian Embassy. In 1956 he became a Venezuelan citizen, Passport #019965, and that same year came to the United States. His citizenship status was temporary and when he traveled to the United States he lost this status and is no longer a citizen of Venezuela. In 1958, in the United States, he obtained a position with the Venezuelan Delegation to the Inter-American Defense Board. Gil claimed he has never traveled to or resided in Cuba.

During the interrogation, it was learned that approximately three months ago Gil received a letter from the Central Office of Safeway Stores, Inc., and, as directed, went to the office and was shown a check payable to Safeway from an Antonio Rodriguez, drawn on Riggs Bank. A micro-film strip of this check was projected and on examining the signature Gil immediately observed that it was not his but probably that of some other Antonio Rodriguez. Gil was of the opinion that the check was drawn at the 18th and Columbia Branch of Riggs Bank.

It was also learned during interrogation, from Jose Valado, that approximately two months ago, while attending the Americanization School, 19th and California Streets, N.W., he recalled a student there by the name of Antonio Rodriguez; that this man was in his early 30's; 5-1 in height; slender build; very light skin; black hair; and married.

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At the conclusion of the interrogation, Col. Trego offered his full cooperation to this Service and the FBI, and advised he would immediately report any information that might come to his attention concerning the intended recipient of this letter.

Thursday, November 22

Full details concerning the development of this case were reported to SAIC Geiglein at 2:00 A.M. As per instructions, SAIC Bouck, PRS, was advised of this letter at 10:00 A.M. He indicated that the White House Detail and White House Police would be alerted.

During the course of this investigation, close liaison has been maintained with the Chief's Office through SAIC Bouck by immediately transmitting any significant developments as they occur.

(b) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

[Deleted.]

1-15-5 further advised that one Antonio Rodriguez Jones had been contacted by pro-Castro Cubans known to have been involved in acts of violence in the United States, and that further details of these incidents would be furnished at a later date.

On November 23, 1962, Mr. Carl Malone, Superintendent, Inquiry and Claims, Dead Letter Section, Main Post Office, Washington, D.C., was contacted through Postal Inspector Joseph Verant. It was pointed out to Mr. Malone that the address, 9246 7 N.W. and 11432 St., USA, on the envelope in question was crossed out in red ink and on the bottom was written No. 953 and the address of Antonio Rodriguez Gil, 2335 Ashmead Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mr. Malone explained that the Post Office furnishes a registry service for any mail originating from a foreign country that is improperly addressed. The mail is forwarded to his section for searching and, in this

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particular case, Mrs. Elizabeth Acree looked in the Washington Directory and found the only Antonio Rodriguez listed, and wrote the address, 2335 Ashmead Place, N.W., on the envelope with a note that the postman should try that address.

A search was initiated through the foreign and local Dead Letter Sections of the Post Office for any mail addressed to Antonio Rodriguez, with negative results. As per request, Mr. Malone placed a flag in his files and if any letter is received in his section addressed to Antonio Rodriguez, this Service will be immediately advised.

On November 23, 1962, Mrs. Cora Beasley, D. C. Board of Education, John Quincy Adams School (Americanization School), 19th and California Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., was interviewed and a search was initiated in an effort to determine whether she had any students by the name of Antonio Rodriguez. Mrs. Beasley advised that no current students by that name are on the rolls of that school; however, in 1959 there was an Antonio Rodriguez listed, age 50, address unknown.

In view of the fact that Antonio Rodriguez is a very common Latin American name, efforts were immediately commenced to determine the number of individuals in the Washington, D.C., area with that name, and whether or not agencies engaged in conducting investigations on individuals involved in subversive activities would show a record for any of these persons.

On November 23 and during the week of November 26, 1962, 1-15-5 furnished information concerning Antonio Rodriguez Jones and his possible association with Jose Moleon Carrera and Quinton Pino Machado. Carrera ostensibly is a Military Adviser to the Cuban Delegation to the Organization of American States and works with the Cuban Delegation through the Inter-American Defense Board. Both he and Machado, who is known as the "hatchet man" for the Cuban Embassy in Washington, have been involved in acts of violence, including beatings and abductions of defectors from Communist Cuba.

According to 1-15-5, in August of 1961, one Felipe Martinez y Rivero was abducted by a group of Cuban Communists in the United States after it was learned that Martinez was severing all ties with Communist Cuba. Martinez was taken to Baltimore, Maryland, and held by this group. Antonio Rodriguez Jones was observed as being a member of the group and standing watch outside of the door during interrogation of Martinez.

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1-15-5 learned that the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, on October 4, 1961, had requested that subject be contacted through the Organization of American States, requesting that he furnish the Cuban Government with information concerning schooling.

It was further learned by 1-15-5 that on June 20, 1961, the subject was observed making pro-Castro remarks to members of his class while attending the Institute of Modern Languages, 1322 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; further, that the subject was quite frequently with Martinez prior to Martinez' defection to the United States. When the subject learned that the Cuban Embassy in Washington, D.C., was interested in the whereabouts of Martinez, he reported whatever information he had to Quinton Pino Machado who was then acting as an alternate representative to the Organization of American States with Jose Moleon Carrera. It was further learned that in December 1960 the subject had a Communist publication delivered to his residence in Washington, D.C. In addition, Jose Moleon Carrera had been in contact with the subject in November 1960 concerning the whereabouts of Martinez.

1-15-5 received information that Captain Jose Moleon Carrera was active in New York City in December 1961 in selecting and training 15 pro-Castro Cubans for undercover work in the United States. Following his activity in New York, Moleon, accompanied by an individual of unknown identity, left the United States for Cuba and they were expected to return to the United States in a very short period of time.

1-15-5 furnished the current address of subject as The Granite State Apartments, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., Apt. No. 203. Information was also transmitted that photographs of subject and members of his family had been taken and efforts would be made to obtain copies for this Service.

On November 24, 1962, an effort was made to determine the maker of the check with an account at Riggs Bank which had been charged to Antonio Rodriguez Gil's account through the Safeway Store at 18th and Columbia Road, N.W. It was learned that it is the policy of the Riggs Bank not to furnish information concerning depositors without a subpoena. Mr. D. E. Wisecarver, Vice President and Manager of the Riggs Bank at 18th and Columbia Road, N.W., inquired of the Central Depositor Listing and established that the Dupont Circle Branch had two Antonio Rodriguez' listed; however, it would be necessary to obtain information concerning these depositors from the Cashier of Riggs Bank, John C. McCormick, in the absence of a subpoena.

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Mr. McCormick was telephoned and he advised that representatives of 1-15-5 had previously made inquiry concerning this matter and information was furnished them that the Dupont Circle Branch has two Antonio Rodriguez' - one, Antonio Rodriguez Gil (the recipient of this letter) and another Antonio Rodriguez who does not have a Washington, D.C., address but lists an address in a foreign country. Mr. McCormick suggested that since the original contact with the Riggs Bank was made by a representative of 1-15-5, the Riggs Bank be again contacted by 1-15-5 as additional information was in existence concerning the present location of the other depositor named Antonio Rodriguez. 1-15-5 was advised of Mr. McCormick's request.

On November 26, 1962, contact was made with 1-15-9 in an effort to determine the background on Antonio Rodriguez Jones and members of his family. It was learned that the subject's father, Antonio Rodriguez y Echazabal, wished to defect to the United States at the time of the Punta del Esta Conference. He previously had fought with Fidel Castro during the revolution for a period of approximately three years, and after Castro had obtained control of Cuba had been appointed to diplomatic posts in Haiti, Pakistan, and Guatemala. During these periods he had been known to associate with pro-Communist groups frequently. In April 1962, he and his son, Antonio Rodriguez Jones, were observed in Guadalupe, Mexico. Although the subject's father had expressed anti-Castro sentiments recently, 1-15-9 is of the opinion that he cannot be trusted because of his past close association with Communist groups.

Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal resides at 1638 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Telephone 332-6277, which phone was installed on October 2, 1962, in the name of Enrique Pedro Rodriguez y Jones, son.

Informant 1-15-46 disclosed long-distance calls made from that phone since date of installation, as follows:

10-5-62 - New York City, MO 2-2908
 10-5-62 - Hoboken, New Jersey, OL 9-8991
 10-15-62 - Miami, Florida, FR 1-9394
 10-15-62 - New York City, TR 7-0700
 10-17 & 10-23-62 - Miami, Florida, FR 1-9221
 10-24-62 - Hoboken, New Jersey, OL 9-8991
 10-25-62 - New York City, MO 2-2908;
 Miami, Florida, FR 1-9221.

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On November 27, 1962, SAIC Geiglein telephonically advised SAIC Whitaker, New York, and SAIC Marshall, Miami, of these calls.

On November 30, SAIC Whitaker telephonically advised this office as follows concerning the identity of the individuals called:

MO 2-2908 - subscribed to Gaston Jumelle, 360 Riverside Drive, Apt. 2-C, New York City.

TP 7-0700 - subscribed to the Chalfonte Hotel, 200 West 70th St., New York City.

OL 9-8991 - subscribed to John Regalado, 129 Hudson St., Hoboken, N.J. Regalado is described as single; a refrigerator mechanic for Power Air Conditioning Corp., Long Island City, New York. He has a good credit rating.

The results of the check of the telephone calls to Miami, Florida, are covered in memorandum report submitted by SA Ernest I. Aragon November 30, 1962.

The subject, Antonio Rodriguez Jones, resides at 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Granite State Apartments, Apt. 203. The telephone (unlisted) is subscribed to by Yvonne and Brenda Jones, Columbia 5-1965. Yvonne Jones is the subject's aunt.

Informant 1-15-46 advised that on October 17 a call was placed to Lexington 9-0291, and on November 2, 1962, to Lexington 9-0290, both in Baltimore, Maryland.

SAIC Geiglein telephoned the Baltimore office on November 30, 1962, requesting that these numbers be checked. That same date, the Baltimore office advised that these numbers were listed to the office of the Consulate General of Venezuela, Keyser Building, 207 East Redwood Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

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On November 26, 1962, the Immigration Service file of Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez-Jones, Alien Registration #A12-189-161 and A12-860-029, was personally reviewed by SA Robert R. Kyanko at the Washington Field Office, Travel Control Unit, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.

The file reflected that the subject was born a Cuban citizen on August 24, 1943, at either LaSalud, Havana, Cuba, or Port-au-Prince, Haiti. He first arrived in the United States at Miami, Florida, on June 8, 1959, and was granted permission to stay until September 8, 1959. He stated that he came to the United States to visit his aunt, Yvonne Jones, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C. He also claimed that he would be supported in the United States by his aunt as he was formerly a student in Cuba and had no prospective employment in this country.

The file further reflected that he attended Ecole Francaise Internationale, Washington, D.C., having been admitted to the school on September 24, 1960. On June 16, 1961, he transferred to the Institute of Modern Languages, Inc., Washington, D.C., and withdrew from this school on July 14, 1961, to attend Georgetown University. The file contained certifications from the Directors of Ecole Francaise Internationale and the Institute of Modern Languages verifying subject's attendance at the schools; however, there was no certification as to his attendance at Georgetown University. The file also reflected that his last admission to the United States was on June 8, 1962, at New York City (the file did not indicate when he left the United States). At that time, he boarded Pan American Flight No. 220 at Guadalupe, bearing Cuban Passport #47901.

Upon this entry, he stated that his permanent address was 126 Raizet (Rue St. Anne), Guadalupe. He also gave the following previous addresses: Paseoy Linea, Potin (52), Vedado, Havana, Cuba; Cuban Embassy, Haiti; and 101 Bld. gl. Jacques, Brussels, Belgium. He stated that he was seeking admission to the United States for political asylum from the present Cuban regime.

The file reflected the following description of subject: White; male; Cuban; 5-6; 170; brown eyes; brown hair; unmarried; place of birth, LaSalud, Havana, Cuba, or Port-au-Prince, Haiti; date of birth, 8/24/43. His father is Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabal, Alien Registration No. A12-941-442, former Cuban Minister to Pakistan. His address in the United States as of August 21, 1962, is 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt 203, Washington, D.C.

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The file contained the following summary regarding subject's admissions to the United States: He is a native and citizen of Cuba, born in Havana on 8/24/43, and was formerly a student in Cuba. Cuban Passport No. 47901 was issued 9/1/60 and bears an "F" (Student) visa issued 9/23/60, valid to 9/22/64, and a "B-2" (Visit or Pleasure) visa issued 3/15/62, valid to 3/15/66, both for unlimited admissions. Subject now desires political asylum in U.S. as has his father. Prior to entry into the United States on June 8, 1962, he was residing at F4 #87 Bat. D, Unite 12, Hibiscus, Uieuxbourg, Abimes, Guadalupe.

Subject's file also contained a memorandum from the District Director, Immigration & Naturalization Service, Miami, Florida, to the District Director, Immigration & Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., transmitting information regarding one Antonio Rodriguez from their Caribbean Index File. The information furnished may or may not relate to the subject. The information was shown as follows:

1. Antonio Rodriguez
Reportedly member of Executive Committee of Retail Stores Employees, Union of Havana, Cuba (Communist union) - no date shown.
2. Antonio Rodriguez
Reportedly fought on side of Republican forces in Spanish Revolution (Communist?).
3. Antonio Rodriguez
Communist PSP member, collaborator of Luis Moreno-Vives.
4. Antonio Rodriguez
President PSP - Barrio Arroyo y Calvario, Calzada de Sojuoal No. 848, Havana, Cuba.
5. Antonio Rodriguez
Active Communist.
6. Antonio Rodriguez
Peüroso, Matanzas, Cuba -
Reportedly subscribed to Cuban Communist Newspaper "Hoy."

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[Deleted.]

The file also contained a photostat of a sample Cuban Election Ballot bearing the name of Antonio Rodriguez as a candidate for Labor Union Foreman in the General Elections of 59-61.

No further information was contained in the file.

On November 27, 1962, the Immigration Service files of members of subject's family, as far as could be determined, were also reviewed by SA Robert R. Kyanko at the Travel Control Unit, Washington Field Office, Immigration & Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.

Father - Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabal, Alien Registration #A12-941-442, born 8/17/13 Bejucal, Havana, Cuba. The file reflected that he entered the United States at New York City on June 7, 1962, as a political refugee from the Cuban Communist Regime. When he entered the U. S. he held Cuban Passport #6(25169) and a B-2 (Visit or Pleasure) visa. He indicated to Immigration officials in New York City and Washington, D.C., that he was formerly employed by the Cuban Government as Ambassador to Haiti, Guatemala, and Pakistan. His statements reflected that he became dissatisfied with the political condition in Cuba while he was Ambassador to Pakistan. He also said that he considers Fidel Castro a traitor to the Cuban people and that he is also opposed to Francois Duvalier, Dictator in Haiti. In Guatemala he claimed that he prohibited Cuba from doing anything to the Government of Guatemala.

He also stated that he has numerous contacts in the United States, Haiti, Jamaica, and South America to fight Duvalier and Castro. He further indicated that he has never been, nor is he now a Communist, and that his feelings are in accord with a democratic form of government. He stated that he is presently a member of Tereera Fuerze Anti-Communista por la Liberacion de Cuba.

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The file contained several newspaper clippings regarding Echazabal's defection from the Cuban Government in 1962. Photostats of these clippings are attached and are self-explanatory. The file also contained a statement from him regarding his defection from the Castro regime and his political feelings about Castro, the Cuban Government, and the United States. A copy of the statement is attached and is self-explanatory.

The file reflected that his address in the United States is 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C.

The file also contained medical records regarding an eye operation which he had undergone at Washington Hospital Center from August 30 to September 4, 1962. The attending physician was Seymour Duvaroff, M.D., 1302 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. - NOrth 7-1700. It was also noted that Echazabal employed C. L. Caltaldo, Professional Nurse, 2502 Hayden Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, during his convalescence. He had also consulted a Dr. James Scully, 1835 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., regarding his eye condition. It was further noted that Echazabal's hospital expense was partially paid by the Government-Wide Indemnity Benefit Plan (Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan), indicating that he is an employee of the United States Government. The file did not reflect the name of his employer.

No other pertinent information was contained in the file.

Mother - Edith Rodriguez-Jones, Alien Registration #A12-943-430, born 3/10/17 in either Haiti or Cuba. She entered the United States at New York City on August 2, 1962, bearing Laisses-Passer #719903 and a B-2 visa. Her last Cuban address was Paseoy Linea, Potin (52), Vadado, Havana, Cuba. Her address in the United States was listed as 1614 - 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Her file contained no further pertinent information other than the fact that she stated upon entry that she is anti-Castro.

Brother (apparent) - Enrique Pedro Rodriguez-Jones, Alien Registration #A12-943-429, born 11/2/37 in Haiti (Cuban citizen). He entered the United States at New York City on 8/2/62 bearing Cuban Passport #13736 and a B-2 visa. The file reflected that he was formerly employed in Cuba as a Military Attache to Haiti. Previous addresses were listed as: Edificio Emb., Haiti; and Potin (52), Vadado, Havana, Cuba. He listed his address in the United States as 1614 - 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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His file contained information from the Caribbean Index of the Immigration & Naturalization Service regarding one Enrique Rodriguez (no further identifying information was given), as follows:

1. Co.leader of Cienfuegos LV.
2. Member PURC, 1939.
3. Reportedly a Communist, member of Furniture Workers Union, Havana, Cuba.

His file contained no other pertinent information other than the fact that he stated he was anti-Castro upon entry to the United States.

Sister - Edith Elviria Rodriguez-Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-584, born 12/4/38 at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. She entered the United States at New York City on 5/31/62 bearing Cuban Passport #47617. She is spouse of Hans Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-978, their last German address being Nakenheim Peid Strasse 23. She indicated her address in the United States as 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C. The file reflected no previous or present employment and no further information was contained in her file.

Brother-in-law - Hans Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-978, born 8/6/30 in Goettingen, West Germany. He entered the United States at New York City on 4/31/62 bearing German Passport #3410529 issued at Havana, Cuba, 11/14/60. He is described as white; male; German citizen; 5-6 1/2; 130; brown hair; brown eyes; fair complexion. His father is Franz Magel and his mother Else Bilsing. Previous addresses were listed as follows: 5/55 to 8/59, Rue Gefraro 67, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; 8/59 to 11/61, Paseoy 201, Havana, Cuba; 5/62 to present, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C.

His employment history was listed as follows: 5/55 to 8/59, employed by Antonio Rodriguez as a meat cutter; 3/60 to 11/61, Consolidado Carne, Havana, Cuba; 7/12/62 to present, Auth Brothers, Auth Sausage Company, Inc., Washington, D.C., as a Utility Meat Cutter.

No further information of interest was contained in his file.

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The following individuals are the children of Edith Rodriguez (subject's sister) and Hans Magel:

//Niece - Haidi Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-582, born 5/9/59 in Haiti. She entered the United States with her parents at New York City on 5/31/62. Her address was listed as 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D.C. No further information was contained in her file.

//Niece - Ingrid Magel, Alien Registration #A12-941-583, born 3/10/58 in Haiti. She also entered the United States with her parents at New York City on 5/31/62. Her address was listed as 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Apt. 203, Washington, D. C. Her file contained no further information.

On November 26, 1962, Immigration Service Files of all persons in the name of Antonio Rodriguez, living in the Washington Metropolitan area, were also reviewed by SA Robert R. Kyanko:

Antonio Rodriguez Gil, Alien Registration #A11-005-711, born 7/7/31 in Orense, Spain. Entered the United States at New York City on 3/25/58 to seek employment. His passport, No. 019965, was issued at Washington, D.C., and expires on 6/14/63. His spouse is Lola de Rodriguez and he has one child, Maria Gosefina Rodriguez. He was previously employed in this country as a chauffeur at the Embassy of Ecuador. He is presently employed as a chauffeur for the Venezuelan Delegation, Inter-American Defense Board, Washington, D.C., at \$150.00 per week.

His file contained no further information.

Antonio Bolanos Rodriguez, Alien Registration #A12-577-204, born 8/17/41 at LaPalma, Canarias, Spain. His present address is 2013 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and he is enrolled in a full-time English training course at the Institute of Modern Languages, Inc., Washington, D.C. His file reflected the name of a friend, Maria Macdalena, living at the YWCA in Washington, D.C.

No other information was contained in his file.

Antonio Rodriguez Mansfield, Alien Registration #A12-188-602, born 9/19/40 at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. He entered the United States on 1/10/60, bearing Passport #6085 issued at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and Visa #002857. He stated that he came to the United States to pursue his college studies.

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His file reflected that he is attending American University, Washington, D.C., majoring in Political Science. His address was listed as 4904 Belt Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. His file also reflected that he was employed as a delivery boy by the Piano and Organ Foundation, 7215 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland. He may or may not have been employed by the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, as his file contained a letter addressed to him in care of that establishment from the Immigration Service. The file also reflected the name of his brother, Mario Rodriguez, living at the same address.

His file contained no further information.

1-15-5 has been requested to determine whether any of the individuals named Antonio Rodriguez, other than the subject, as listed above, is of record.

On November 26, 1962, a name check was made by SA Kyanko through the Central Student File, the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, and the American Language Institute, all of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and no record of attendance could be found in the name of Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez-Jones. The subject's attendance at Ecole Francaise Internationale and the Institute of Modern Languages was not personally verified inasmuch as his Immigration Service file contained certificates of attendance from the Directors of both schools.

On November 28, 1962, a mail cover was placed at the subject's apartment, No. 203, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; and the subject's father's address, 1638 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. These covers were placed through Postal Inspector Joseph A. Verant and were confirmed with a letter to the Postal Inspector in Charge, Washington, D.C., Mr. C. C. Garner.

On November 29, Postal Inspector Verant called and advised that on November 29 a piece of registered mail, Registry No. 4741, which consisted of a short correspondence envelope, was delivered to the Granite State Apartment desk for ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ JONES, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. The letter had been postmarked on November 21, 1962, at Havana, Cuba, and bore the following return address:

Enrique Perez Cobian
Libertad 374 Esq ad Stampes
Santos Suarez
Havana, Cuba

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This return address information was relayed to ASAC Miller, PRS, and he later advised that subject's name is not of record.

The name of subject, Antonio Guillermo Rodriguez-Jones, was also checked through the file of the Protective Research Section, with negative results.

The files of PRS disclosed an incident involving the visit of the President and Mrs. Kennedy to the Pan American Union Building, Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1961, on the occasion of an address to the Special Meeting of the Council of the Organization of American States, which is of interest to this investigation. ATSAIC Stewart G. Stout, White House Detail, furnished a supplemental Protective Survey Report dated April 14, 1961, relative to information which was received in connection with the survey of the above-referred event.

It was learned that Quinton Pino Machado, alternate representative to the Organization of American States for Cuba, and the Cuban Adviser, Jose Moleon Carrera, would be present during the President's address. Information was received from 1-15-5 that both of these individuals are known to carry firearms and have a history of violence and should be considered dangerous. Photographs of the two subjects were obtained and the usual detail was augmented by agents of the Washington Field Office. During the course of the survey, further information was developed that the Cuban Ambassador, Lechuga, was planning to leave Washington for New York City and that during the speech of the President his place on the stage would be occupied by Machado.

All individuals entering the Pan American Union Building on April 14, 1961, were checked and it was ascertained that neither the Cuban Ambassador nor Machado or Moleon appeared at the meeting.

1-15-5 advised that the plan of Ambassador Lechuga was designed to embarrass the United States by having an empty chair on the stage when President Kennedy addressed the gathering.

On receipt of information from 1-15-5 that subject was possibly employed at the Georgetown Inn, the records of that establishment were checked November 22, 1962, under a pretext that the reporting agent was a representative of the Wage Board. It was learned that the subject was employed at the Georgetown Inn, Wisconsin and M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., during the period, 9/18/62 to 10/28/62, as a bus boy, Social Security #578-60-0661.

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He listed his previous employment as Paul Young's Restaurant on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., from 1959 to 1960, as a bus boy.

The firm auditor, Mr. Herbert C. Frith, confided that he recalled the subject as a very intelligent young man who was versed in French and Spanish and had taken languages in school in the United States. On October 28, 1962, the subject, whose services were entirely satisfactory, indicated he was resigning and requested his final pay check. While waiting for his check to be prepared, the subject stated that he felt it was necessary for him to devote his full time and energies to Fidel Castro and the Cuban cause in the United States. He stated further that he planned to move to New York City to join the Cuban "Army." Mr. Frith recalled that subject was definitely pro-Castro and, from his conversations, appeared to be a believer in the Communist "line."

(c) SURVEILLANCE:

On November 24, 1962, 1-15-5 furnished this Service with photographic slides of subject and members of his family. SAIC Bouck, PRS, prepared photographs from these slides which have been disseminated to the New York and Miami offices and personnel involved in surveillance on this case.

Surveillance on the subject was commenced on November 24, 1962, and is continuing.

On November 29, 1962, Special Agents Alfred Wong and Paul A. Scanlon of New York reported to the Washington Field Office for special assignment involving surveillance of subject.

With the cooperation of No. 3 Police Precinct, Washington, D.C., Detective Thomas Riley was assigned to reporting special agent for the purpose of obtaining a suitable location from which to maintain surveillance. A preliminary survey of the area surrounding the subject's apartment disclosed that the conditions were very poor for maintaining surveillance with an automobile. Consequently, the owner of the building at 1740 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., furnished the keys to this empty building for whatever use the Metropolitan Police might deem appropriate in their investigations of burglaries in the neighborhood.

Also, on November 28, 1962, Apartment No. 217, Granite State Apartments, was engaged for one month in the name of James Williams. The manager of this apartment was contacted by the police on a

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pretext that this apartment would be occupied by the police in conducting surveillance in connection with investigations of burglaries in the neighborhood.

The results of the surveillance to date have disclosed that subject is employed at Gusti's Italian Villa, 5th and Morse Streets, N.E., Washington, D.C.; that while he frequently visits his father's apartment at 1638 R Street, N.W., he does not appear to have any male companions.

There follows a chronology of the surveillance maintained to date:

11/24/62, 2:00 P.M.

A survey was made of the entire neighborhood and building. Subject was observed in Apartment 203 and did not leave the apartment during the day. Surveillance was discontinued at 11:00 P.M.

Descriptions:

The subject is described as white; male; 19; light tan complexion; reddish-black kinky hair; 170 pounds; 5' 6"; very muscular build; speaks Spanish and French; wears dark knee-length car coat and a gray herringbone top coat, red plaid peak sport cap, and sport clothes. He has not been observed to wear glasses and does not smoke.

His aunt, Yvonne Jones, described as white; female; 55 to 60 years; 5 ft. tall; 120 pounds; heavy build; pasty gray complexion; black-gray stringy hair; bow-legged; pronounced hooked nose; high broad forehead; wears conical-shaped beige hat, black cloth coat-double breasted, hip length, with black squares and an orange border.

Subject's mother, Edith Rodriguez Jones, described as white female; 45; 5' 6"; 140 pounds; large boned; black hair in a bob; thick full mouth; wears dark lipstick, a dark full-length coat, green conical-shaped hat; well dressed.

11/25/62

Commenced 7:00 A.M. Nothing of an unusual nature was observed in the subject's apartment until 9:30 P.M. when a number

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guests were observed arriving to attend what appeared to be a birthday party. One couple left at approximately 10:00 P.M. and was observed by SA Ned Hall entering 1638 R Street, N.W.,

Discontinued at 11:00 P.M.

11/26/62

SAIC Geiglein arranged with Deputy Chief Scott, Metropolitan Police Department, for assistance in maintaining surveillance. As per agreement, one plainclothes man would work with one Special Agent of this Service during the hours from approximately 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. This arrangement continued until December 3, 1962.

At 11:00 A.M., the subject, his aunt, Yvonne Jones, and his mother, Edith Rodriguez Jones, were observed leaving the apartment. They proceeded northeast on New Hampshire Avenue to 16th Street, N.W., where they boarded a downtown bus. SA Hall observed the subject returning to the apartment at 4:30 P.M. that date.

The purpose of subject's trip downtown was to prepare necessary papers for Immigration & Naturalization. While subject and his aunt were visiting the headquarters of Immigration & Naturalization, they were observed by SA Kyanko who was in that office to review records of subject and his family.

At 9:15 P.M., the subject was observed leaving his apartment and was followed on foot to 1638 R Street, N.W., where he entered his father's apartment on the 3rd floor. Subject left this building at 11:05 P.M., carrying a magazine, and proceeded directly on foot to his own apartment.

Discontinued 11:20 P.M.

11/27/62

At 10:08 A.M., the subject was observed departing his apartment and proceeding southeast on New Hampshire Avenue, east on R Street, to an address believed to be 1714 R Street, N.W., where he disappeared. SA Hall regained contact with subject at 1:30 P.M. when he was observed returning to his apartment. No further activity relating to the subject was observed.

Discontinued 11:20 P.M.

At 11:05 A.M., SA Taylor and Detective Riley observed subject leaving his apartment at 1638 R Street, N.W.

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Description:

Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal is described as white; male; Cuban; 5-9; 185; heavy build; black bushy mustache; wears horn-rimmed glasses; wearing a off-brown olive top coat; graying, receding hair.

He was observed leaving his apartment, proceeding east on R Street to the Chastleton Hotel where he purchased a paper and returned to the front of his apartment. There he met a group in a 1962 steel-gray, Buick LeSabre sedan, bearing New York License Plate 6 Q 5419. After parking the car, the group accompanied the elder Rodriguez to his apartment. This group consisted of four negro males, well dressed.

The license number of this car was checked with the New York State Police and is registered in the name of Dorothy Powell, 271 - 23 Pladome Avenue, Queens Village, New York.

1-15-5 was apprised of this meeting and furnished the following information:

Present at the meeting were: Ramiro Loyf, resident of the District of Columbia, Cuban exile; Marcel Fonbrun, exile from Haiti, residing in Long Island, N.Y.; Gaston Jumelle, exile from Haiti, residing in New York (this person was called by the subject's father on October 5 and October 25, 1962); Louis deJoie, Haitian exile who resides in New York.

The purpose of this meeting was an attempt on the part of the Haitian exiles to obtain support of the Cuban anti-Castro group for a Haitian movement designed to overthrow the rule of President Duvalier of Haiti. The leader of this movement is Paul E. Magloire, a former President of Haiti.

11/28/62

At 10:55 A.M., the subject was observed departing his apartment, proceeding northeast on New Hampshire Avenue, and hailing a Yellow Cab (not otherwise identified).

At 11:48 A.M., the mother and aunt were observed leaving the apartment and entering 1638 R Street, N.W.

At 3:50 P.M., Yvonne Jones appeared on foot at 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., carrying groceries. At 4:35 P.M.,

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subject's mother was observed entering 1731 New Hampshire Avenue.

At 9:45 P.M., subject returned to his apartment.

Discontinued at 11:30 P.M.

11/29/62

Subject was not observed leaving the apartment; however, he was observed returning at 3:10 P.M. Subject and mother departed the apartment at 3:40 P.M. Subject was dressed in what appeared to be a waiter's uniform - black bow tie; white shirt; black pants; highly shined shoes. Subject and mother entered 2039 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., and about 10 minutes later departed, the mother returning to the apartment, and the subject hailed a Diamond Cab, No. 298, at the 2000 block of 16th Street, N.W. As the cab pulled out from the curb, it was struck by a panel truck, and subject departed from the cab and hailed a Yellow Cab, No. 363, which proceeded west on U Street.

Inquiry of the Yellow Cab Company disclosed that subject was let out of the cab in front of 1150 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

At 7:45 P.M., the subject's mother departed the apartment and proceeded to 1614 - 17th Street, N.W., entering that building and visiting a woman in Apartment 406. This apartment is listed for a Florentino Rodriguez. At 9:10 P.M., the mother returned to apartment.

At 11:00 P.M., surveillance was discontinued.

11/30/62

The Washington Detail agents were relieved by Special Agents, Wong and Scanlon from New York.

At 10:25 P.M., the subject departed the apartment, boarded a bus at 16th and U Streets, N.W., and was observed entering Gusti's Italian Villa, 5th and Morse Streets, N.E. Discreet inquiry disclosed that the subject was working at this establishment as a waiter.

At 2:50 P.M., the subject was followed back to his apartment. At 3:15 P.M., the subject, his mother, and his aunt departed the apartment and walked one block to 1731 Riggs Place, N.W. An informant later advised that the person subjects visited at this address was probably a Mrs. Baum.

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At about 3:35 P.M., the subject left alone and walked toward New Hampshire Avenue, and shortly thereafter returned to 1731 Riggs Place. Ten minutes later he again left this apartment with a woman believed to be his mother. They went to 1638 R Street, N.W.

At 4:00 P.M., what is believed to be the mother and the aunt departed this address and were not followed. About 25 minutes later the subject departed and surveillance was discontinued at about 17th and Q Streets. It was later determined that he was employed as a waiter at Gusti's Italian Villa that evening.

12/1/62

At approximately 5:30 P.M., the subject departed his residence with a woman who was either the aunt or the mother. They walked to R and 17th Streets, N.W., at which point the subject took a taxicab alone and was followed to Gusti's Italian Villa and was observed entering the premises. It was later learned that he worked as a waiter at that restaurant until 2:00 A.M. the following day.

12/2/62

No activity was observed involving the subject.

(d) CONCLUSION:

This investigation is being continued in Washington, D.C., in an effort to clearly establish whether Antonio Rodriguez Jones was the intended recipient of this letter and whether or not a plot is in effect to assassinate the President of the United States. Every effort will be made to determine the full circumstances surrounding the preparation of this letter. Liaison is continuing with 1-15-5 and 1-15-9, also with 1-15-46, in an effort to obtain additional information pertinent to this investigation.

Two copies of this report are being forwarded to Miami and New York. SAIC Geiglein confirmed telephone calls with those offices in memoranda dated November 28, 1962. It was requested that they initiate inquiry through reliable informants, by indirect or discreet means, to learn something of the reputation of the subject or his father, and photographs were furnished. Additional photographs are being forwarded to these offices of (1) Jose Moleon Carrera, and (2) Quinton Pino Machado. If it is learned that an informant knows the subject, the photographs of Machado and Carrera

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should be shown in an effort to determine whether or not these two individuals have been seen with the subject, or whether or not they can be tied in in any way with the activities of the subject.

Two copies of this report are being forwarded to Baltimore, with photographs of the subject, his father, Jose Moleon Carrera, and Quinton Pino Machado, requesting that inquiry be initiated through reliable informants in an effort to learn whether or not the subject has any connection with the Office of the Consulate General of Venezuela. It is noted that on October 17 and November 2, 1962, calls were made from subject's phone, Columbia 5-1965, to that office. If it can be learned that the subject is known by informants, effort should be made to determine whether or not there is any tie between the subject and Machado and Carrera.

A Lookout for subject remains in effect with the White House Police.

CET:mkd

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JFK EXHIBIT F-416

Form No. 888 (Revised)
July 1962 Edition
(7-1-62)F-416
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRET

SS-1-15-273

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Washington, D. C. FILE NO. CO-2-37,682

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Pending	Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President -
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Washington, D. C.	Dec. 9 - 19, 1962	Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, et al
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent Charles E. Taylor, Jr.		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject interviewed under pretext. Information developed concerning the existence of a third letter postmarked Havana, Cuba, dated 11-5-62, addressed to one Carlos Meneses and signed "Pepe." There is evidence that a pattern has been established which indicates these letters have been purposely misdirected as part of disruptive tactics by the sender. Investigation continues.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to report by the undersigned dated November 30, 1962, relating to the first letter in this case. After being processed at the Protective Research Section this letter was personally delivered to SA Douglas M. Brown of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by SA Robert R. Kyanko (1-15) on November 26, 1962.

Reference is made to report by the undersigned dated December 10, 1962, relating to the second letter. The original of this letter was received from [deleted], Central Intelligence Agency liaison man, by the reporting special agent on December 12, 1962, and personally delivered to the custody of SAIC Robert I. Bouck, Protective Research Section; on December 13, this original letter was transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with a covering memorandum.

Both of these letters are currently being processed by the FBI for possible association and identity of the sender and also for the possibility of code and writings in invisible ink. This Service will

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig.	<i>Charles E. Taylor, Jr.</i> SPECIAL AGENT C. E. Taylor, Jr.	12-13-62
Miami	2 cc		
New York	2 cc	<i>Harry W. Geiglein</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE Harry W. Geiglein	12-19-62
Mark	2 cc		
Baltimore	1 cc		
HR Detail	1 cc		
Washington	2 cc		

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be advised of the results of these examinations and, per agreement, the FBI will return these original letters at the conclusion of their processing.

On December 10, 1962, Informant 1-15-45 advised of a letter recently intercepted, dated November 5, 1962, from Havana, Cuba. This letter was addressed to one Carlos Meneses, P. O. Box 347, Guatemala City, Guatemala. 1-15-45 disclosed that a substantial portion of the letter states:

"Prepare for air force uprising to take place 3rd week, this month. Imperative Ydigoras be overthrown. This will be first uprising of series already prepared. Latin America must be totally Communist within one year. Long live World Revolution. On dictating these orders I am carrying out direct orders of Fidel."

There is every indication, from information and reports extant, that Carlos Meneses is not known at P. O. Box 347 in Guatemala City and that, consequently, the letter was intercepted and turned over to a person of authority in the Guatemalan Government. Intelligence sources in Guatemala City indicate that Meneses was a Mayor of the departmental capital of Chimaltenango and was elected and served as a member of the government's Executive Committee. A copy of this letter was turned over to a representative of 1-15-9 and the original letter is being used by the government of Guatemala in their current investigation.

During this current phase of the investigation of Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, information was developed by 1-15-17 concerning the background and reputation of his associates, as follows:

Claude Thomas Desulme (referred to in report dated 12/10/62, page 4), born Dec. 15, 1938, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti; described as 5' 6"; 150 pounds; black hair; black eyes; Social Security No. 095-34-4198. Desulme's last listed address was 1505 Varnum Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. His employment history indicated that he had been employed from Feb. 1960 to Jan. 1961 with the Endnore Plastic Co., and from Sept. 1961 to Feb. 1962 with the Leslyn Products Co., a plastics processor; further information indicated that he had previously been employed with the Television Nationale de Haiti in the capacity of a public relations man and is presently being considered for employment with the United States Information Agency. To date, the security investigation disclosed nothing of a derogatory nature concerning the background of Desulme.

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It is noted in report dated 12/10/62 that the subject had been in contact with one Andrew Jolley in the Moroccan Embassy. 1-15-17 advises that, in all probability, this was the anglicized spelling for the Press Attache of the Moroccan Embassy, a Mr. Abdelhak Jalil. This individual was known by 1-15-17 to have been seeking employees in an effort to cover both sides (pro and con) of the Cuban situation.

In an effort to determine the author of the second letter received for investigation, the files of various government agencies were checked for the name, Jose Menendez, with negative results.

On December 10, 1962, 1-15-17 disclosed that one Jose Menendez y Ramos was associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), a pro-Communist group, and that in July 1961 his wife, Carrie Hernandez, who was also associated with that group, was known to have been agitating for her husband's return to Cuba.

Ramos is described as white; male; born 11/11/21 in Havana, Cuba; 5-6; 150; brown eyes; black hair; last known residence in the United States, 1211 1/2 - 17th Avenue, Tampa, Fla.; last employment, as a baker in the Union Bakery, 1506 - 9th Avenue, Tampa, Fla.

According to 1-15-17, Ramos was known to be a member of the Executive Board for the FPCC in Tampa. On October 23, 1961, Ramos and his wife were observed in Cuba and Ramos was described as occupying a "top job" with the Castro Government. Ramos has abandoned his residence in the United States.

A telephone call was placed on December 11, 1962, by the reporting special agent to SA Arnold K. Peppers, Tampa, relating the above information concerning Jose Menendez y Ramos. It was requested that SA Peppers obtain as many specimens of the subject's handwriting and/or handprinting as available and that these specimens be forwarded to the Washington Field Office as soon as possible.

Accordingly, specimens of Ramos handwriting were forwarded to this office December 12, 1962, with report of SA Peppers. Also, specimens of Ramos handwriting and handprinting were uncovered by the reporting special agent at the American Bakery and Confectionary Workers International Union (AFL-CIO), 1129 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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On December 14, 1962, Mr. Irby Todd of the Office of the Examiner of Questioned Documents, Treasury Department, made a preliminary examination of the first and second letters and disclosed that they were of common authorship. In examining the specimens of the handprinting available, reported to have been executed by Jose Menendez y Ramos, Examiner Todd furnished the opinion that in all probability these were not specimens of Ramos' handwriting but rather that someone had prepared these forms on which the handprinting appears for Ramos. In studying the handwriting of Ramos, Mr. Todd disclosed that Ramos is capable of writing and printing in an above-average style.

A further examination will be made by the EQD in Washington, D.C., when all specimens of Ramos handwriting have been received.

Informant 1-15-48 was contacted and disclosed nothing of interest which would contribute to this investigation. All contacts observed by 1-15-46 between the subject, Antonio Rodriguez Jones, and others have been in connection with the pursuance of better employment and with personal friends on which there is no derogatory information.

On December 12, 1962, Informant 1-15-49 was interviewed concerning the subject and whatever background information could be obtained relative to members of the subject's family.

1-15-49 indicated that subject's father, Antonio Rodriguez E Echezabal, was well known by officials in the Cuban government, both before and after the Castro revolution. He recalled that the subject's father was engaged as a butcher (owned a meat store) in Haiti and that when Castro came into power the elder Rodriguez walked into the Cuban Embassy in Haiti and advised that he was the new Ambassador. In 1959 there were reports that the elder Rodriguez had shot and killed an individual associated with an anti-Castro group. Since that time he has been held in very low esteem by groups involved in anti-Castro activities.

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1-15-49 knew of the infamous reputation of Jose Moleon Carrera and Quinton Pino Machado; that both of these individuals were members of the Inter American Defense Board and the Organization of American States; and that Moleon lived and operated out of the Cuban Embassy from January 1961 to January 1962 in a clandestine manner. 1-15-49 knows of no association between the subject and these two individuals.

When 1-15-49 was questioned concerning his knowledge of acts of violence by pro-Castro groups in the United States, he recalled that approximately four weeks ago Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, was almost killed by a pro-Castro revolutionary group. He had driven his car to his home and approximately one hour after he entered his home his car was blown up by a bomb which was set on the fender. 1-15-49 advised that another government agency involved in investigations of a security nature compared fragments of this bomb with the bomb used by the saboteurs in New York and could not associate the bombs as being of common manufacture. 1-15-49 said that the pro-Castro groups, both inside and outside of the United States, are capable of any acts of violence and have been known to purposely have directed communications to anti-Castro groups for reasons of harassment and to cause difficulty for these individuals.

1-15-49 knew of a Jose Menendez who was employed with the Institute of National Agrarian Reform and is presently occupying a very important position with the Castro government. He could furnish no further information concerning this individual.

1-15-49 offered full cooperation with this Service and stated that when he is able to obtain a visa for the elder Rodriguez' mother he will deliver it in person to 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., and attempt to obtain as much information as possible concerning the subject. In addition, he indicated that he would contact others having knowledge of current pro-Castro activities in an effort to obtain more background information on the subject.

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Through Mr. James F. Greene, Deputy Associate Commissioner, Domestic Control, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., arrangements were made for the subject to be called into the Immigration and Naturalization Field Office for reinterview.

On December 12, 1962, the reporting special agent posed as an Immigration and Naturalization investigator and was assisted by William B. Dinwiddie, Jr., Investigator, INS, at which time a signed, sworn deposition was obtained from the subject covering his interrogation. It appeared very unusual that the subject and his father took no steps to obtain clarification of their Immigration and Naturalization status. They are presently both classified as parolees and neither has taken steps to become naturalized citizens. In this status they can be placed in a detention center by the INS if any information is developed that would have a bearing on anti-American activities or that would indicate they were untruthful to INS authorities in matters of an official nature.

During the interrogation, the subject indicated that he knew Felipe Martinez Rivero and Jose Moleon; that Pino Machado, whom he also knew, had discussed with him plans for education behind the Iron Curtain. He admitted being contacted by Moleon concerning Martinez and also that he had taken a picture of a home of a Cuban Naval Attache (Miguel Pons) at the request of an officer in the Cuban Embassy; that he had visited the Cuban Embassy on a number of occasions while his father was in the diplomatic corps for Fidel Castro; and that he had purposely lied to officials in the Cuban Embassy in order to protect his father. The subject admitted no present involvement with any group or organization and indicated allegiance to the American principles and his desire to remain in the United States.

On December 13, 1962, the subject was accompanied by his father, to whom he read the deposition. The elder Rodriguez indicated he was in agreement with the statements his son made concerning his allegiance to the United States and offered his assistance to the Immigration & Naturalization Service. He admitted that he was presently working with a group to effect the overthrow of the government in Haiti by peaceful means.

On December 17, 1962, copies of this deposition were furnished SA Joseph Sculley of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On December 18, a representative of the State Department Security Section, Mr. Jack Lynch, advised that a dispatch was being

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sent this date to all security offices in the Latin American area, advising of the possibility of additional letters emanating from Havana, Cuba, signed by "Pepe," indicating acts of violence or revolutionary activities. No mention was made in this dispatch of the interest of the Secret Service or that any previous letters were received which indicated the safety of the President was involved.

It now appears that a pattern has been established relating to the addressing and delivery of these letters under investigation. The first letter was so improperly addressed it could not have been directed to any individual in Washington, D. C. The Post Office surmised that the proper recipient was Antonio Rodriguez Gil; however, investigation disclosed that this was in error. The second letter was addressed to a known anti-Communist mail drop in Miami, Florida, and the third letter was addressed to a Post Office box at which the addressee was not known.

Investigation is being continued in Washington, D.C., in an effort to obtain further information and knowledge concerning the sender of these letters.

A request has been made through the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency to obtain a copy or the original of this third letter which was sent to Guatemala City.

Copies of the deposition obtained from Antonio Rodriguez Jones are being forwarded to the Miami, New York, and Newark offices, with this report, for whatever value it may afford in current investigations.

The Chief's Office, through the CIA Liaison, will explore the possibility of further investigation in Havana, Cuba, to determine the identity of the sender of these letters.

The Immigration & Naturalization Service in Washington, D.C., disclosed that the file on Jose Menendez y Ramos, No. A 6190210, is in Miami, Florida. It is requested that the Miami office obtain specimens of Ramos' handwriting and/or handprinting and forward them to Washington, D.C., for examination by the EQD.

Close liaison is being continued with 1-15-5, 1-15-9, 1-15-46, and other informants in an effort to obtain additional information pertinent to this investigation.

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Copies of official reports received from other agencies, and other pertinent data are included as attachments for the Chief's Office only, as follows:

- A. FBI Report on Antonio Rodriguez, Jr., 10/5/61.
- B. FBI Report on Antonio Rodriguez, Jr., 10/25/61.
- C. FBI Report on Antonio Rodriguez Jones, 7/16/62.
- D. Employment Contract Card - Antonio Rodriguez (Jones), Georgetown Inn.
- E. Deposition of Antonio Rodriguez Jones, 11/26/62.
- F. Deposition of Antonio Rodriguez Jones, 12/12/62.
- G. FBI Report of Felipe Martinez Rivero, 11/18/62.
- H. CIA Summary Report on Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal, 2/5/62.
- I. Deposition Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal, 11/19/62.
- J. FBI Report of 7/30/62 on Julio Garcera de Vall y Souza (Phone, Franklin 1-9221, Miami, Fla., called by Antonio Rodriguez (Sr.) 10/17/62, 10/22/62 & 10/25/62).
- K. Report of ATSAIC Stout, 4/14/61, relative to incident involving Moleon and Macnado.
- L. FBI Report titled Dagoberto Molerio Remuio, 1/26/62, mentioning recruiting activity of Moleon (Page 7).

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Form No. 1296 (Revised)
Investigation Report
(7-1-62)

SECRET

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

VIA AIR MAIL REGISTERED

Washington Field Office OFFICE Miami, Florida FILE NO. CC-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Plot to Assassinate the President
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Miami, Florida	PERIOD COVERED November 27-30, 1962	Person Identified: Name : Antonio Rodriguez y Jones Address: 1638 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Ernest I. Aragon		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Discreet inquiries of reliable sources of information in Miami has failed to reveal any information relating to the subject.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to long distance telephone call of November 27, 1962 from Special Agent in Charge Harry W. Geiglein, Washington Field Office, to Special Agent in Charge John A. Marshall, Miami, Fla., requesting discreet investigation in this case.

(B) GENERAL INFORMATION:

Through the period November 27 - 30, 1962, discreet inquiries were made of all reliable sources of information in the Miami area relative to the subject matter. During contacts with these known reliable sources of information, the subject matter was not discussed nor the subject of this investigation. No information of interest was developed during these inquiries, although the nature of the inquiries was extremely removed from the subject matter.

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THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN FORGED

DISTRIBUTION Chief FRO WPC S. Y. Miami	COPIES Orig. 1 cc 2 cc 2 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Ernest I. Aragon</i>	ASSIGNED NO. CC-10- <i>6538</i>
		APPROVED <i>John A. Marshall</i>	DATE 19 11-30-62
OTHERS		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE John A. Marshall	DATE 11-30-62

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[Deleted.]

[Deleted.]

Further reference is made to long distance telephone call on November 20, 1962 from Special Agent in Charge Geiglein, Washington Field Office, to Special Agent Aragon, Miami, Fla., requesting the results of inquiries in this area and also advising of long distance telephone calls made from Washington, D. C. telephone number 332-6277 listed to Enrique Rodriguez, brother of Antonio Rodriguez y Jones, 1631 B Street, N. W., as follows:

- On October 15, 1962 to Franklin 1-9394, Miami, Fla.
- On October 17, 1962 to Franklin 1-9221, Miami, Fla.
- On October 23, 1962 to Franklin 1-9221, Miami, Fla.
- On October 25, 1962 to Franklin 1-9221, Miami, Fla.

On this same date inquiry was made of a confidential source in Miami and it was learned that telephone number Franklin 1-9394 is a pay station listed to the Rice Hotel, 301 North Miami Ave., Miami, Fla., and that telephone number Franklin 1-9221 is also a pay station listed under the name of Julio Garceran, 222 N. W. 17th Terrace, Miami, Fla.

It is noted that the address of Julio Garceran, 222 N. W. 17th Ter., Miami, Fla., is in the vicinity of the address of Informant 3-11-23.

Informant 3-11-23 was contacted relative to Julio Garceran and informant reports that Julio Garceran is well-known. His full name is Julio Garceran de Wall and he is 30 years of age. Informant 3-11-23

states that Garceran is a former magistrate and professor in Cuba; that Garceran now claims to be the head of the Constitutional Government of Cuba in Exile and has laid his own plans to take over the presidency of Cuba after the overthrow of Castro. Informant states that Garceran is not recognized by legitimate and responsible Cuban organizations in Miami and that he does not have a large following. Informant states that Garceran's ideals are considered "fantasy."

The information relating to the lists of the telephone numbers was relayed to Special Agent Frank G. Stoner, Washington Field Office, Washington, D. C., November 30, 1962 via long distance telephone call, together with the information pertaining to Julio Garceran.

(C) DISPOSITION:

Continued investigation in this case is held in abeyance pending further instructions from the controlling office:

JFK EXHIBIT F-418

Form No. 1048 (Revised)
Administrative Report
(7-1-60)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

1-418
LUNA
SMA

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Miami, Florida FILE NO. CO-2-32,682

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Cuban Plot to Assassinate the President.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Dade County, Florida	PERIOD COVERED 12-7/12-62	Bernardo Morales
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA's Robert J. Jamison SAIC John A. Marshall: & Ernest I. Aragon		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

A letter written in Spanish, postmarked at Havana, Cuba November 29, 1962, sent by Jose Mendez, 5th Avenue No. 2611, Reparto Miramar, Mariacao, Havana, Cuba, addressed to Bernardo Morales, Apartado 1624, Miami, Florida, was intercepted at Miami by 3-11-14 on December 7, 1962. The letter reveals a plot to assassinate the President of the United States. Traces are being run on Bernardo Morales and persons of similar names as well as other names contained in subject letter. Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Sivero, a remote possibility, is being checked out further.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

On December 7, 1962, 3-11-14 telephoned Special Agent in Charge John A. Marshall at his residence and informed him of the receipt of a letter, written in Spanish, which they had intercepted and which revealed a plot to assassinate the President of the United States.

3-11-14 stated the letter was postmarked at Havana, Cuba, November 29, 1962 and indicated it was sent by Jose Mendez, 5th Avenue 2611, Reparto Miramar, Mariacao, Havana, Cuba, addressed to Bernardo Morales, Apartado (Box) 1624, Miami 1, Florida. 3-11-14 advised the letter was delivered to them by a source on December 7, 1962. They further advised that Box 1624 at Miami, Florida, is listed to Radio Libertad La Voz Anti-Comunista de America and the local representatives for Radio Libertad are Olga Duque de Heredia and Aida Mayo Caetera, both currently residing at 152 S.E. Third St., Apt. 37, Miami, Florida. 3-11-14 further advises Radio Libertad is a clandestine organization which broadcasts from Caracas, Venezuela.

DISTRIBUTION Chief WFO WHD N.Y. Baltimore Miami	COPIES Orig. 1cc 1cc 1cc 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Ernest I. Aragon</i> SPECIAL AGENT Ernest I. Aragon	DATE 12-14-62
		APPROVED <i>John A. Marshall</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE John A. Marshall	DATE 12-14-62

KJA:RA

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 (REV. 5-22-64)

They stated that Post Office Box 1624 at Miami, Florida, serves as a letter drop for correspondents wishing to communicate with the radio station.

They advised that the original letter was being forwarded to the Chief's Office and a copy of the original letter and a translation of the letter were made available to the Miami office.

The contents of the letter were thoroughly analyzed and discussed at the Miami level with 3-11-14 and the opinion has been expressed that the letter may be either provocative type letter or it may possibly contain a message for United States authorities. It appears that the text of the subject letter is prominently explicit and specific with respect to the intent.

Source said they have run traces on Bernardo Morales and have developed one Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero as the possible intended recipient of this letter, although this is only a remote trace. Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivera furnished as contacts in Miami one Octavio Ledon of 6083 W. 16th Ave., Hialeah, Florida, as well as Manolo Quilepo and Jorge Morales.

3-11-14 further advised that their traces on Bernardo Morales and the other names appearing on the subject letter are being continued. They have requested that inquiry of Radio Libertad to determine if a Bernardo Morales is working for the radio be initiated through their headquarters in Washington.

They report no traces on Olga Duque de Heredia.

3-11-14 furnished a trace on one Aida Mayo^v which indicates that as of 1960 her name appeared on a list of names carried in the personal effects of the Cuban Ambassador to the U.N. She was reported to be a member of the 26th of July Movement in New York. She is also reported to be a Cuban agent in the U.S. who resided at 330 Haven Ave., New York City. Aida Mayo is said to be a close friend of Fidel Castro and, although not an official of the Cuban government, she sometimes acted on behalf of the Cuban government.

A trace on Radio Libertad La Voz Anti-Comunista de America, furnished by 3-11-14, indicates that in 1961 Jose Vasquez Blanco and Mario Altona visited the U.S. Embassy in Caracas, and informed the embassy that they represented a clandestine radio in Venezuela and furnished information relative to their broadcasting schedules. It is reported that they had the means to re-broadcast material to Latin countries, including Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Jamaica, as well as Cuba. The purpose of their call at the U.S. Embassy was to request broadcast material but they did not otherwise ask for financial support.

3-11-14 stated that they do not know at the Miami level whether they are supporting Radio Libertad.

Special Agent in Charge John A. Marshall, Miami, telephonically advised Special Agent in Charge Geiglein of the Washington Field Office of the interception of this letter in Miami and its contents and that the original letter would be forwarded to the Chief's Office for a technical check. Special Agent in Charge Marshall further requested that the Washington Field Office endeavor to determine through sources of 3-11-14 whether Bernardo Morales is an employee of Radio Libertad in Caracas and further that they attempt to determine the identity of Jose Menendez, the sender of this letter in Havana, Cuba through their sources in Cuba.

On December 10, 1962, a photostatic copy of the letter addressed to Antonio Rodriguez at Washington, D.C. was received by the Miami office and comparison of the handprinting on that letter with the handprinting on the letter addressed to Bernardo Morales in Miami, Florida, makes it appear evident that both letters were penned by the same person.

A translation of the letter addressed to Bernardo Morales at Miami, Florida, as furnished by 3-11-14, is as follows:

"Havana, 27 Nov. 62. Dear Bernardo. Today Carlos gave me your new P.O. Box. This info was given to him by your friend Miriam. For days I have wanted to write to you as I have to various of our mutual friends, giving them the instructions which follow and which I am sending you. I hope that they will arrive in time. Now to the Matter: I have already communicated to 'your friends' of Miami and Passait and to those in Washington the precise instructions for the attempt which we are planning against Kennedy in Washington or if that should fail when he visits Brazil. It is necessary to mortally strike imperialism at its very heart. If we are able to kill President Kennedy, it would be a great success, super extraordinary, for Fidel and for the Communist Liberation Movement. We Cubans are the ones who are marching with world-wide Communism. We are consolidating a Marxist-Leninist Regime within 90 miles from the U.S. Get an interview with them (Sic). We have to rely on our own forces. Russia can not do it all. There is enough already. Believe me, if we are able to do this we will paralyze imperialism completely. They will respect Fidel and his Government more. The tactics to follow in the future is

one of constant agitation throughout America in order to frighten or terrorize capitalism. The idea is erroneous that there has to be quiet for the time being. No matter how difficult the situation may be, one must never be afraid of imperialism. Did you not see, thanks to the sabotage in Venezuela, during the past month, that we paralyzed the invasion of Cuba during the blockade? We will also completely paralyze the future plans of the United States if we are successful in killing Kennedy. Certainly in the face of such an act Vice President Lyndon Johnson will not get involved with us for a long time. To this end, get in contact with 'your friends' so that they will give you the instructions which they have received through the appropriate channels. Your tactics should be to continue demonstrating yourself as anti-Communist, more specifically anti-Castro, as you have. Up to now you have played your role very well and you have been successful in completely deceiving the F.B.I. You are an artist. By the way, are you already speaking over the radio against Fidel? How it will make me laugh to hear you. The F.B.I. cannot cope with us. They are embeciles, Cretins. I have decided to send you this by mail since your 'anti-Communist' address certainly will not be 'controlled' by the F.B.I. Furthermore I do not wish to take advantage of other means. The specific and detailed instructions of the plan will be sent by means known to you. Answer by the same means. Fidel is very anxious to know how the plans are progressing. I salute you. Signed: 'Pepe' P.S. How is your wife? Greet her and your brother warmly."

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On December 10, 1962, on the premise that the subject letter may have been intended for a recipient in Post Office Box 1624 in Post Office branches in the general Miami area, Post Office boxes 1624 in Coral Gables, Miami Beach and North Miami Beach, Florida, were checked through the postal inspector's office. Post Office Box 1624 at Miami Beach 39, Florida, is assigned to Arthur Baron, 1777 Collins Avenue, having been rented in September 1962. The Post Office Box by the same number at Coral Gables 34, Florida, is assigned to Florence Higgs, 277 Minorca, having been rented on February 23, 1962. The Post Office Box by the same number at North Miami Beach 61, Florida, has not been in use since 1958.

The Main Post Office at Miami, Florida, does not maintain a dead letter file for mis-addressed mail.

On December 10, 1962, Special Agent Robert J. Jamison, Miami, checked the files of federal and state investigative agencies in the Miami area for information relative to Bernardo Morales but he was not found of record. On the same date Special Agent Jamison checked the records of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, Miami, and learned that they had a file on one Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero, whose Immigration & Naturalization Service number is AL2903942. Morales-Rivero was born on February 24, 1928 at Sagua, LaGrande, Las Villas, Cuba. He is five feet seven (5'7") in height, 190 pounds in weight, has brown eyes and brown hair, and wears a mustache. Morales-Rivero entered the United States on June 5, 1962, through Miami International Airport under Cuban passport No. 6863 and was admitted for an indefinite period. At the time Morales-Rivero entered the United States he was carrying a fraudulent B-2 visa which he declared was fraudulent. At the time of his arrival in Miami he gave political reasons for defecting from Cuba.

On September 5, 1962, Bernardo Adalberto-Rivero submitted a statement to the Immigration & Naturalization Service, wherein he states in part that he is a citizen of Cuba and that he has never been arrested or deported from the United States and that he has never belonged to any Communist organization. The statement is signed "Bernardo Morales".

Morales-Rivero lists members of his immediate family as Bernardo Morales, father, age 71; Micaela Rivero, mother, age 61; and Manuela de la Caridad Elias Planellos, wife, age 33. He also lists contacts in the United States as Octavio Ledon of 6083 W. 16th Ave., Hialeah, Florida, and Manuelo Queipo and Jorge Morales, both of Miami, Florida.

In September 1962 Morales-Rivero submitted a change of address to the Immigration service indicating that he is currently residing at 135 Bacon Point Road, Pahokee, Florida, and is currently working for the Ocoola Sugar Mill in Pahokee, Florida. His Social Security number is 265-74-5140, secured under the name of Bernardo A. Morales.

On December 11, 1962, a source of 3-11-21 was interviewed in Miami. [Deleted.]

This source stated to his knowledge there was no one by the name of Bernardo Morales working for the radio station.

On December 11, 1962, after repeated efforts, Olga Duque de Heredia and Aida Mayo were located and interviewed. Olga Duque de Heredia is also known as Olga Louisa de la Caridad as well as Olga Duque de Lopes. Olga Duque exhibited Cuban Refugee registration card No. 21343 which indicated she entered the United States at Miami, Florida, on October 7, 1961. She is currently residing at 152 S.E. Third St., Apt. 37, Miami, Florida, and receives mail in care of Post Office Box 1624, Miami 1, Florida. Olga Duque works for the Catholic Relief Center at Miami.

Olga Duque stated that her husband, Humberto Lopez Perez, is one of the original founders of Radio Libertad and is currently the director. She said that the radio station in Caracas is a clandestine operation and that they request all mail for the radio be sent to a letter drop in Miami where she receives the mail and later forwards it to her husband in Caracas. She said that she rents Post Office Box 1624 at Miami, Florida, solely for the purpose of receiving correspondence for the radio station. Olga Duque stated that she is not certain whether the radio reaches Cuba and emphasized that she does not receive any mail from Cuba. She said that the majority of the correspondence for the radio emanates from Venezuela and sources in the United States. She said that as representative of the radio in Miami she is authorized to open all mail before it is forwarded to Caracas.

Olga Duque stated that the letter addressed to Bernardo Morales was picked up at the mail drop on Sunday, December 2, 1962. She said that she did not immediately open the letter because it had a Cuban return address and that she initially intended to return it to the post office since she did not know the addressee. Olga Duque said that on December 4, 1962, at her office located at 600 Biscayne Boulevard, she opened the letter and after reading the contents she took the letter to a priest at Gesu Catholic Church, who advised her to immediately surrender the letter to the proper authorities.

Olga Duque said that as she did not know how to get in touch with the proper agencies, on December 6, 1962, she eventually contacted Cesar Gajate, an impeccable friend of long standing, who has been in Miami for the past three months, and who she considers to be of good moral character, an avowed counter-revolutionary, and anti-Communist, in whom she confides whole-heartedly, and surrendered the letter to him, with the request that he deliver the letter to the proper authorities. (The letter was delivered by Gajate to 3-11-14 on December 7, 1962 and a copy was received by this Service on December 8, 1962.)

Olga Duque said that she is certain that Bernardo Morales is not working for the radio station in Caracas. She said that she does not know a Bernardo Morales as such nor the sender of the letter, Jose Mendenez. She also said that Bernardo Adalberto-Morales-Rivero is unknown to her, as well as any of the other names mentioned in the letter.

Olga Duque said that she is of the opinion that the letter was intended to intimidate the operators of Radio Libertad and that the names and addresses of the sender and the intended recipient are fictitious. She said that their office in Caracas had been broken into and a list containing the names of all persons associated with the radio had been stolen.

Interview of Aida Mayo discloses that her full name is Aida Mercedes Mayo Caeters, widow of Vidal Fernandez, deceased. She is of record with the Cuban Refugee Center in Miami under file No. 18412. She entered the United States at Miami, Florida on March 5, 1961 as a Cuban refugee. She exhibited a document which indicates she is one of the founders of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano Autentico (Authentic Cuban Revolutionary Party), an anti-Castro organization. Aida Mayo said that although she is residing with Olga Duque, she is in no way associated with Radio Libertad.

Aida Mayo said that she is oftentimes mistaken for another Aida Mayo, who is a close associate and aide to Fidel Castro. (She evidently is referring to the Aida Mayo known to 3-11-14).

A photograph of Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero was exhibited to Olga Duque and Aida Mayo, and neither was able to identify him as a person known to them or an employee of Radio Libertad.

On December 11, 1962, Octavio Ledon was interviewed at 6083 W. 16th Ave., Hialeah, Florida. His full name is Octavio Ledon Baradania. He was born in Cuba on January 19, 1922 and entered the United States at Miami, Florida, on August 1, 1961. His Immigration & Naturalization number is 11244404. He is presently on indefinite parole status in this country and is currently working at the Talisman Sugar Company, at Talisman, Florida. .

[Deleted.]

Octavio Ledon stated that he has known Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero who works in the Ocoela Sugar Mill at Pahokee, Florida, for over ten years. He says that Morales-Rivero is an honest, respectable man, and to his knowledge has never been involved in politics. He says that Morales-Rivero was forced to leave his employment as a metal-smith in Sagua LaGrande, Cuba, as the result of pressures brought upon him to go work in the cane fields. He said that Morales-Rivero subsequently renounced the Castro regime and fled to Havana where he remained in hiding until he was able to secure a visa, at which time he left for Miami, Florida.

Ledon stated that Morales-Rivero, to his knowledge, has never been associated with any organizations and is an avowed anti-Communist. Ledon stated that as long as he has known Morales-Rivero he has never suspected that Morales-Rivero was a Castro-ite or was sympathetic to the Communist regime. Ledon stated that Morales-Rivero is presently residing with his family at Pahokee, Florida, and to his knowledge, he receives all mail addressed to him direct at his Pahokee, Florida, address.

Arrangements have been made for interview of Morales-Rivero under pretext.

Reference is made to Memorandum Report dated November 30, 1962, submitted by Special Agent C. E. Taylor, Jr., Washington Field Office.

On December 10, 1962, 3-11-21 was interviewed relative to Antonio Rodriguez y Jones and his father, Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabal. Photographs were exhibited to them and the sources stated the subjects were unknown to them.

With reference to Jose Moleon Carrera, 3-11-21 stated that Carrera is a former engineering student from the University of Havana and was a member of an organization known as "March 13". This source states that one of the leaders of the above mentioned organization was Faure Chaumont, now a minister in the Castro government and formerly a Cuban ambassador to Russia. Source related that Commander Moleon Carrera was appointed as a military attache to the Inter-American Defense Council in Washington, D.C. The source states that Commander Moleon Carrera was not originally a member of the Communist party and his sympathy was pro-Nationalist; nevertheless, he created great problems in the Inter-American Defense Council, defending the Castro Communist regime. At present he is believed to be in Cuba.

With reference to Quentin Pino Machado, the source states that Machado was a member of the 26th of July Movement. One of his brothers died in a terrorist action in the city of Matanzas. Pino Machado served a prison sentence in Cuba until December 31, 1958. While he was in prison he associated with Armando Hart of the 26th of July Committee and he was indoctrinated into the Communist Party. Machado was alternate ambassador to the United Nations and although he never participated in debates, it is believed that instead he was the organizer of subversive movements in the United States. Machado is said to have worked during the fight against Batista in matters of sabotage.

In addition, with reference to a Colonel Hugo Trego, the source advised that Trego was a principal in the overthrow of the government of Perez Jimenez in Venezuela. Source states that Colonel Trego had great military backing in Venezuela and although he was in accord with the Betancourt government, it was feared that he might instigate the overthrow of Betancourt. As a result, Colonel Trego was given a diplomatic assignment in Washington, D.C. in order to get him out of Venezuela.

On December 10, 1962, 3-11-23 was interviewed relative to the subjects in this case. The source reports that Antonio Rodriguez y Jones and Bernardo Morales are unknown to him.

The source states that Antonio Andres Rodriguez-Echazabel formerly was a resident in Haiti who, after the overthrow of Batista's government, was designated as ambassador to Haiti. It was reported that he had some difficulty with the Haitian government and was subsequently sent to another country in the Americas where he was subsequently declared persona non grata. He subsequently became ambassador to Pakistan. His current whereabouts is unknown but it is believed that he is in Washington, D.C.

The source reports that Commander Jose Moleon Carrera was in Washington representing Cuba in the Inter-American Defense Council. The source states that when Cuba was expelled from the organization Commander Moleon returned to Cuba and his current whereabouts is unknown.

With reference to Quentin Pino Machado the source states that Machado had different diplomatic assignments in Latin America and at the present time he is believed to be representing Cuba in a country behind the Iron Curtain, either in Rumania or Bulgaria.

The source added that in a session of the Organization of American States held on October 25, 1961, the alternate representative of Nicaragua charged Quentin Pino Machado, then Ambassador of Cuba, with interference in the internal politics of Nicaragua. The source related that the Nicaragua representative stated in his commentary that "on January 22, 1960, Ambassador Quentin Pino Machado presented his credentials. Nobody could have suspected that behind the youthful appearance of the Cuban Ambassador was hidden the personality of a terrible conspirator and terrorist. He carried in his briefcase all the instructions, plans and orders to be carried out in Nicaragua. Immediately after being accepted as Ambassador he began to put into effect his sinister activities under the protection of his diplomatic immunity.

"His first step was the foundation of the 'Juventud Patriotica Nacional' (National Patriotic Youth), with youths of high school age. This organization served as a platform for the ulterior subversive activities planned by Pino Machado. He taught the terrorist technique and its dreadful phases of destruction and death.

"The Cuban Embassy became the general headquarters of subversion. The young terrorist under the direction of Pino Machado, received daily training in the manufacture of bombs, cutting of telegraphic lines and how to blow up railroads. The terrorists of the National Patriotic Youth perfected their training with the pamphlets written by General Alberto Bayo (known in file CO-2-31,789), a pernicious Spaniard who teaches the technique of destructionOfficial and individual automobiles were burned on the streets....."

The source cautions that Quentin Pino Machado should be considered a dangerous person.

Further reference is made to Memorandum Report dated December 11, 1962 from Special Agent Peppers, Tampa, Florida.

On December 12, 1962, the records of the Immigration Service in Miami were checked for Jose Menendez y Ramos. He is of record under INS No. A6190210. He was born on November 11, 1921, at Guanabacoa, Cuba. He is five feet five inches (5'5") in height, 144 pounds in weight, has brown eyes and black hair, ruddy complexion. He lists his occupation as baker and mechanic. He is married to Caridad Hernandez de Menendez. He lists his father as Rufino Menendez, deceased, and his mother, Josefa Ramos.

The INS file reveals that Jose Menendez y Ramos first entered the United States on October 31, 1945, and remained until December 16, 1945.

He again entered the United States on February 3, 1946, with Cuban passport No. 2603, issued on June 29, 1943, which carried visa No. 1317 issued at Havana, Cuba, on January 24, 1946. His residence in the United States is listed as 1211 1/2 17th Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

He departed Tampa, Florida, on November 6, 1952 for a two-week pleasure trip to Cuba, and he was permitted to re-enter the United States on December 23, 1952, with permission to remain until November 6, 1953.

The next notation in this file indicates that Menendez y Ramos submitted a request to return to Cuba and establish residence in that country, and he renounced all his rights and privileges of a resident alien in the United States. He departed the United States on October 8, 1961, and returned to Cuba.

[Deleted.]

[Deleted.]

The report reflects that Menendez was elected an executive member of the FPCC. His wife, Caridad Menendez, is reported to be a U.S. citizen, having been born at Tampa, Florida. Menendez is reported to be "extremely" pro-Castro and defends the Castro regime.

The report of 3-11-15 further reveals that Caridad Menendez was employed by Doctor Torretta at Tampa, Florida, but was dismissed because of a letter she wrote to a Tampa newspaper regarding the FPCC.

Caridad Menendez was reported to be sympathetic to the Castro regime and as of September 6, 1961, she and her children returned to Cuba by way of Mexico.

In report of 3-11-15 dated December 29, 1961, it reveals that as of October 23, 1961, Jose Menendez was known to have a "top job" in Cuba. He is also reported to have been a leader of Communist youth in Cuba before coming to the United States. 9

CO-2-32,682

11.

Photostatic copies of the handprinting of Jose Menendez y Ramos contained in his INS file are being forwarded to the Chief's Office for analysis. The original handprinting of Menendez y Ramos could not be secured through the local I&NS office and they have suggested that if required, a request be made that his file be forwarded to Washington for analysis there.

The film negative of the photograph of Bernardo Adalberto Morales-Rivero is being forwarded to the Chief's office for reproduction and distribution.

All reliable sources in Miami have been tapped for information relating to this case and investigation is being continued. This case is being coordinated in Miami with 3-11-15 and 3-11-14.

(I) DISPOSITION:

Case continued.

F-450

EXCERPTS

Conversation between William Somerset and Joseph Milteer

November 9, 1963:

Informant: Somerset

Subject: Milteer

Informant: I don't know. I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that, to make some kind of speech. I don't know what it is, but I imagine it will be on the T.V. and you can be on the look for that. I think it is the 18th that he is supposed to be here for a speech. I don't know that it is supposed to be about.

Subject: You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans. There are so many of them here.

Informant: Yes. Well, he will have a thousand bodyguards. Don't worry about that.

Subject: The more bodyguards he has, the more easier it is to get him.

Informant: What?

Subject: The more bodyguards he has the easier it is to get him.

Informant: Well, how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?

Subject: From an office building with a high powered rifle, how many people does he have going around who look just like him? Do you know about that?

Informant: No, I never heard that he had anybody.

Subject: He sure has got them.

Informant: He has? . . .

Subject: He has about 15. Whenever he goes any place they (illegible) he knows he is a marked man.

Informant: You think he knows he's a marked man?

Subject: Sure he does. Sure does -- yeah.

Informant: They are really going to try to kill him?

Subject: Oh yeah, it is in the working. Brown, himself. Brown is just as likely to get him as anybody. He didn't say so, but he tried to get Martin Luther King.

Informant: He did?

Subject: Oh yes. He followed him for miles and miles, and couldn't get close enough to him. . .

Informant: I never asked Brown about his business or anything, you know just what he told me, told us, you know. But after the conversation, and the way he talked to us, there is no question in my mind who knocked the church off in Birmingham,

- 3 -

you can believe that, that is the way I figured it.

Subject: That is right, it is the only way you can figure it.

Informant: That is right.

Subject: Not being there, not knowing anything.

Informant: But from his conversation, as you and me know him, but if they did, it is their business, like you say.

Subject: It is up to the individual.

Informant: That is right. They are individual operators, we don't want that within the party. Hitting this Kennedy is going to be a hard proposition, I tell you, I believe, you may have figured out a way to get him. You may have figured out the office building, and all that. I don't know how them Secret Service Agents cover all them office buildings, or anywhere he is going. Do you know whether they do that or not?

Subject: Well, if they have any suspicions, they do that, of course. But without suspicion, chances are that they wouldn't. You take there in Washington, of course. It is the wrong time of year, but you take pleasant weather, he comes out on the veranda, there, and somebody could be in a hotel room across the way there, and pick him off just like -- (fades out).

Informant: Is that right?

Subject: Sure disassemble a gun, get on out. You don't have to take a gun up there. You can take it up in pieces, all those guns come knock down. You can take them apart --

Informant: Boy, if that Kennedy gets shot, we have got to know where we are at. Because, you know, that will be a real shake, if they do that.

Subject: They wouldn't leave any stone unturned there, no way. They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards, if anything like that would happen just to throw the public off.

Informant: Oh, somebody is going to have to go to jail, if he gets killed.

Subject: Just like that Bruno Hauptmann in the Lindberg case, you know. . .

OUTLINE

PRINCIPLES

of

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

and

OTHER ~~PERSONAL~~ DIGNITARIES

THE

SECRET SERVICE SCHOOL

JANUARY 4, 1954

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Copy No. 00570

457

Chauffeurs

- (1) Drivers for both the President and the protective detail must be competent operators who have been carefully trained in the specific techniques of protective driving.
- (2) The drivers should also be well versed in the general principles of protection to assure that the automobiles will be maneuvered to facilitate the protective effort.
 - (a) The driver of the President's car should be alert for dangers and be able to take instant action when instructed or otherwise made aware of an emergency.

Examples -

In 1916 an attempt was made to assassinate the Premier of Japan when two bombs were thrown at his car. The Chauffeur saw one bomb about to be thrown and suddenly speeded up so the bomb fell and exploded behind the car. The other bomb failed to explode.

In 1914 Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated when his chauffeur, through negligence, turned down a wrong street, became confused and stopped the car prior to turning around in the middle of the street. While the car was stopped, the assassin ran up and shot the Archduke.

- (b) The driver of the protective escort cars must be alert to assure that the protective detail is always in close contact with the President's car.

Examples -

In 1933 the ex-premier of Greece was assassinated when the attackers forced their car in between the ex-premier's car and the protective escort vehicle and killed him by firing a hail of shots through the back of his car.

In 1921 the premier of Spain was assassinated when a motorcycle with a sidecar carrying three men was allowed to draw alongside the premier's car and fire a volley of shots through the side of the car.

- (3) The efficiency of the protection is hindered if the protective detail does not have complete confidence in the ability of the drivers to control their vehicles in exact coordination with the protective movements.
- (4) Drivers should have training in auto maintenance and trouble shooting.
 - (a) To permit quick diagnosis and possible correction of minor trouble encountered on the road.
 - (b) To permit their personal determination that equipment is in satisfactory operating condition at all times.
 - (c) To permit recognition of noises or signs of impending breakdown.
 - (d) To permit frequent inspections and recognition of alterations or added accessories that might indicate covert tampering.

c. Mounting and Dismounting Moving Automobiles

- (1) No attempt should be made to mount a rapidly moving vehicle unless it is equipped with running boards or other suitable external standing areas.

JFK EXHIBIT F-452

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS J. KELLEY

The following affidavit was executed by Thomas J. Kelley on June 1, 1964.

**PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY** **AFFIDAVIT**

**CITY OF WASHINGTON,
District of Columbia, ss:**

I, Thomas J. Kelley, being first duly sworn do upon oath depose and state:

I am an Inspector in the United States Secret Service assigned to Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D.C. On November 22, 1963, I was not in the City of Dallas at the time of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I was instructed through Deputy Chief Paul Paterni to go to Dallas directly from Lexington, Kentucky, where I had been engaged in a special assignment and arrived on Friday evening in Dallas at approximately 10:30 p.m.

I attended a total of four interviews with Lee Harvey Oswald, all of which were held in the office of Captain J. W. Fritz of the Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department. Three of these interviews occurred on November 23 and the fourth on November 24. (Prior to my arrival in Dallas, Oswald had been interrogated on November 22.)

Subsequent to these interviews I dictated summaries from my notes of the subject matter discussed and these dictated summaries were transmitted to Chief James J. Rowley on November 29 and December 1, 1963.

Copies of these written summaries are attached to this affidavit as exhibit A and incorporated by reference herein and made a part hereof. The summary of my last interview with Oswald which occurred on Sunday, November 24, 1963, was the first portion of a four-page memorandum which included in addition to the report of the interview, my report on the circumstances immediately following the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald.

I hereby certify that the attached memoranda constitute my total written memoranda of the interviews with Lee Harvey Oswald at which I was present. I have no additional recollection at this time which I can add to the attached memoranda. I further certify that these memoranda accurately summarize my notes and recollections from these interviews.

Dated this 1st day of June 1964.

(S) Thomas J. Kelley,
THOMAS J. KELLEY.

AFFIDAVIT OF J. W. FRITZ

The following affidavit was executed by J. W. Fritz on June 9, 1964.

**PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY** **AFFIDAVIT**

**STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Dallas, ss:**

Before me, Mary Rattan, a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared J. W. Fritz, Dallas Police Department, who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: I wish to supplement the evidence given by me on Wednesday, April 20, 1964, before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, as follows:

The Spent Rifle Hulls

Three spent rifle hulls were found under the window in the southeast corner of the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas, on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. When the officers called me to this window, I asked them not to move the shells nor touch them until Lt. Day of the Dallas Police Department could make pictures of the hulls showing where they

AFFIDAVIT OF RONALD G. WITTMUS

The following affidavit was executed by Ronald G. Wittmus on July 30, 1964.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, Ronald G. Wittmus, have reviewed the testimony of Sebastian Francis Latona before The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and I agree with the conclusions stated therein.

I have conducted independent examinations of the items which were the subject of Mr. Latona's testimony and on the basis of these independent examinations I reached the same conclusions reached by Sebastian Francis Latona.

Signed this 30th day of July 1964, at Washington, D.C.

(S) Ronald G. Wittmus,

RONALD G. WITTMUS.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS J. KELLEY

The following affidavit was executed by Thomas J. Kelley on July 30, 1964.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, Thomas J. Kelley, being duly sworn say:

1. I am an Inspector in the United States Secret Service assigned to Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

2. On November 24, 1963, I attended the interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dallas Police Station. Those present included: Captain Fritz; Forrest Sorrels of the United States Secret Service; Postal Inspector Harry Holmes; and several Dallas Police Officers.

3. It is my recollection that during this interrogation, Oswald was not asked about nor did he speak of a trip that he took to Mexico or plans that he had to go to Cuba.

Signed this 30th day of July 1964, at Washington, D.C.

(S) Thomas J. Kelley,

THOMAS J. KELLEY.

AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT A. FRAZIER

The following affidavit was executed by Robert A. Frazier on July 31, 1964.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, Robert A. Frazier, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, do hereby state that I have reviewed the testimonies of Cortlandt Cunningham on March 11 and April 1, 1964, before the President's Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and I agree with the conclusions stated therein.

I do hereby state that I conducted independent examinations of the items which were the subject of Mr. Cunningham's testimonies and that on the basis of these independent examinations, I reached the same conclusions reached by Mr. Cunningham.

Signed this 31st day of July 1964, at Washington, D.C.

(S) Robert A. Frazier,

ROBERT A. FRAZIER.

Chairman STOKES. Is there anything further?

Mr. MATTHEWS. I have nothing further.

Chairman STOKES. Mr. Rowley, at the conclusion of a witness' testimony before this committee the witness is entitled to 5 minutes in which he may explain or comment upon his testimony in any way.

I would like to at this time extend to you 5 minutes for that purpose.

Chief ROWLEY. I am very grateful for the interest shown by the committee and for the opportunity to meet with you in reviewing the assassination and the subsequent investigation.

I have tried to recall facts and activities which took place to the best of my ability. Obviously, time has not helped to make personal recollections clearer and I hope you will understand that certainly my knowledge and recollections are not as precise as they once were.

I would like to add, however, that the investigation of the Warren Commission has been most helpful to the Secret Service and throughout my tenure as Director of the Secret Service, the interest and support and recommendations of the Congress were extremely helpful, and I am certain my successor, Mr. Knight, shares this high regard.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you very much, Mr. ROWLEY. We appreciate your appearing here today and the testimony that you have given to this select committee of the House.

With that, you are excused, sir.

Chief ROWLEY. Thank you, sir.

Chairman STOKES. There will be a meeting of the full committee in executive session at 5 p.m. this evening in H-328. The next public meeting of the committee will be at 9 a.m. tomorrow morning.

The Chair now adjourns the meeting to 5 p.m. this evening in executive session.

[Whereupon, at 3:30 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene in executive session at 5 p.m.]