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# TERRORISTIC ACTIVITY - Terrorism In the Miami Area

## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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## TERRORISM IN THE MIAMI AREA

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1976

U.S. SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT  
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:40 a.m., in room 2300 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator James O. Eastland, chairman, presiding.

Also present: Richard L. Schultz, chief counsel, and Alfonso L. Tarabochia, chief investigator.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you're about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DIAZ. I do.

Lieutenant LYONS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Counsel, would you please proceed with the questioning?

### TESTIMONY OF LT. THOMAS LYONS AND DETECTIVE RAUL J. DIAZ

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant Lyons, may we have your full name for the record?

Lieutenant LYONS. Thomas Lyons.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And where are you employed?

Lieutenant LYONS. Employed by the Dade County Public Safety Department.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How long have you been so employed?

Lieutenant LYONS. For 9½ years.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Diaz, would you state your full name for the record, please?

Mr. DIAZ. Raul J. Diaz.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And where are you employed?

Mr. DIAZ. By the Dade County Public Safety Department.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How long have you been so employed?

Mr. DIAZ. I have been employed there since January 1971.

Mr. SCHULTZ. In what section of the department of public safety do you work?

Mr. DIAZ. Out of the organized crime bureau, terrorist and security unit.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you work under the direction of Lieutenant Lyons?

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### SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

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### RESOLUTION

*Resolved by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, That the testimony of Lt. Thomas Lyons and Detective Raul J. Diaz, taken in executive session on May 6, 1976, be printed and made public.*

JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
*Chairman.*

Approved August 4, 1976.

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Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant, I know you have an opening statement and we'll ask that you proceed at your own pace at this point.

Lieutenant LYONS. I would like to express my thanks to the subcommittee for the opportunity to appear and make a presentation of my views in regard to the terrorist activities in the Miami area.

Approximately 450,000 Cuban-Americans reside within the Dade County area. They are an industrious and hardworking people who for the most part have integrated themselves into American society. In a relatively short period of time they have achieved great economic success and in so doing have helped stimulate Dade County economy.

The overwhelming majority of the Cubans in Miami are strongly anti-Castro—that's why they came to Miami in the first place. They are also law abiding citizens who, with minor exceptions, manifest their opposition to Castro in legal ways. However, there are a small number of individuals whose hatred of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and communism has led them to engage in extralegal actions and to violate the laws of the country which gave them sanctuary. These individuals use Dade County as a base for international terrorism against allied governments of Cuba, Cuban shipping, Communists, purported Communists, and individuals who take a stand against their terroristic type tactics.

During the years since Fidel Castro's takeover of Cuba, and most especially since the Bay of Pigs invasion, literally hundreds of Cuban organizations, social and political, have evolved in Dade County; however, due to constant infighting and differing political philosophies, no one group has become a unifying factor. A number of the militant type groups have carried their militancy to the point of engaging in terrorist acts both within and without the United States. These militant type groups, often having diverse membership representing other groups, both social and militant, have organizational structures much like a military government, containing positions such as minister of defense, director of propaganda, director of naval operations, chief of intelligence, chief of internal security.

Militant type groups organized on these lines have been responsible for terrorist acts both within and outside the United States. These groups receive their funding from sympathetic persons within the Cuban community who mirror the activists' hatred for Fidel Castro. Failing support for funding in these areas, groups have resorted to bombings and extortion in an effort to gather support and additional funding for their cause. At least one of the groups has gone so far as to sell bonds to free Cuba.

Some Cuban groups purporting to be involved in terroristic type acts against the Cuban Government are no more or no less than outright criminals, feeding upon the Cuban population and diverting the collected funding for their own purposes.

The Dade County Public Safety Department recognizes its responsibility to investigate, arrest and prosecute all violations of criminal law occurring within our jurisdiction, whether those responsible for the violations are pro-Castro or anti-Castro or whether they adhere to any other political persuasion. However, we also recognize our limitations when confronted with what we believe to be terrorist acts of an inter-

national nature. It is our belief that many of the terroristic acts which occur in Dade County have no relation at all to our community other than that they occur here. We believe that many bombings, homicides and other violent crimes are in furtherance of political aims which do not involve the United States and, more specifically, Dade County. Our vulnerability for the terroristic type acts is based primarily on two factors, the first being our geographic location, closeness to the Caribbean, Cuba, South and Central America, the second being our large Cuban-American population. We are aware that many criminal conspiracies are entered into in the Dade County area which culminate in terrorist type attacks in Latin American countries or international waters, directed against Cuban targets or targets which have, or appear to have some relationship with Cuba. On the other side, there have been terrorist attacks in Miami against prominent anti-Castro Cubans and there is also some evidence that key figures in certain of the anti-Castro terrorist organizations were in reality Castro infiltrators.

Mr. SCHULTZ. At that point if I could interrupt, do you also have information that these terroristic activities are related to terrorist activities occurring in other locations in the United States?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, sir; we do.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We will pursue that more specifically, but I wanted to include that general aspect at this time.

Would you proceed, please?

Lieutenant LYONS. As a local law enforcement agency, we have no jurisdiction in these matters. However, recognizing our responsibility to the community, the following steps have been taken.

The two largest law enforcement agencies in Dade County, the Dade County Public Safety Department and the city of Miami Police Department, have a reciprocal working agreement on all bombing investigations. No matter where the bombing occurs, whether in the city or in the county, detectives from both agencies respond as it is our opinion that most such bombings have some common thread.

In October of 1975, an antiterrorist coordinating committee consisting of representatives from the Dade County Public Safety Department, the city of Miami Police Department, the FBI, U.S. Customs, Immigration and Naturalization, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms all met to coordinate on a supervisory level a cooperative effort between all concerned law enforcement agencies on terrorist type bombings with exchange of information and leads. This meeting laid the groundwork which resulted in the formation of an antiterrorist target committee wherein input of intelligence matters relating to terrorist type individuals and suspects in past bombings were gathered together by all agencies.

The representatives on this second committee were street investigators who were closest to the problem and could more readily identify and select the appropriate targets for investigation. It was the intent of this target committee and the coordinating committee that all agencies should work together through their own sources and yet with a full exchange of information toward building criminal cases against the targeted individuals. In reviewing the results of this target committee it was discovered that a greater exchange of intelligence information was facilitated by these meetings; however, the targeted indi-

viduals were not, in effect, being actively investigated due to each agency's inhouse priorities. Therefore, a new task force has been structured with the agreement and cooperation of the following agencies: city of Miami Police Department will assign two investigators from their strategic investigation unit and one homicide investigator; the public safety department homicide unit will assign one homicide investigator; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will assign one agent; U.S. Customs enforcement will assign one agent; the FBI stated that they would cooperate in providing manpower after approval from higher authority; the public safety department organized crime bureau's strategic investigation section will assign one intelligence analyst to correlate all information and leads; the public safety department organized crime bureau's tactical investigation section will assign two investigators and an investigative supervisor.

The intent of this unit will be to work at 100 percent capacity on one target case, group or individual at a time, with no assignment of any outside cases or duties by their respective agencies. The supervisory committee, made up of representatives of all those with manpower commitments, will receive reports on a weekly basis as to the progress the task force has made toward their particular objective. Intelligence files and operational needs will be provided as needed by the supporting agencies. The supervisory committee will also meet to discuss productivity of the task force and goal selection so that all agencies' interests may be protected.

Another glaring problem that came to the attention of the Dade County Public Safety Department was the easy accessibility of dynamite and other explosives in the Dade County area. In addressing this problem, the Dade County Public Safety Department worked through the State attorney's office, the Dade County Grand Jury, the city of Miami Police Department, the State fire marshal, and the Dade County Public Works Department so that proper control of licensing and security of storage facilities could be instituted. The Dade County Grand Jury issued an interim report after this presentation, stating that they were appalled at the easy access to explosives in Dade County and calling for legislative action. The Greater Miami Crime Commission, the Dade County County Grand Jury, and one of our local State legislators have all requested specific proposals for legislative action. Those suggested areas for legislative action are:

One, Florida statute 552.113. This section should include a requirement that licensed users, distributors, manufacturers, et cetera, report within 12 hours thefts or shortages of explosives which are under their control. The Dade County Grand Jury and Department of Public Works concur in this recommendation.

Two, State fire marshal rules and regulations 4A-208(7) and (8) allude to security of magazines. Florida statute 552 should encompass this subject and expand to the requirement that all magazines be physically manned by a 24-hour security guard or a responsible agent of the user. It is strongly felt that the licensed user has a definite responsibility for the security of explosives, which are often stored in magazines in remote rural areas. The Dade County Grand Jury and Public Works Department concur in this recommendation.

Three, Florida statute 552.081(1) defines explosives as does F.S. 790.001(5) and also State fire marshal rule 4A-2.02(2). The latter is more definitive and inclusive of the compounds most commonly diverted or misused. It is suggested that the definition in 4A-2.02(2) be adopted for F.S. 552 and 790.

Four, in concurrence with the Dade County Grand Jury and Department of Public Works, we recommend State legislation to require all manufacturers of explosives in Florida to apply serial numbers to all individual pieces and containers of explosives. Presently, all manufacturers do apply lot numbers to all units of explosives, but each lot consists of one or more days of production. Any particular lot may be shipped to a large number of users, thereby precluding detailed tracing of recovered explosives to users or blasters from which the explosives were diverted.

Five, there should be a statutory exclusion of all private vehicles from blasting sites within 500 feet and also from within 500 feet of all explosive magazines.

Six, we recommend that the Florida statutes authorize inspection of all magazines and blasting sites by any peace officer at any time, and to authorize warrantless search of any vehicles within restricted zones.

Seven, we further recommend that a State statute amendment be enacted to require background checks of all permit and license applicants and that felony or misdemeanor convictions involving a breach of the peace should be grounds for denial of the application. Such background check should include a verification of an applicants exposure to and experience in handling explosives.

Eight, current licensing and permit requirements should be expanded to include all personnel who come in contact with explosives, that is, on site truck drivers and blasters' helpers.

Nine, Florida statutes and State fire marshal rules and regulations should provide a prohibition on blasters from filling or covering the balance of a blasting hole until immediately prior to blasting in order that inspectors might, through spot checks, inhibit unauthorized pilfering of dynamite from blasting holes, except when under water.

Ten, State laws should clearly affix responsibility on a specific agency for inspections both with respect to safety and security. Sufficient personnel should be provided to ensure adequate inspections of all blasting sites and magazines.

Eleven, State annual licensing fees should be adopted as follows:

(Amounts in dollars)

	Present fee	Recommended fee
Manufacturer/distributor.....	25	500
Dealer.....	25	250
User.....	1	50
Blaster.....	1	25

Twelve, Florida statute 790.001(4) defines a "destructive device" and 790.161 affixes a penalty for "throwing, placing or discharging any destructive device \* \* \* with intent to do bodily harm to any person or with intent to do damage to any property." Since the stat-

utes differentiate between "destructive device" and "explosive," there should also be a penalty affixed for mere possession of a "destructive device" where there can be proven an intent to do bodily harm or property damage. Currently, Florida statute 552.22 affixes, as a felony in the third degree, the unlawful possession of "explosives" and there is the provision that such possession without proper licensing "shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to use the same for destruction of life, limb or property."

After submission of these proposals it was discovered that Westinghouse Electric Corp. had developed a new system for explosive tagging which is a coding detection system involving the use of phosphors which may be included in the manufacturing process that will easily tell law enforcement the date the explosives were made, the type of explosive and in many cases, if proper documentation is kept, to whom the explosive was sold, even after detonation. This would give law enforcement some means of trying to backtrack an explosive after detonation, which at this time is an almost impossible task. Institution of this procedure for all explosive manufacturers would require some type of Federal legislation; nevertheless, the specifics have been provided to the Dade County Grand Jury, Miami Crime Commission and the State legislator as an addendum to their proposals.

The public safety department has set up a special file in our fingerprint ID section of all suspect bombers in the Dade County area that can be used to identify any prints at the scene of a bombing. All cooperating agencies are aware and have been contributors to this file even though the opportunity for utilization is remote after an explosive device is detonated.

Attachment "A": The following statistics are included for your review as they represent either identified or suspected terroristic acts which have occurred in Dade County within an approximate 2-year period—late 1974 to date.

There have been four homicides with strong indicators on each that the motivations were political in nature and terroristic by design. Three of these homicides were shootings and one was a bombing. During this period there have been a minimum of three terroristic or politically motivated attempted assassinations; two by shooting and one by bombing of a vehicle.

The next area of terrorism is bombings. During the period January 1, 1975 to date there have been 55 detonated devices or recovered explosive devices in Dade County. While motivation for many of these bombings cannot be directly attributed to the terrorist element as arrests have been made on certain thrill seekers and one organized crime bombing, many of the others are the result of terrorist or politically motivated individuals. Of those terrorist or politically motivated individuals, at least 31 of the bombings reported during this period are suspected to be attributed to them.

Weapons and explosives. During this time period several large weapons caches believed or suspected to be those belonging to terrorist groups have been recovered. The following list represents those items recovered: rifles, 6; automatic pistols, 4; machineguns, 498—480 with silencers; revolvers, 3; explosive devices and explosives, 82; dynamite,

3,265 pounds, and TNT; 4 boxes of napalm; thousands of rounds of miscellaneous ammunition from 20 millimeter to .22 caliber.

Attachment "B": Recommendations.

In making specific recommendations for an affirmative plan of action against these terrorist groups located within and without the Dade County area, we can do no better than refer to testimony given before this subcommittee in May of 1975 by Mr. Brian Crozier, the Director of the Institute for the Study of Conflict, London, England. The Dade County Public Safety Department is in agreement with many of Mr. Crozier's views in regard to the response to terrorism which have been published in part IV, pages 188 through 190, of the May 14, 1975 testimony. Mr. Crozier briefly states that a successful counteraction must be coordinated. The brunt of this coordination will fall on the national police force and on the internal security and external intelligence services. We concur with Mr. Crozier's findings in that an international problem must be a coordinated effort between all of law enforcement as without proper coordination and a sturdy intelligence base, enforcement efforts in this area will be inconsequential.

Law enforcement agencies in Dade County have committed themselves to this effort through the institution of our previously described task force. While the major Federal agency having the international contacts and sources is the FBI, and while the FBI has cooperated fully and with true commitment in these areas, they are sorely understaffed in the Dade County area. It is therefore recommended that the FBI complement in the Miami office be given more personnel to assist in combating these terroristic acts.

Mr. Crozier further states that all intelligence gathered by separate agencies regarding terrorism must be pooled and centrally assessed. This is the role of the intelligence analyst in our antiterrorist task force. This concept also provides further support to law enforcement's present stand against security and privacy legislation. With such legislation we would be prohibited from this type of intelligence exchange and from keeping records and documentation on the types of groups and individuals who involve themselves in this terroristic activity. The present situation regarding law enforcement's inability to utilize or profit from the worldwide intelligence information and source contact available to and through the Central Intelligence Agency is a definite derogatory factor in the investigation of these terrorist type groups. It is therefore recommended that intelligence information in regard to terrorist type groups and individuals be given free flow between all concerned and affected law enforcement agencies exhibiting the need for this data.

Mr. Crozier advises us that an important aspect of a counter campaign against terrorism is the cooperation of media personnel. Within the bounds of legality, the law enforcement agencies—Federal, State, and local—located in Dade County have made public statements requesting citizen assistance in solving these crimes, requesting that any use of extortionate methods or solicitations for terroristic funding be reported to the police, and the media has shown in most cases a decided interest in assisting law enforcement in denouncing and doing whatever possible to stop it.

**Recommendation:** It is recommended that the media continue their hardline attack on terrorism. Unfortunately, one of our local newscasters who publicly opposed terrorist acts and those who committed them was himself recently the victim of a car bombing. This unfortunate incident has aroused many good individuals in the Cuban community to come forward with information. Proper media reporting at this time should significantly increase both the quantity and quality of information received from the Cuban community.

Mr. Crozier further suggests that we need to prevent terrorists from gaining ready access to explosives and weapons. There is a definite need for restrictive legislation in this area. In two separate incidents, members of the Dade County Public Safety Department working in an undercover capacity and purporting themselves to be members of a terrorist organization have made significant seizures of weapons and explosives.

These investigations were conducted in concert with appropriate Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. We have supported Mr. Crozier's suggestion through our proposals for legislative action.

**Recommendation:** It is requested that legislative action regarding some type of identifier such as the phosphors or, at minimum, some type of serialization of explosives be required to be included in the manufacturing process of all explosives and that proper control and protection be required of legitimate users. It is recommended that this legislation be of Federal origin, as the problem is not restricted to our area alone.

The Dade County Public Safety Department finds this area of law enforcement one of the most difficult, unpredictable and frustrating tasks which we are charged to investigate and control.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant Lyons, we appreciate your very informative opening statement and with the chairman's permission I'll ask a few questions in connection with your statement.

You have told the subcommittee that it is your duty, as law enforcement officers, to investigate acts of terrorism impartially, no matter whether the perpetrators are pro-Castro Cubans acting against anti-Castro members of the Cuban community, or anti-Castro Cubans engaging in terrorist actions for the purpose of liberating their country. This, obviously, is the only stand that American law enforcement officers could take.

In your opening statement you said that there were four homicides in the Miami area with strong indicators that the motivations were political in nature. The subcommittee has reports in its files involving the homicides of Rolando Masferrer, Luciano Nieves, Jose Elias de la Torriente, and Ramon Donestevez. Are these the four cases you were talking about?

Lieutenant LYONS. Since these cases are currently under investigation, I prefer not to comment on them.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I understand, of course, that there are strict limits on what you can say when a case is still under investigation. However, I would like to ask a few questions of a very general nature. For example, the subcommittee has been informed that, of the gentlemen I have just named, Masferrer, Nieves, and de la Torriente, were gen-

erally considered to be anti-Castro, although Nieves and de la Torriente had more recently come out for détente and trade with Cuba—while Mr. Donestevez made a number of trips to Cuba and was generally regarded in the Cuban community as pro-Castro. Would you say that these characterizations are substantially correct?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, in the case of the four individuals named, I would say that your assessments are pretty close to the mark.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I would like to ask another question dealing with the case of Mr. Donestevez, who was the victim of the most recent homicide. According to the information in our files, Donestevez, after a number of visits to Cuba, last fall began to publish a newspaper called Verde Olivo, which is the name used by Castro's official army magazine in Cuba. The subcommittee was told, and this was supported by newspaper accounts, that when he first placed his newspaper in Cuban stores in the Miami community, Donestevez traveled through the area in a jeep, accompanied by a bodyguard of several armed followers, dressed in battle fatigues. The subcommittee was also informed that only a few days before the slaying of Rolando Masferrer, Verde Olivo had printed an edition with front page photographs of Masferrer and other prominent Cubans in a prostrate position, with the initials RIP—Rest In Peace—superimposed. Before the edition could be distributed, all the copies were stolen from the printing office—but a number of them were distributed in connection with the Masferrer funeral a week or so later. Is this information about Mr. Donestevez substantially accurate?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, I would say this is a substantially accurate account.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you tell the subcommittee approximately how many Cuban organizations or non-Cuban organizations you have tentatively identified as extremist or terrorist groups in the Miami area?

Lieutenant LYONS. The number is not a figure that can be easily grasped. As a group is identified it will oftentimes be disbanded or the members will split and make splinter groups from them.

There have been hundreds of groups in the Dade County area, especially Cuban groups since the Bay of Pigs invasion and since the takeover of Cuba by Fidel Castro.

In regard to other radical groups, we did have during the Democratic National Convention, I would say our largest influx of left-wing organizations trying to generate support.

We had the Ku Klux Klan and the—we have had some representatives from the VVAW.

Mr. SCHULTZ. To generalize a little bit before we get into the specifics, would you say that today in Miami there are a dozen revolutionary groups—or 50 or a 100?

Could you give us a general figure so we know what we're talking about?

Lieutenant LYONS. In Miami, we have, as I say in my statement, many groups which are social and many groups which claim to be militant.

Putting a figure on them, I can say that we have more than 10 militant groups with hard core militants, but to identify any specific set, those 10 groups may be 12 tomorrow and next week there may be

50. And then week after next it may be to eight, because there is a constant change in the staffing of these groups and there is constant exchange.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And does the affiliation of the members change by whim and caprice rather than perhaps a particular issue oriented goal?

Lieutenant LYONS. If we're speaking about Cuban groups, that's pretty much the way that the membership does change. Differing political philosophies or personal clashes within the group itself or personal infighting.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Of course isn't it true that when an explosion occurs or a terrorist incident of some sort occurs, there may be one or a dozen claimants who, under various names or symbols, claim credit for the incident involved?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes; that's very true.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And of course this materially contributes to the problems of investigation and prosecuting those that are involved.

Is that true?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes; that's true. Detective Diaz just pointed out to me that in 1969, through the admission of one of the groups, approximately 105 separate groups were listed and were alleged to be involved in revolutionary activity in Dade County.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Which in fact means you have 105 different names?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And whether or not there was in fact a real organization for each of those 105 names would be speculation on your part?

Lieutenant LYONS. I would say it would be speculation both on the part of law enforcement and on the part of Cuban groups.

Mr. SCHULTZ. What are the goals and objectives generally of the terrorist groups that you investigate?

Lieutenant LYONS. The goals and objectives of the terrorist groups located in Miami are—the stated goals are to overthrow the regime of Fidel Castro and to fight communism wherever they find it throughout the world.

We have statements made by many of the groups—

Mr. SCHULTZ. We'll get into the documentation in just a minute.

Are there any organizations, terrorist organizations in Miami which publicly advocate the Castro position or are opposed to the downfall of Castro?

Lieutenant LYONS. There are groups in Miami who have preached moderation and cooperation with the Castro government. They alleged that their reasoning in this regard is that the best way to fight Castro's Cuba is to open up and have a coexistence with them and open it up so that they can go and visit and the people themselves in Cuba will rise against Castro.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Does this view, along with the view of those that would seek to overthrow Castro, cause a polarization of the Cuban community?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes; very definitely so.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Out of this polarization has there emerged any one or two individuals who truly represent the divergent views of the Cuban community itself?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes. We have individuals who—recognized individuals in the community—who represent each side of the issue.

We suspect that as a result of the coexistence view, that there has possibly been some homicides and some bombings which have occurred as a result of the coexistence view.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Let's turn to some of the documentation that you have available for substantiating the statements in your opening remarks.

Do you have documentation for the subcommittee supporting your statement that individuals are using Dade County as a base for international terrorist operations?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, sir. I have a report written on April 1, 1974, stating that on March 3, Mr. Ike Flores, a writer for the Associated Press, interviewed the leader of Accion Cubana.

According to Mr. Flores, the Cubans spoke to a newsman on the condition that he not be identified. We have the text of that interview included in this report, and if I may read one of the statements—

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you fully identify the document from which you are reading? What is the date?

Lieutenant LYONS. April 1, 1974.

Mr. SCHULTZ. By whom was the report prepared?

Lieutenant LYONS. It was prepared by Detective Diaz.

One statement made by this unidentified leader of Accion Cubana is that specially trained commandos moving out from Miami, Mexico City, and Madrid have attacked Cuban Government property in Mexico, Canada, Peru, and Chile in recent weeks. Now its leaders say that the campaigns of violence are being extended to include those countries, individuals and agencies which deal with the Communist island.

You can look for the vast internationalization of this struggle, says the head of the most active terrorist group. There will be bombings and attacks of all kinds against those who sympathize in any way with Castro wherever they may be.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Now was this a report that Detective Diaz furnished to you?

Lieutenant LYONS. It was just prior to my taking over the unit that he wrote the report.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Diaz, maybe you could comment on this report and the legitimacy of the source of your information.

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. I obtained this from the Associated Press. It's a copy of a teletype that they had issued and it was issued on Sunday, March 3, in the morning, and it was headed by Sunday AM, March 3, Cuban Terrorism and the initials BJT, 400—total 850 by Ike Flores, Associated Press room.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Did you have occasion to talk to either the source of this information or to others to confirm that the statements contained therein are in fact true?

Mr. DIAZ. No, sir; I just went by the statement that the AP released to the news media.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Subsequent to that, in your work have you had occasion to observe the implementation of these statements, and witnessed that these have in fact occurred?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; I have in fact.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Are you aware or do you have knowledge about terrorist activities being taken against allied governments of Cuba or Cuban shipping?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Could you provide us with some details on that?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. I have a communique issued by, allegedly issued by the FLNC, which stands for Frente de Liberacion Nacional de Cuba, or Cuban National Liberation Front. This was a communication received by the news media in Miami and this particular one that I'm referring to was issued in Madrid, Spain, on December 4, 1973. It is communique No. 3, according to the source. In this particular communique, the FLNC, claims that:

Urban commandos of the Cuban National Liberation Front dynamited the Castro consulate in Mexico City on Monday, December 3. This action was carried out exactly 2 months after the naval commandos of the Cuban National Liberation Front captured and destroyed the spy ship, *Cayo Largo* No. 34, which belonged to Castro's fishing fleet operating 30 miles north of Cuba.

This action carried out against Castro's consulate in Mexico City is part of our new strategy of revolutionary war. The Cuban National Liberation Front does not recognize diplomatic immunity to the enemies of freedom and the sovereignty of the Cuban people.

The future owes the Cuban people the victory. Given in Madrid, Spain, 14th of December, 1973.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Who issued this communique?

Mr. DIAZ. The FLNC. It was mailed to the news media in Miami.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And is there a faction of the FLNC in Miami?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; there is.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And is this one of the terrorist groups with which you are regularly concerned?

Mr. DIAZ. I would say this is the group that we are mostly concerned with at the moment.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I would like to go back to the report that Lieutenant Lyons mentioned, dated April 1, and ask, Mr. Chairman, that this be marked as exhibit No. 1, and accepted for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 1 and will be found in the appendix, p. 645.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. I would also ask that the communique just read into the record by Officer Diaz be marked as exhibit No. 2.

Mr. DIAZ. I would like to let the record reflect that the communique is written in Spanish and that I translated it into English to the best of my ability.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be the order.

[The document referred to was marked for identification as exhibit No. 2 and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Perhaps we'd better identify on the record your qualification to translate from Spanish to English.

Mr. DIAZ, where were you born?

Mr. DIAZ. Havana, Cuba, 1947.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Were you educated in Havana?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Did you study the Spanish language?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How long have you spoken the Spanish language?

Mr. DIAZ. Since I was born.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And how old are you now?

Mr. DIAZ. I'm 28 years old.

Mr. SCHULTZ. When did you learn English?

Mr. DIAZ. I started learning English when I arrived in this country in 1961 at the age of 13.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And as part of your duties do you frequently read materials in both English and Spanish and write in both languages?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. SCHULTZ. The communique No. 3, from which you just testified, Officer Diaz, how did you come into possession of the copy that you have just furnished to the subcommittee?

Mr. DIAZ. I obtained that from a member of the Cuban news media in Miami.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And do you know for a fact or did you read publicity about the fact that the actions described here were in fact taken?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. In connection with verifying the fact that these activities did occur, did you determine any connection between the FLNC group in Miami and the activities described in the communication?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. At this time I would like to bring to your attention an incident which occurred in Miami in 1974.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Are these activities in 1974 you desire to describe responsive to my question?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; they are.

In the month of March 1974, an explosion occurred in Miami at the home of one Alfredo Sayos.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you identify the document from which you're reading?

Mr. DIAZ. I'm reading an article from the Miami News, which was issued in Miami in March 1974.

Mr. Sayos resided at 2344 Southwest 16th Street, Miami, Fla. In March 1974, in the early morning, Humberto Lopez, Jr., of 460 West 42d Place, Hialeah, and Luis Crespo of 18901 Northwest 52d Avenue in Dade County, Fla., were critically injured while in the process of making a book bomb. The book bomb they were making accidentally detonated, injuring both Crespo and Lopez.

At this time the city of Miami investigators and bomb squad officers arrived at the scene, they found numerous documents at the scene of the explosion, with headings of FLNC flags with the name FLNC and copies of some communiques from the FLNC.

During that investigation we came up with an application copy for the FLNC.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask that the article from the Miami newspaper be marked exhibit No. 3.

The CHAIRMAN. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 3 and will be found in the appendix, p. 646.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you provide us a little bit more information, Officer Diaz, about the application for the FLNC? What items appear on the application?

Mr. DIAZ. The application is on a legal sized sheet of paper headed with the Cuban national emblem, and underneath it, you can read Frente de Liberacion Nacional de Cuba.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is the application printed in the Spanish language?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; it is. The application asks for a person's first and last name, a person's second last name, his first name, his age, his marriage status, children, residence, city, State, country, telephone number, the citizenship of the applicant, the place of employment, address of employment, city and State, what kind of job, how long has he been in the country, the status, whether he's an exile or a refugee, it asks for the applicant's profession, it asks for the applicant's education, high school and university, last address in Cuba, the number, municipality, neighborhood, what province in Cuba, occupation in Cuba, where he worked in Cuba, was he a prisoner, where was the applicant a prisoner, how long was he a prisoner, the case number.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is there an address for the FLNC which appears on the application?

Mr. DIAZ. No, sir; there is not.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And this application you found in connection with your investigation of the mishap with the book bomb?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Did you inquire of any of those in the investigation about this application?

Mr. DIAZ. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have knowledge that this is in fact an application used by members or rather used by those seeking membership in the FLNC?

Mr. DIAZ. This is the only application we have found. This is the one place we have found applications and this is the only copy that I have.

Mr. SCHULTZ. So you haven't run across any other applications in your investigation?

Mr. DIAZ. No; I have not.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How would you assess that application in relation to the Cuban community being willing to execute such a document?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. I think that that has been used before by other Cuban organizations.

At this time I would like to show you an identification card of another Cuban organization which was confiscated during an investigation.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Before you do, let's mark the sample application as exhibit No. 4.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 4 and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.]

Mr. DIAZ. In reference to the application, I would like to note that I have seen other applications, however not for the FLNC.

I have seen other Cuban revolutionary groups using applications for their membership.

Mr. SCHULTZ. So it's your testimony that this is a rather common practice among the Cuban revolutionary groups?

Mr. DIAZ. It has been used by other groups; yes.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I have some questions about this application. There's a great deal of personal information asked for on that application.

Would this not be a great collecting device, an intelligence-gathering mechanism for the various groups?

Lieutenant LYONS, do you want to comment?

Lieutenant LYONS. I would like to point out that in our opening statement we stated that the Cuban groups have a military type structure, in that they have a director for internal security.

It has been our experience that these revolutionary groups keep extensive intelligence files on their own people, and if I may relate to an incident that occurred last evening, or actually, early this morning, in Miami, some of my officers—and my information on this is kind of sketchy because I just received it over the telephone, but some of my officers in conjunction with the city of Miami and the FBI, arrested three subjects in the act of placing a pipe bomb which was wired to some dynamite, also apparently using the pipe bomb as the catalyst for the dynamite. There's a strong indication that these subjects have intelligence files on my own officers.

One of the subjects has so much as said so and he identified one of my officers who had never met him before, called him by his name, told him what section he worked in and what his duties were. And at this time we were in the act in conjunction with the FBI of trying to retrieve other explosive devices and the intelligence files kept by this organization.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I take it that each Cuban terrorist organization, maintains its own and separate intelligence files, rather than there being one central repository or one central director of security for the Cuban community.

Is that correct?

Lieutenant LYONS. To the best of my knowledge; yes.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Officer Diaz, I believe you were going to display and describe an identification card.

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. In the early 1970's a raid was conducted by Federal agencies in conjunction with local agencies into the offices of a Cuban revolutionary group in Miami at which several papers were confiscated, one of them this card, which I offer.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you identify the card by the title at the top, not necessarily the name thereon, and we will ask that it be marked exhibit No. 5.

Mr. DIAZ. The card states, Alpha 66, Miami, Fla., United States of America.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 5 and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is there a symbol or some designation of the Alpha organization on the card?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; there is a flag, red and green in color, and the center of the flag being green with the lettering in white, stating Alpha 66.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is the organization known as Alpha 66 currently in operation in the Miami area, to your knowledge?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Could you give us a thumbnail sketch of this organization, relating to its stated goals and objectives are?

Mr. DIAZ. This organization was founded early in the 1960's, and it was founded by Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, who was a commandante during the Cuban revolutionary war in the 1950's. He was the leader

of a Cuban revolutionary faction known as the Segundo Frente Nacional del Escambray, the Second National Front of Escambray.

When Menoyo disagreed with the political beliefs of Castro, he and a group of men arrived in the United States approximately 1964. May I say early 1960's.

Gutierrez Menoyo arrived in the United States with a group of members of the Second National Front of Escambray. They formed an organization in Miami named Alpha 66—Second National Front of Escambray.

Mr. SCHULTZ. What does the acronym Alpha stand for, if you know?

Mr. DIAZ. They took the name Alpha 66, meaning that 1966 would be the year that they had anticipated that they would liberate Cuba.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And Alpha represented the beginning of their operations?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is there any connection—as I understand, you testified that the publicly stated goals and objectives of the FLNC are basically the same as the Alpha 66 group.

Is there any connection between these two groups? Do they work in concert or have any mutual control or guidance in the Miami area?

Mr. DIAZ. This time I'd like to bring to your attention that from the incidents that have taken place which have been accredited to the FLNC from communiques and information received, the goals and objectives of the FLNC appear to be to carry out a terrorist campaign throughout the world against Cuban consulates, Cuban embassies, and any government which may be—

Mr. SCHULTZ. Sympathetic to Cuba?

Mr. DIAZ. Exactly. Alpha 66 has been known to carry out infiltrations into Cuba, raids.

Mr. SCHULTZ. So the FLNC is purely a terrorist organization working against any groups sympathetic to Castro but not necessarily seeking the downfall of Castro.

Mr. DIAZ. In reference to your other question, sir, I would like to bring to your attention an article which was published in the Miami News on March 25, 1974. It is in English and I would like to read it into the record.

It is headlined: "FLNC admits Mexico blast." It was an article written by Hilda Inclan of the Miami News, and the article states:

The National Cuban Liberation Front in Miami took credit today for an explosion yesterday that gutted the office of Cubana de Aviacion Airline in Mexico City. The blast went off at 4:30 a.m. yesterday, which would be the 24th of March, 1974.

"Ignacio," the hooded FLNC spokesman who recently met clandestinely with the Miami News reporter, made the announcement by phone: "This is part of our continuing strategy to hit Castro wherever and whenever we can," Ignacio said. "It shows once more that the Castro regime is vulnerable."

The article continues:

They blasted the airline office and broke windows in nearby buildings. Guests in an adjacent hotel ran into the street and panicked, but nobody was reported hurt. Mexico City police said the explosion was caused by a small homemade bomb placed on the front door of the airline office. It was the third bomb attack on Cuban Government property in Mexico in the past 4 months. Last December a bomb exploded at the Cuban consulate and another exploded last month at the Cuban embassy. Another anti-Castro organization, Alpha 66, took credit for the first explosion, that being in December 1973.

Mr. SCHULTZ. What I'm having difficulty understanding is that basically some of the Cuban terrorist groups seek the downfall of Castro and the return of the Cuban community to a "free" Cuba. And yet, I'm getting the impression from your testimony that many of these groups, Alpha 66 and the FLNC, are principally concerned about directing terrorist-type operations against any group or organization which might be supportive of Castro or might have contact with him.

Is there a connection between the terrorist activity and their ultimate goal, if that is their goal, to bring about the downfall of Castro and install a non-Communist government in Havana?

Lieutenant LYONS. If I may at this time, we have a translated copy of the rules and regulations, if you would, of the National Liberation Front of Cuba. This was received from a confidential source, and in this document it lays out the principal objectives and the auxiliary objectives of the FLNC.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Good. Maybe that will be helpful.

Lieutenant LYONS. I'd also like to point out that the complexity of what we are facing with these different organizations is brought about by slight differences of philosophical views and political views by the heads of the different organizations as to how the ultimate overthrow of the Fidel Castro regime should come about and their methodology, the methodology that they try to do this with.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you identify the document for us and then proceed?

Before we hear your testimony on the rules and regulations of the FLNC, would you complete your identification of the Alpha 66 identification card?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir.

On the Alpha 66 card it states, we certify that Mr. Luis Avalos Ferrer, residing in Miami, Fla., is a member of this organization assigned to the military department with the rank of lieutenant, Miami, June 27, 1970.

It is signed by Secretary General of the National Executive, Andres Nazario Sargen. On the other side of the card it states, Alpha 66, Miami, Fla. There's an insignia, a round insignia. On the top it states, Alpha 66. It shows a boat with, it's a picture of a boat with men armed and it states, first dead, then slaved, and it's signed by the member.

And at this time I'd like to give it to you.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I note that there's no local address for Alpha 66 in Miami, Fla.

Do you have an address for this organization?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. Alpha 66 is located on Northwest 36th Street, between 15th Avenue and 16th Avenue in Miami, Dade County, Fla.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Briefly describe the structure that houses the organization.

Mr. DIAZ. It's a storefront office and it has a sign on the outside that says Alpha 66. There's a small empty room or receiving room and a small meeting room.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Have you ever visited this location?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, I have.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And you say it's a storefront. Is it actually a store or is it used for the office?

Mr. DIAZ. It's used for the office of Alpha 66.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is Luis Avalos Ferrer in Miami at this time?

Mr. DIAZ. I don't know, sir. That card was issued in 1970.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Are you aware and do you have knowledge of whether or not Alpha 66 at this time issues identification cards?

Mr. DIAZ. I'm not aware if at this time they do.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant Lyons, if we could now go to the rules and regulations of the FLNC, would you identify the document from which you're testifying?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, sir. As I said, this is a translated document that we received from a confidential source which lays out the principal and auxiliary objectives of the FLNC and also the structure of the organization and it is pretty detailed as to just what the organization goals and objectives are.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How many pages are contained there?

Lieutenant LYONS. There are five pages.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We will ask that that be marked as exhibit No. 6 and accepted for inclusion in the hearing record.

The CHAIRMAN. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 6 and will be found in the appendix, p. 647.]

Lieutenant LYONS. I'll just take a few things out of here to make our point.

Under I is the battle for liberation, the principal objectives and auxiliary objectives. The liberation of Cuba by and for Cubans is the principal objective. The following are auxiliary objectives:

Obtain full recognition of the right of the Cubans to fight for their liberty; obtain exercise of the rights stated by the U.N. General Assembly in their universal declaration on human rights; obtain international recognition of the fact that Cuba is occupied militarily by an extracontinental power; obtain international recognition of the fact that by force of arms there is a regime in Cuba which denies the will of the people by not permitting free elections.

Then we go into the structure under II.

The structure of the National Liberation Front of Cuba is impersonal and flexible. The operation is divided into the revolutionary political front and the military front.

The principles governing the operation of the National Liberation Front of Cuba are, the cause of Cuba is a Cuban matter to be resolved only by Cubans.

Under III, plans for the battle of liberation, general rules for the civilian front and the military front. The National Liberation Front of Cuba will sustain the battle for liberation to the cohesion, support and activities of the Cubans organized under the political revolutionary front attacking the enemy through the military front.

Then they describe the political revolutionary front.

The political revolutionary front will direct a movement for liberation, including the strategy for each phase of the fight, its stages, steps forward, reports and the supreme direction of the armed battle. It is a specific function of the political revolutionary front to foment crisis within which they can operate and to use local or global agitation to do this, as well as civil activities, ultimatums, offensive negotiation and civil disobedience.

No member of the FLNC will receive any salary, pension or recompense whatsoever for his services. No member of the FLNC will talk

about his rank in the organization. Representation in assigned tasks will be handled with limited facilities and specific instructions. Cubans who are not members may represent the FLNC for purposes of liberation, if convenient.

Mr. SCHULTZ. In other words, FLNC is an umbrella which can be used when needed?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, sir. Under no circumstances, and here we go back to our intelligence reports again, under no circumstances are property or reports of the FLNC to be turned over even at the risk of life. Violations of security and disobedience by the members will be handled under the penal law of the FLNC.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do they further describe the penal law of FLNC, or could you tell us the meaning of that phrase?

Lieutenant LYONS. Only by demonstration. They don't further describe the penal law. We believe it to be extremely repressive because we don't have that much information about their reports or property.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Are we talking about death?

Mr. DIAZ. It states here at the risk of life.

Lieutenant LYONS. I believe so. We don't have any definite knowledge of what the penal law of the FLNC is.

OK. Money collected for the battle of liberation can only be used for that purpose. Money collected will make up the fund for liberation and will be handled by a commission established by the board of directors. Nobody should expect financial help for himself or his dependents. The use of the liberation fund for personal purposes will be considered treason to Cuba.

The National Liberation Front of Cuba will develop the armed battle under the responsibility of the military front working with the political revolutionary front, and at no time and for no reason will military achievements against the enemy be credited to one person or group, even though they took part in the activity.

Section 4, publicity: The National Liberation Front of Cuba will direct publicity mainly at the Cubans, both the exiles and those residing in Cuba. The publicity should not benefit any member of the movement either directly or indirectly.

As vehicles for our publicity we will use a newspaper which will be the main method of transmitting the ideas and principles which make up the basic philosophy of the FLNC.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Does the FLNC have its own newspaper?

Mr. DIAZ. Not that we know of. They work through communiques. They issue communiques and mail them to the local news media.

Lieutenant LYONS. And they are printed in toto.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And generally, do these occur after the fact, after some explosion or terrorist activity?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; we have several of those communiques.

Lieutenant LYONS. We will publish as many booklets as needed to denounce improper activities and refute attacks on Cubans by organizations, commissions or institutions of any type which we do not have direct access to.

These booklets, in addition to Cubans, will be sent to embassies and governments, organizations and political parties in all nations of the world.

For information and to alert the Cubans, there will also be pamphlets and leaflets. Reports and alerting of the Cubans and militants

residing in Cuba will be handled through radio commercial stations, privately owned transmitters, or those serving the FLNC.

Section V, work committees, and they speak about recruitment. Recruitment will be mainly in writing. A permanent commission will work to call all Cubans to membership in the FLNC. Recruiting of militants will be done through cells using direct personal contact, contact with groups, sections, work centers, and associations through personal and direct correspondence.

A committee under the political revolutionary front will keep close ties with groups of professionals, municipal organizations, labor and women's groups, and any other Cuban organizations to coordinate their efforts as auxiliary fronts in the battle for the cause of Cuba.

Mr. SCHULTZ. One thing that strikes me—and I don't mean to testify, but simply offer it for your comment—is that “wars of national liberation” is a typically Communist expression. Chief Investigator Tarabochia just pointed out that the rules and regulations as you read them could very easily have been put out by the PLO. There's no great difference. In view of the Communist semantics to which I have referred, I wonder if you could comment on the Communist influence upon terrorist activities in Miami and whether I'm making a correct assessment?

Lieutenant LYONS. In response to your question, well, we can't say what the political motivation is of these groups, or whether there is a Communist tendency in these groups, or whether there is a Communist tendency in these groups because these groups report themselves to be violently anti-Communist. In at least one of the groups there have been people in decisionmaking and strategymaking or policymaking decisions who have, after working in these groups for a period of time, have defected back to Cuba and have made public statements on Cuban radio as to their activities within these groups located in Miami and their associations with many of our local people in Miami and we have this testimony from Carlos Rivero Collado.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Are there some specific statements contained therein which would amplify what we've been talking about?

Identify the document, if you would, first, and then if there are some pertinent quotes—

Lieutenant LYONS. Well, since the document is written in Spanish, I will let Detective Diaz do that.

Mr. DIAZ. The document I'm reading is a document issued by Prensa Latina, edited by Prensa Latina in Havana, Cuba, 1974.

Mr. SCHULTZ. What is the title of the document?

Mr. DIAZ. The title of the document is Plan Fascista-Terrorista para Asesinar Cancilleres y Diplomáticos Latin Americanos, which translated to English would be Fascist-Terrorist Plan to Assassinate Foreign Ministers and Diplomats of Latin America.

This is a publication of a statement made by Carlos Rivero in Cuba on November 3, 1974.

For the record I would like to note that Carlos Rivero was a Cuban exile whose father was the last elected President of Cuba. Carlos Rivero left Cuba on January 1, 1959, immediately after the take over of the Cuban Government by Fidel Castro.

When Rivero left Cuba he was 19 years old, and when he arrived in Miami, he became very involved in what he refers to as counterrevolutionary organizations and movements.

Carlos Rivero was a member of the 2506 Brigade. He landed in Cuba, 1961. Rivero was made prisoner in Cuba in 1961. Prior to that he was one of the founders of a small counterrevolutionary group called La Rosa Blanca, translated into English it is the White Rose.

Rivero was a prisoner of the Cuban Government for approximately 20 months and he was returned to the United States during the prisoners exchange in December 1962.

After he arrived in the United States in 1962, Rivero became again very active in what he calls the counterrevolutionary movements.

Rivero became very active with the Cuban Nationalist Movement in the New York and New Jersey area. The Cuban Nationalist Movement claimed credit for the bazooka attack against the United Nations in the 1960's. Rivero went from the Northern States to the Miami area in the early 1970's or late 1960's and helped found several organizations and he published several newspapers. Amongst them was a newspaper called Fé. Among the organizations he helped form were the Movimiento Neo-Revolucionario Cubano-Pragmatista, which was formed around 1972, approximately 1972.

This group was formed by Rivero—excuse me. This group was formed by Eduardo Paz and Jesus Lazo, Valentin Hernandez, Rafael Perez Valdez, with the help of Rivero.

Rivero defected to Cuba in 1974, approximately in October 1974, and he denounced some of the activities that were being carried out by members of Cuban counterrevolutionary groups in exile.

I should note at this time that those groups that Rivero claimed were involved in terrorist activities in the United States and outside the United States were highly influenced by Rivero's philosophy and ideology.

I should also note that of the group that he helped found in Miami, which was more commonly known as the Pragmatistas, of the members that I have mentioned, Valentin Hernandez and Jesus Lazo are wanted by the Dade County Public Safety Department, one on violation of probation and one on aggravated assault charges. There are actually warrants issued by the Dade County Public Safety Department.

Information we have received from sources in Latin America indicate that Lazo and Hernandez were last seen in Caracas, Venezuela. I should note that approximately 3 weeks ago the Dade County Public Safety Department and the city of Miami Police Department arrested Rafael Perez and Eduardo Paz, and charged them with extortion. This resulted in a case in which Perez and Paz were attempting to get money by claiming that they were going to use the money to kill Fidel Castro.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We don't want to get into pending criminal matters. Have these two men been convicted?

Mr. DIAZ. These men have been arrested and charged with extortion and a press release has been put out.

Mr. SCHULTZ. You mentioned that Rivero exerted great influence and guidance over several organizations, one of which was the Pragmatista and Fé.

Mr. DIAZ. Fé was the newspaper.

Mr. SCHULTZ. The document that you just identified, are there any quotes in there about his activities in the infiltration of the Miami-based groups?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; there are.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Are there any pertinent statements that you could indicate for the record?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. One question which a newsman asked Rivero:

From what you say I gather that you have certain secret information as to the activities of those fascist groups?

Am I correct?

RIVERO. Yes, I have. During the course of my revolutionary work in the United States, I had close relations with most of those fascist groups, the creators of the terrorist bands which have been functioning since 1964.

Mr. SCHULTZ. What page are you reading from?

Mr. DIAZ. I'm reading from page 11 of the document. I would like to bring to your attention that in this particular paragraph Rivero refers to his activities as revolutionary activities and not counter-revolutionary activities, as he had identified previously the activities of those members of Cuban organizations in exile.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. In other words, by revolutionary activities, he means that he was working for the Government of Cuba?

Mr. DIAZ. That's the understanding I have from reading this document.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Let me interrupt with a couple of questions.

Is Mr. Rivero still in Cuba, as far as you know?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; he is and as a matter of fact, last week he went on Cuban radio and made another statement, the contents of which is unknown to me at this time.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have any information that the statements made by Mr. Rivero and the fact that he remains in Havana, might indicate that the statements are coerced and his living in Cuba is against his will?

Mr. DIAZ. I have no knowledge of that. However, at the closing of the statement which Rivero made on November 3, 1974, one of the newsmen asked Rivero what plans he had:

What are your plans now?

RIVERO. Right now I'm finishing a book on the history of the counter revolution, which goes from the founding of the White Rose group in January 1959, to the Watergate affair, which scarcely 3 months ago led to the resignation of the President of the United States.

I believe that the book will be published soon.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is there something additional you wanted to add?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. I also wanted to note that during his statement to the press in November 1974, a newsman asked Rivero:

You were speaking of the so-called counter revolutionary nationalist who became fascist. We understand that those fascist groups were responsible for the terrorist attack against some of Cuba's diplomatic missions abroad.

Is that right?

Mr. RIVERO. That's absolutely right. The counter revolutionary fascists are the authors, creators, and perpetrators of the terrorist campaign which began some years ago under the name of the war along the roads of the world.

Now I would like to note from an article—

Mr. SCHULTZ. Before you go to the next article I would ask, are you familiar with the North American Congress on Latin America and the publication put out by this organization?

Mr. DIAZ. That particular publication was brought to my attention by Mr. Tarabochia.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I hand you a publication under this name which is designated volume VIII, No. 10, December 1974—and ask, have you had an opportunity to review this publication?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, I have.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And second, is this an English translation of the document from which you just read?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Are you satisfied that this text is substantially a verbatim translation of the document you previously identified as exhibit No. 7?

Mr. DIAZ. This translation, sir, is as close to verbatim as you can get.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I ask that that document be marked as exhibit No. 8 and accepted for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 8 and will be found in the appendix, p. 649.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Please proceed with your testimony.

Mr. DIAZ. In reference to the statement made by Rivero, on page 10 of the previously described document, referring to the war along the roads of the world, I would like at this time to quote an article published in the Miami News on March 22, 1974.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And what's the title of the article?

Mr. DIAZ. The title of the article is "Cardona Inspires Accion Cubana," and underneath it, "Anti-Castro Leader Seeks Unity."

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is there a byline?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. It was by Hilda Inclán, Miami News reporter. If I may, I'd like to read part of the article.

The Cuban National Liberation Front is only one group in a larger network of violent anti-Castro international militancy. FLNC's initials are painted on numerous Havana storefronts.

Two Cubans are in critical condition in Jackson Memorial Hospital with injuries suffered when the bomb they were making in the garage of a friend's Havana home blew up in their hands. Police say Humberto Lopez and Luis Crespo are FLNC operatives. The larger terroristic network was officially launched in Puerto Rico last October during the "Congress Against Co-existence" called by a Venezuelan-Cuban group. About 70 exiled organizations from Miami, Latin America, and Puerto Rico showed up. "The internationalization of the war" against Castro was the strategy that the Congress adopted.

At this time I'd like to bring to your attention the similarity between the strategy adopted by the Congress in Puerto Rico in October 1973 to the statement made by Carlos Rivero on November 3, 1974.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We'll ask that the document, the article from which you just read, be marked as exhibit No. 9.

The CHAIRMAN. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 9 and will be found in the appendix, p. 656.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have any additional testimony in connection with these last three exhibits that you'd like to offer, Detective Diaz?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir.

Again, referring to exhibit No. 7, and reading the translation as written in exhibit No. 8, I would like to refer to a segment of Rivero's statement which follows:

RIVERO. As I said, this was the opening round of the war along the roads of the world, which in spite of these criminal actions, spread and made moderate prog-

ress until 1967 and 1968, and under the influence of this terrorist current, new bands were created such as Cuban power, the secret anti-Communist army and others.

Again, I would like to refer to exhibit No. 9, where it reads:

The internationalization of the war against Castro was the strategy that the Congress adopted. Since then FLNC and Accion Cubana made up mostly of older professional revolutionaries had been hitting Castro consulates' agents and ships wherever they could.

Representatives from both groups met separately and clandestinely with a Miami News reporter. All said they were not terrorists but patriots trying to fight for the freedom of Cuba using the only means now available to them. The leader of Accion Cubana said the philosophical and political inspiration of their activities is Jose Miro Cardona, former president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, the political Cuban body set up in 1961 to coordinate the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Another segment of the same article reads:

Accion Cubana has taken credit for sending to the Cuban embassy in Lima, Peru a package which blew up in the hands of attache Pilar Ramirez Vega, injuring her.

They also say they bombed the homes of Castro commercial attachés in Chile on August 28, 1973, and made an attempt on the life of Prensa Latina, Mexican correspondent Reynaldo Alvarez in January.

The leader indicated kidnaping of Castro agents around the world is next on the group's agenda. The goal is to spark an internal insurrection in Cuba.

Accion Cubana is composed of older Cubans mostly. The majority are more experienced in the ways of revolution than the younger FLNC group. Their activities began with the death of one of their youngest operatives, Felipe de la Cruz, in an incident similar to the one Crespo and Lopez were involved in. He died, Felipe de la Cruz, in Paris, August 1973, after a bomb he was arming, blew up in his hand.

I would like to refer, sir, first I would like to note that Accion Cubana has been identified through confidential sources as an outgrowth of the Cuban power group in 1968. The leader of Cuban power was identified at that time as Dr. Orlando Bosch-Avila.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have some further documentation?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir. I have a newspaper article from the Miami Herald from December 5, 1974, and the headline is "Freed Bosch gets Bodyguards and Cash." It is written by Roberto Fabricio, a Miami Herald staff writer.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We will ask that that article be marked as exhibit No. 10.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit 10 and will be found in the appendix, p. 658.]

Mr. DIAZ. I'd like to quote from the article:

Dr. Orlando Bosch, the Cuban exiled pediatrician turned terrorist is roaming the Americas after his Venezuelan captors released him and the United States dropped criminal charges against him.

I would like to note in the record that the criminal charges they're referring to in this article were charges that were placed against Dr. Bosch in 1968 for his involvement in terrorist activities in the Miami area, including bombings and extortion.

The article continues:

A Cuban exiled newsman who interviewed Bosch in Curacao Thursday said the Accion Cubana head is guarded by a well armed band of Chilean guerrillas and apparently has access to both money and political influence.

At this time I would like to refer back to exhibit No. 9, which identified Accion Cubana as claiming credit for several terrorist activities

outside of the United States. And in this document, or in this exhibit, in the article from the Miami Herald, the Cuban exiled newsman identified Dr. Bosch as the head of Accion Cubana.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I have a question I would like to ask you about Manuel de Armas, a Cuban refugee who was involved in terrorist activities in the Miami area and who defected to Cuba earlier this year. On April 22, Radio Havana carried a long interview with Manuel de Armas, in which he said the following:

CIA coordinated a program for collecting funds for Abdala, extorting cash from the President of the Republic National Bank in Miami and assassinating Rolando Masferrer. For the killing of Rolando Masferrer, CIA officer Robert "Bob" Mills gave me four packages (petacas) of C-4. I personally gave them to Lazar Alvarez, a leader of Abdala. Later, as everybody knows, Masferrer was murdered.

Are you familiar with this quotation?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, I have seen it before.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you know if there is any truth to the statement made by Mr. de Armas that he provided the explosive which was used to kill Masferrer?

Lieutenant LYONS. All I can say is that if it is true, it would add further support to our contention that much of the terrorism has an international origin.

Mr. SCHULTZ. It seems to me that even if De Armas' statement were not true, it is significant that the Castro radio would publicly boast that a man who is either one of its agents or a recent recruit to the Castro cause had provided the explosive which was responsible for the death of Rolando Masferrer. In his broadcast remarks, De Armas claimed that he received the explosive used in the killing of Masferrer from a CIA source. Do you know of any evidence of CIA involvement?

Lieutenant LYONS. I know of no evidence that would support this charge.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. The subcommittee has in its files an interview which Mr. de Armas gave a Miami magazine just before his defection, in which De Armas was described as a highly emotional and unstable type. The subcommittee has also heard that the explosive used in the Masferrer case was not C-4, as De Armas claimed. Are you in a position to comment on this information?

Lieutenant LYONS. I am familiar with the article in question and their description of De Armas jibes with our own information. I can't comment on the murder of Masferrer, however, because that's still under investigation.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Well, it's very apparent to me, and to be very honest, I have some difficulty in following it, but it's obvious that there are great interpersonal relationships between the organizations and in fact some conflicting ideology, if not philosophies.

I can only suggest on the record that this must make it extremely difficult to investigate criminal activities in the Miami area with so many divergent views within the Cuban community.

One of you may wish to comment on that.

Lieutenant LYONS. I would like very much to comment on that. This is probably one of the most complex areas that we have to deal with. It is made even more so with the lack of substantive information of an international nature because this is, as we've been stating, an international type of crime.

When the CIA is not allowed to furnish us information because of reasons of security and privacy or even internal controls on their reports, it makes it just that much more difficult for us to piece together just what is occurring in our Latin American community.

It is also difficult to get information. The CIA is allowed to give information to the FBI in regard to espionage, sabotage, et cetera, occurring inside the United States.

However, the FBI is not allowed to forward that information to local law enforcement. The FBI office in Miami, while they are very cooperative and they have put forth a great effort in the investigation of these crimes, they do not have the manpower, sufficient manpower in that office to fully support the information and fully follow up the information and investigate the leads that they get.

If they don't have the manpower to follow up and do the investigations that they need to do, and they aren't allowed to pass on the information to us so that we can help them with these investigations, then we end up with the situation as we currently have in Miami of a complex international situation involving bombings, homicides, conspiracies, and which creates a terroristic-type atmosphere in the community.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I wonder if Lieutenant, while we give Detective Diaz a minute to catch his breath, would you comment on the funding sources for the terrorist groups in the Cuban community?

Lieutenant LYONS. Funding comes, through our investigations we have found that funding comes from several areas, if not from outright donations and gifts from good Cuban people who are sympathetic to people whom they believe are patriots in these terrorist organizations who they believe are trying to free Cuba.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is it correct to say that the bulk of the 450,000 Cubans in the Miami area would truly like to go back to Cuba?

Lieutenant LYONS. I would say no. The majority of them have rooted themselves in Miami. They have economic ties, they have done well economically, they have done better than they would probably ever do in Cuba.

Mr. SCHULTZ. But it's the sympathy for the cause of the free Cuba which prompts them to donate freely to these various organizations?

Lieutenant LYONS. That plus fear, fear of bombings and the extortionistic attacks used by some of the groups in an effort to get money for their activities, such as the incident that Detective Diaz described a few minutes ago wherein a man was threatened at the point of a gun that if he did not give \$10,000 for an action against Fidel Castro, for an assassination attempt against Fidel Castro that he would be, that his home would be bombed.

Now we were fortunate enough in that incident to make an arrest, but the reports are few and far between from the community because of this fear that is generated by these groups.

Coincidentally, while we were making the case, the man owned three houses in the area and one of them was burned to the ground the night before we made the arrest on the two subjects.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Without getting into the criminal case itself, do you have reason to believe or did you obtain information that the individual who was perpetrating the extortion had evidenced some ability

to carry out his stated purpose of seeking to assassinate Castro, or was he merely attempting to obtain \$10,000?

Lieutenant LYONS. The ability to carry out an assassination.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And I recognize we're talking about Castro, who is 90 miles away from Miami.

How do you assess this particular issue?

Lieutenant LYONS. This assassination attempt was to be in Mexico City during a visit which is occurring this week or next week, I believe, by Fidel Castro. Therefore, the attempt, if the attempt were going to be carried through, it would have had a much greater chance of success in Mexico City than in Cuba.

As for getting into particular motivation on this, there are other factors which I would rather not get into at this time because of a further ongoing investigation.

The two subjects who were arrested, as Detective Diaz stated earlier, are further members of the Pragmatistas, the group which Rivero Collado helped form.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have any documentation of the bombings and extortion?

I'm sure there must be some newspaper clippings concerning that. And you also mentioned in your opening statement selling bonds. Is this a way of raising money?

Lieutenant LYONS. As far as the productivity, as far as the economic productivity in selling bonds, we're not sure how much is collected by the groups, but we do know—here I have a \$1 bond from Alpha 66, and this is from sometime back in 1970.

Mr. SCHULTZ. This is actually a certificate of a bond that does bear a serial number and does it indicate—since it's written in Spanish, perhaps we'd better have Detective Diaz look at this. Does it indicate on its face when this bond is payable?

Mr. DIAZ. No, sir; it does not. It only states Second Front, Alpha 66, and MRP, which are the initials of another Cuban group.

It states, "United to liberate Cuba." It has a number on it, 26510, \$1, and it shows the Cuban flag.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I would ask whether or not this bond can be submitted for the record.

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes.

Mr. SCHULTZ. It will be marked exhibit No. 11 and I ask that it be accepted for inclusion in the record, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. So ordered.

[The bond referred to was marked exhibit No. 11 and will be found in the appendix, p. 658.]

Mr. DIAZ. On the bottom it says, "As long as you have no country, you have nothing."

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant Lyons, do you have any additional materials?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes. We have another bond from Alpha 66. It's basically the same, but this is a \$5 bond, and I will let Detective Diaz read it.

Mr. DIAZ. It states:

Bond of the Cuban War, Crusade of the \$100,000.

And it has the writing that states:

The road to the liberation was retraced at the structuring of Plan Omega, which is the ideological for the Cuban people to achieve their aspirations of liberty, independence and justice.

It is signed Alianza Revolucionaria, which is the Revolutionary Alliance. It has a number on it, 1237. It has a flag and a torch and it states, "Alpha 66, Segundo Frente and MRP."

I would like to state that Segundo Frente and MRP are no longer active in the Cuban revolutionary community and I would like to note that this bond has no reference as to payment.

Mr. SCHULTZ. It's interesting, too, that no names appear on the bonds—you would have to assume that they are bearer bonds.

Have you ever had a complainant come in and say that they expected to redeem their bonds but were unable to do so?

Lieutenant LYONS. No, sir. I think possibly Detective Diaz can, before we go on to the next article here, could possibly introduce into the record how these bonds are dispersed to the Cuban community and the method by which they are dispersed.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Yes; if you would, please.

Mr. DIAZ. I would like to note on the record that the MRP and the Second National Front of Escambray have not been active in the Cuban revolutionary community for several years, approximately 10 years. But Alpha 66 is still active.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Perhaps you could enlighten the subcommittee on the manner in which these bonds are introduced into the community and how funds are solicited.

Mr. DIAZ. A common way of introducing these bonds into the community is that those who are members of an organization and who are in possession of the bonds approach an acquaintance of theirs and ask them for \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, and the other person will give the \$20 to the person holding the bond, and in return he will receive a bond and they'll say, well, we're even.

Mr. SCHULTZ. You would think with this technique that you could run out of "acquaintances" pretty fast, and I ask again—have you had any complaints from people being bilked out of their money?

Mr. DIAZ. No, sir; we never have. Usually these people that give money for the bonds are sympathetic to the cause of the liberation of Cuba. They don't actually know whether the money is to be used for a raid in Cuba or the bombing of a consulate in Miami.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I suppose that one thing that might be considered is, if an individual Cuban's loyalty to the cause of "liberating Cuba" were questioned, he might offer one of these bonds and say, he, in fact, contributed—and the bond would be a source of establishing his loyalty, so to speak.

Mr. DIAZ. Not only that, but if he didn't take the bond and give the \$5, it would place that person as a Cuban exile who was not sympathetic toward the liberation of Cuba.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant Lyons, do you have any other items?

Lieutenant LYONS. These. I have here a cash receipt book. Stamped inside on each receipt is the Segundo Frente Nacional del Escambray, Operacion Alpha 66, Comite de Ayuda, New York. And on each one of these, I will now give them to detective Diaz so that he can more fully describe them.

Mr. DIAZ. This is a cash receipt book, a duplicate cash receipt book, and I would also like to show that this is an old cash receipt book. The first receipt was issued January 7, 1965, but it is to show how some of these donations come to some of the revolutionary organizations.

And here we have a receipt of \$20, which was a voluntary donation by an individual.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is the address of this organization New York?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And this document was located in Miami?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Can you describe for us the relationship of this particular organization with Miami?

Mr. DIAZ. This also was found at the same time as the previous papers were found in the Alpha 66 raid several years ago.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Well, is it your testimony then that the New York address is the office of Alpha 66?

Mr. DIAZ. At that time Alpha 66 had several offices throughout the United States.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Thank you. Please proceed.

Mr. DIAZ. It shows also a donation of \$10 and it says, for sale of Puerto Rican flags.

That was in January 1965, and it goes on to show several voluntary donations. Some of them have no reason why the donation was made.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is that entire receipt book used up?

Mr. DIAZ. No, sir. Approximately one-third of it.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have any idea how much money is represented by the receipts there?

Mr. DIAZ. I would say the cash receipt book shows approximately \$150 received.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Over a period of a couple of years?

Mr. DIAZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant Lyons, do you have another item there?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, I do. The next one we have is more of a raffle ticket, which was issued by Alpha 66, and it is also in Spanish and it is for a \$1 donation.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I'm not sure we need to go into the details of it, but this is another technique of raising money.

Lieutenant LYONS. This one is particularly interesting because of the purported reason for the solicitation of the \$1 donation.

Mr. SCHULTZ. All right, Detective Diaz?

Mr. DIAZ. This is another Alpha 66 raffle ticket for a raffle which was to take place on Wednesday, April 15, 1970, in Puerto Rico.

It states here, Alpha 66, it shows an address of 836 Southwest First Street, Miami, Fla., and that was in 1970.

On the top it states in Spanish, which I will translate to English, Cubans, contribute with your donations to replace the weapons lost in the intent to disembark in Cuba of Alpha 66.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We'll mark this raffle ticket as exhibit No. 12.

[The ticket referred to was marked exhibit No. 12 and will be found in the appendix, p. 659.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have an additional exhibit there that you wish to offer?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, We have another bond issue by the FLNC. It's a copy of a bond issued by the FLNC.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How recent is this one?

Lieutenant LYONS. This one is series, 1975. As far as this bond goes, we will introduce it into evidence, but we would like to scratch the number on the bond because we understood that it could cause a problem for the person who got it for us.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Well, in view of the fact that you have testified about it we don't need to have it in the record.

Lieutenant LYONS. Going back to exhibit No. 10, additional funding is indicated in this exhibit in that during the interview of Orlando Bosch by Oscar Iborra, who met him in Curacao, he stated that Bosch had a book on the life of Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla with him, and an impressive stack of cash on the table.

He told me he had all the money, friends and protection he was going to need to defeat Castro. Iborra also stated that Federal sources indicated that Bosch is well financed by a few wealthy exiles from the United States who support his extremist last ditch attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro's government in Cuba.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have any information concerning the transfer of funds or the financing of sympathetic groups in other parts of the United States from the Miami area?

Lieutenant LYONS. At this time I don't believe we could give you any documented proof to that, even though we have received information from sources that funds are sent to large Cuban population centers, especially in the Northeast in the New Jersey, New York area.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have some documents that would tie in the Cuban community with New Jersey, New York, Los Angeles or other areas of the United States?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, sir, we do, and many of the documents we have already given you will support that, along with the "Abdala" Fourth National Congress, which was held in Miami at the University of Miami the first through the fourth of August 1974, in the 1968 complex, which was a building number.

Detective Diaz will give you a little background on "Abdala" and then I will read some of the States that representatives came from.

Mr. SCHULTZ. All right.

Mr. DIAZ. "Abdala," sir, is a Cuban organization which was organized approximately, I would say, between 1965 and 1968, mainly by Cuban students in the United States. "Abdala" has followed a line of activism without claiming credit to any terrorist activities. However, we have evidence that they are closely linked to terrorist groups, such as the FLNC and other terrorist groups in the Miami area.

During August 1 through August 4, 1974, "Abdala" celebrated their fourth national congress at the University of Miami. I attended the Congress as an observer and also, when the reservations were made at the University of Miami for the people staying at the Congress, they were not made under the name of Abdala. They were made under, I don't remember the exact name of the group but it was, two of the words contained in the name was Cuban Culture. It did not make any reference to any revolutionary or activist organization.

I obtained a list of members attending the Abdala Fourth National Congress from the complex at which they stayed at the University of Miami, at which time I would like to introduce this into the record as it will show that members attended the Congress from different cities in the United States, Puerto Rico—

Mr. SCHULTZ. If you would just identify for us the number of representatives listed and the number of pages in this document.

Mr. DIAZ. The document shows a list of the reservations that were made. It shows a list of 73 members who showed up at the University of Miami and a list of 23 no-shows. The document is a four-page document.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How have you designated those conferees who did appear?

Mr. DIAZ. As I stated before, this list was given to me and we designated, it was not designated by us. It was designated by the University of Miami as the persons came in and checked in.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Was it checked off? Those who did arrive and take their accommodations, are they checked off?

Mr. DIAZ. The first heading says shows, and those were the members that they checked in, checked into the University of Miami.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We'll ask that that be marked as exhibit No. 13.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit 13 and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Let me ask one additional question. Without intending to inquire into the internal workings of the organization, can you tell us generally whether or not you had some information furnished to you by other law enforcement agencies concerning one or more of these individuals and what their terroristic propensities might be?

Mr. DIAZ. Are you referring to "Abdala"?

Mr. SCHULTZ. I'm referring to the individuals who attended this conference.

Did you receive any intelligence information from any of the cities from which these conferees came?

Mr. DIAZ. No, sir; we have not. This is mainly because of the lack of time and lack of manpower.

I would also like to bring to the attention of the committee in reference to my previous statement in which I stated that we have evidenced that "Abdala" is closely related to terrorist elements or terrorist organizations and I would like to introduce an article written by Hilda Inclan, Miami News Latin community writer, on April 2, 1974, and it states: "Latins Give \$12,000 to Exiled Bomb Makers."

The article states as follows:

The Latin community has donated more than \$12,300, most of it in \$1 and \$5 gifts, to the family of two Cuban exiles injured March 20 when a bomb they were making exploded.

In response to pleas carried over a Spanish-speaking radio station, people have been walking into the fund headquarters with donations, ranging from \$1 to \$100. Others have placed donations by phone.

Another segment of the article reads:

Sundays fund drive headquarters at 137 Southwest 22d Avenue, Miami, was organized by an anti-Castro youth group, "Abdala."

At the close of the drive, police officer John Ferguson, 30 years old, arrested 1 of 14 "Abdala" members who were collecting from passing cars outside the headquarters. An angry crowd had gathered around him when he charged that Amando Sotolongo of 2318 Biscayne Boulevard with obstructing traffic. Ferguson suffered cuts on the left chin.

Another Abdala member, Maria Eugenia Vidafia, said today the officer then got very angry and shouting obscenities at us and waved his gun.

The article also stated :

Abdala president, Leonardo Viota, said we are getting checks and we also have to collect phoned-in pledges.

While Sunday's fund drive was going on, Lopez could not talk because of his injured throat and sent a message written on a blackboard to the community. It was signed by Crespo.

We have a picture which we obtained from one of our sources at the time that funds were being collected, and I recognize two members of Abdala in this picture as taking funds for Lopez and Crespo, who were convicted.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you identify those individuals?

Mr. DIAZ. I recognize four individuals. Two of them belong to Abdala. One individual is, I know here as Evi Vidania, who was also shown in the list in exhibit No. 13.

That would be No. 3 on the photograph. No. 4 I identify as Pedro Luis Solares, who has admitted to me that he is a member of Abdala. No. 1 I recognize as Orlando Acosta, a member of the Comité Ejecutivo, Ecuador, another Cuban revolutionary organization in Miami. And No. 2 I recognize as Rafael Perez-Doreste, a member of the Truth About Cuba Committee in Miami.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We'll mark this document as exhibit No. 14.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 14 and will be found in the appendix, p. 659.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant Lyons, are there any additional documents which would help us understand the goals and objectives of the various organizations which we have been discussing?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, I have a document here. There are in actuality three separate documents, one being a cover sheet with a statement on it, the next being a letter from Mr. Luis Tornes, and the third being another letter, an open letter from Mr. Luis Tornes to Mr. German Ornes, managing editor of El Caribe, and president of the Freedom of the Press Commission of the Inter-American Press Association, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Tell us first, if you would, who is Mr. Tornes?

Lieutenant LYONS. Luis Tornes is a resident of Miami, Fla., and he lives at 6200—at this time he lived at 6200 Southwest 57th Drive.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is he connected with any of the organizations we have discussed this morning?

Mr. DIAZ. Exhibit No. 9, page 26. In reference to Mr. Luis Tornes and his activities, I would like to refer to exhibit No. 7 and translate it into English in exhibit No. 8.

On his statement of November 3, 1974, Carlos Rivero stated that Luis Tornes was one of several people involved in coordinating terrorist activities in the Miami area.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant Lyons, would you continue?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes. In these letters, Luis Tornes pretty much appraises us of the thought process involved in what these Cuban groups want and how they want to handle their affairs with Cuba. On page 3, he states :

We the Cubans realize that the United States is not going to help us in our fight for the freedom of Cuba. We don't expect, nor at this point would we accept, any help and it is not true that Cubans fighting against Castro are terrorists without a conscience, enemies of the United States. Ninety-nine percent

of the Cubans condemn indiscriminate terrorism. While Arabs and Jews wallow in their acts of terrorism, killing hundreds of innocents, we the Cubans have shown an extraordinary moderation and have kept within the framework of acceptable protests. In fact, where are the great deeds of Cuban terrorists?

Mr. SCHULTZ. What is the date of that letter?

Lieutenant LYONS. The letter was written on November 23, 1975.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Thank you. We will mark those documents as exhibit No. 14A.

[Exhibit 14A may be found in the files of the subcommittee.]

Lieutenant LYONS. I would also like to note that in this letter he states that in 1970 he was arrested and plead guilty to trafficking in silencers in Miami.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Silencers for what caliber weapon? Do you know?

Lieutenant LYONS. No, I don't.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Does the statement of Mr. Tornes truly reflect the attitude of the Cuban community?

Lieutenant LYONS. Well, that is the stated philosophy. As I understand it, that's the stated philosophy of the groups. As far as the Cuban community at large, I wouldn't even venture to say.

Mr. SCHULTZ. But the caveat that goes with that, of course, is that this general proposition would have to assume that we don't interfere with criminal activities, such as the bombing, killing, extortion, that they promote because these actions appear to lead to the goal that they hope to achieve.

Of course we can't abide by that. As a law enforcement officer, you couldn't allow such a happening in your community.

Lieutenant LYONS. No, sir. In law enforcement, it's our position that we really don't care about a person's politics. We care about the bombings, murders, extortion, and conspiracy.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Isn't that basically what we're talking about here today—crime—whether or not it's labeled political. The term terrorist almost obscures the fact that we're talking about crimes.

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, sir. That's all that we've been talking about today, and that's all that we hope to address during the rest of the session.

The only thing that we can show to refute the statement about affecting the internal security of the United States other than the other testimony we've already proffered is another newspaper article.

We received information from a confidential source that there was going to be an attempt on the life of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Mexico—excuse me, that was Costa Rica.

Mr. SCHULTZ. When was this to have occurred?

Lieutenant LYONS. Secretary of State Kissinger was to make a visit to Costa Rica early in 1976. Approximately 3 weeks prior to this visit we received information that he was to be assassinated. We received this information from a confidential source in South America.

We passed the information on to the FBI and they had also received the information and we notified the Secret Service, as they have protective duty for the Secretary of State.

As a result of that information, we believe that as a result of that information on February 19, 1976, I'm now referring to an article published by the Miami Herald on the 12th of March, 1976, "Fugitive exile Orlando Bosch jailed after illegally entering Costa Rica." The byline is Thomas Morgan and Miguel Perez, Herald staff writers.

Fugitive Cuban exile Orlando Bosch, who jumped Federal parole 2 years ago after serving a prison term for shelling a Polish freighter docked in Miami, has turned up in a Costa Rican jail. Bosch was arrested February 19 on a charge of entering Costa Rica with a false passport. He also acknowledged that he had been accused by police of planning to disrupt a visit to Costa Rica by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last month.

Bosch, head of the international terrorist group, Accion Cubana, was also accused of planning the assassination of Andreas Pascual Allende, leftist leader, during the administration of Salvador Allende of Chile.

Since his parole from a Federal penitentiary in Marion, Illinois in 1972, Bosch has claimed responsibility for many of the bombings of Cuban embassies and consulates in Latin America. He is wanted by Federal authorities for parole violation and questioning in a number of incidents, including the assassination of Cuban exile leader Jose Elias de la Torriente in his Coral Gables home in 1974.

Bosch fled Miami shortly after the Torriente murder and reports since have placed him in Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Chile and several Central American countries.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We will ask that the document from which you just read be marked as exhibit No. 15.

The CHAIRMAN. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 15 and will be found in the appendix, p. 660.]

Lieutenant LYONS. Detective Diaz has further details on the arrest of Bosch.

Mr. DIAZ. On March 6, 1976, I received this information from a source whose reliability has been established in the past from South America. He furnished me with the following information: That when Orlando Bosch Avibe was arrested in Costa Rica in February 1976, it was learned that Bosch had been traveling with a Chilean passport and other Chilean identification, that Bosch had Chilean passport No. 26583, bearing a picture of Bosch. The passport was issued under the name of Hector Emilio Ramon Davanzo Cintolesi, validated on September 25, 1975.

The passport identified the bearer as a Chilean national, date of birth, August 15, 1927, married to Elinor Matzner, residing at Miguel Claro No. 1129 Chile. Father—Hector Davanzo, Mother—Amalia Enriquita Cintolesi.

It also lists the bearer as an industrialist and Chilean identification No. 2357422. The passport showed that Bosch had entered Panama on December 28, 1975, and departed on December 29, 1975, that Bosch went from Chile to El Salvador on January 7, 1976, from El Salvador to Nicaragua on January 30, 1976, and from Nicaragua to Costa Rica on February 6, 1976.

The source further stated that Bosch was arrested in a house in Costa Rica which had been rented by Orlando Flores Mendoza of Miami, Dade County, Fla., that at the time of his arrest Bosch was in the company of his daughter, Teresita Bosch and her husband, Ruben Blinder, an Argentine national.

At this time I would like to refer to exhibit No. 8. During the interview of Carlos Rivero Collado on November 3, 1974, a newsman asked Rivero the following question.

They actually plan to assassinate Latin American diplomats?

Rivero. That's right. That strategy was drawn up in the middle of 1973 when the most aggressive elements of the counterrevolution began to note positive changes on the part of the Latin American countries in regard to the Cuban revolution. The fundamental plan of these elements is to assassinate two specific

figures, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio of Costa Rica, who, as we know, has been the main person behind the Quito meeting.

Recently I discovered a piece of information in a U.S. newspaper which expands and corroborates what I have known privately since 1972, since my plan to assassinate the U.S. Secretary of State began to take form at the end of 1973.

This plan has now been actualized. This fact which I repeat and have known privately has been corroborated by U.S. journalist Jack Anderson, who I believe is the most widely read columnist in the United States.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lieutenant, let me ask you a question. Last Friday in Miami a broadcaster by the name of Emilio Millian suffered an injury as a result of an explosion. I'm not going to ask any question about the investigation underway but I wonder, could you tell us, has any terrorist group in the Miami area claimed credit for that explosion?

Lieutenant LYONS. No, they have not.

Mr. SCHULTZ. One additional question relating to that. It seems to me that there is a diminishing return as far as recruitments, development of resources, in relationship to the types of terrorist acts that occur.

Do you have any comment on the ability of "Abdala" and the others that you deal with on a day-to-day basis to gain recruits or to gain sympathy for the causes that they publicly espouse?

Lieutenant LYONS. I would say that the Cuban community is very much like communities of other emigres who have come to the United States. It's a tight knit community and they rely upon themselves. And while the recruitment may be going down, I would still say that there is a base to draw from because of the close family ties and as long as some of the elders and some of the more respected elders and radicals teach the freedom fighting for Cuba to the youngsters, that for some time still to come there will be a base for recruitment there.

Mr. SCHULTZ. It's handed down from generation to generation and the total commitment really has not ebbed?

Lieutenant LYONS. Well, it has ebbed, but it's hard to assess the significance of the ebb, if we can.

The answer to that question would be really very much conjecture.

In regard to the Emilio Millian bombing, Mr. Millian has taken a hard line stand against terroristic activities, especially in the United States and had been putting out blasting editorials against any types of terrorism.

We suspect that this was one of the motivating factors for his car being bombed.

Mr. SCHULTZ. So he was a reputable citizen of the community who took an antiterrorist stand publicly, and you feel that this resulted in his suffering these injuries?

Lieutenant LYONS. Possibly yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Tarabochia, do you have any questions?

Mr. TARABOCHIA. Yes; one question.

There seems to be a curious coincidence here. Every time an anti-Castro group takes action against Castro, Castro seems not only to have gained but seems to have gotten the upper hand.

Viewed in the light to your testimony with regard to the infiltration of Rivero Collado, what is your experience on this subject?

Lieutenant LYONS. Well, our experience is that any time there is a terrorist-type act committed in the name of a free Cuba, it would stand to logic and reason, and I have nothing to base it on other than that,

that possibly Castro would be the victim psychologically, if not in fact, and be generating sympathy for himself.

On April 9 of this year two Cuban fishing boats were machine-gunned. Four Cuban fishermen lived and one of them was killed during this machinegunning. This occurred in the Bahamas fishing area where these Cuban fishermen had been assigned in their boat to fish. The FLNC and the 2506 Brigade both claimed credit for this attack on the two fishing boats.

If I may read from a Miami news article in regard to this attack, which was written by David Humboldt and Helga Silva, both Miami News reporters, it says:

**Cuban Fishing Boat Machinegunned.**

Four Cuban fishermen who said their vessel was attacked and sunk on the high seas were in protective custody here today expecting to be returned soon to Cuba. The men were brought into Miami yesterday by a Norwegian freighter which picked them up at the Bahamas after they had drifted in a liferaft for more than 2 days. A fifth man, shot in the arm in the incident, bled to death before the raft was rescued. Edward Sweeney, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said that the men were being held in custody for their own safety following a call from the Front for the National Liberation of Cuba, FLNC, claiming responsibility for the attack. An anonymous caller to the Spanish language radio station here said that the attack was in recognition of all the political prisoners in Cuba. Bay of Pigs Veterans Association President Juan Perez Franco said that he had no knowledge of the attack but added, as Cubans and veterans of the Bay of Pigs, we support any action against Castro communism. We congratulate those commandos. They represent all of the free Cubans.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We'll ask that the article from the Miami News be marked as exhibit No. 16.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be received and ordered into the record.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 16 and will be found in the appendix, p. 661.]

Mr. TARABOCHIA. Is a result of this that Castro threatened to revoke the antihijacking agreement?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. TARABOCHIA. No more questions.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Before closing today's record, are there any additional statements that you would like to put in the record, Lieutenant Lyons?

Lieutenant LYONS. I would like to introduce for the record a document allegedly printed by the FLNC listing, it's a copy of a document listing their operations from 1972 to 1974.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We'll ask that the document just identified be marked as exhibit 17, and accepted for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 17 and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.]

Lieutenant LYONS. In my statement I made several, my Department has taken several positions and made several definitive recommendations.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you like to comment further on those recommendations?

Lieutenant LYONS. Yes, I would. I made a previous comment during testimony with regard to intelligence files. I would just like to reiterate that this is a critical need of law enforcement for the exchange of information between all law enforcement agencies and intelligence agencies, especially in the area of terrorism, for without

accurate, timely information with regard to terrorist activities, terrorist funding and terrorist support, we cannot effectively work against these individuals.

I would also like to mention that we could use in this area assistance in the form of Federal witness protection. As I stated earlier in my testimony, many of the people in the community are afraid to tell us about the extortions. Many of the people in the community are afraid of repercussions. Many of the people involved in the groups themselves are afraid that if they do tell us that they themselves or their family will be injured in some manner—

Mr. SCHULTZ. When you say Federal protection, are you talking about the Federal Government providing a means by which witnesses in local criminal cases could be protected?

Lieutenant LYONS. Well, if we were viewing this as a local crime, yes. If we were viewing this as a local crime, it would not be feasible. We don't view this as a local crime.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I understand the ramifications and the magnitude of the crime, and, fortunately or unfortunately, you are saddled with the frontline. The local authorities do have the preponderance of responsibility for handling this crime and I just wonder if you're suggesting that where local charges are brought that there should be a provision for Federal protection of potential witnesses.

Lieutenant LYONS. Well, the only thing that I am suggesting is that in the area of terrorism if we are going to have impact on it and if somebody is going to tell us about it, an insider or a victim who is going to shed light on these individuals, and I'm only speaking here of terrorism, if we can tie it into some terroristic-type activity, then our witnesses do need to be protected and our witnesses do need protection much like the Federal witness protection program.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you not now have witness protection available under State law?

Lieutenant LYONS. No, sir; we don't.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Well, that's an interesting observation and I'm sure the committee will be interested in reviewing the possibilities of your recommendations.

Lieutenant LYONS. And naturally, like all law enforcement agencies, and perhaps LEAA might be interested in supporting our task force concept, including all of the intelligence agencies with proper funding and equipment because as with the wide range of responsibilities that law enforcement is now saddled with, this one being a priority, we still don't have the funding and the equipment that we need to properly work on these investigations.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Well, I think it's clear from your testimony today that you really are confronted by a very unique law enforcement situation which results from having 450,000 people, many of whom would like to return to their native country.

This is unique to Miami, though perhaps tangentially, New York, Chicago, and other large cities in the United States share in the problems.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have nothing further, we stand adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 1:55 p.m., the hearing in the above mentioned matter was concluded, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]

## APPENDIX

EXHIBIT No. 1

(Referred to on p. 618)

Continuing investigation into the activities of *Accion Cubana* which occurred between March 3 and April 1, 1974 in Dade County, Florida.

On March 3, 1974, *Ike Flores*, a writer for Associated Press, interviewed the leader of *Accion Cubana*. According to Flores, "the Cuban spoke to a newsmen on condition that he not be identified." The results of the interview have been released to local newspapers but nothing has been printed as of this date.

This writer has learned from sources in the federal government that there is a possibility that Flores will be called to testify in front of a federal grand jury about his interview with the "secret leader" of *Accion Cubana*.

Up to this date the Associated Press has refused to release a copy of the interview to the F.B.I. and has also advised the F.B.I. that Flores will not reveal the identity of the Cuban leader.

*A copy of the interview has been obtained by this office through other channels and it reads as follows:*

Sun. AM, March 3, Cuban Terrorism BJT 400 two takes total 850 by Ike Flores, Associated Press writer.

Miami AP—Militant Cuban exiles are resorting to terrorism once again in efforts to demoralize the 15-year-old regime of *Fidel Castro* and its growing list of foreign friends.

Renewed speculation of a normalization of relations with Castro's Cuba appears to have spurred new outbreaks.

[Specially trained 'commandos' moving out from Miami, Mexico City and Madrid, have attacked Cuban government property in Mexico, Canada, Peru and Chile in recent weeks.] Now its leaders say the campaigns of violence are being expanded to include those countries, individuals and agencies which deal with the Communist island.

[You can look for the vast internationalization of this struggle,] says the head of the most active terrorist group. There will be bombings and attacks of all kinds against those who sympathize in any way with Castro, wherever they may be, he said.

Perhaps the most militant anti-Castro agent at the present time, the Cuban spoke to a newsmen on condition that he not be identified. He was en route to Mexico City, where he says his organization—*Accion Cubana*, or Cuban Action—is based.

*Accion Cubana* is only one of several groups whose leaders say they are stepping up operations. They are 'forced to do this,' they say, because of increasing efforts in this country and elsewhere to restore full recognition to the Castro government.

The *Frente de Liberacion Nacional de Cuba*, or *Cuban National Liberation Front*, said in a recent declaration that it intends to carry out attacks both within and outside the country. Paint-splashed '*FLNC*' signs telling of its existence and objectives have begun to appear on fences and buildings in Miami.

The *FLNC* claims credit for the capture and destruction of five Cuban fishing boats it claims were conducting espionage activities in the Atlantic, the sinking of a British-registered freighter in the Miami River in December and home-made bomb attacks against the Cuban embassy in Mexico City in December and January.

The *FLNC*'s statement, issued after a meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, was echoed by *Accion Cubana*'s boss, who asserted there would be a period of six more months of 'external activities' before the group begins a series of terrorist actions on the island itself.

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Members of both clandestine groups say their cloak-and-dagger activities have two objections: to keep their case before the public and to rally support among Cuban expatriates for a "final effort" in eliminating Castro-Communism from their homeland.

"We Cuban revolutionary fighters are being pushed into taking new and secret methods of action—not only against our enemies on the island but also against those opportunists and cowards who have sold their black souls to Communism," said the Accion Cubana leader.

Spokesmen for similar groups—Abdala, the Cuban Revolutionary Directorate, Joven Cuba and others—have expressed similar sentiments.

The Accion Cubana chieftain declared that evidence of his group's determination would be demonstrated soon, "when sensational new attacks take place." He indicated the scene would be Europe.

He claimed that a package which exploded at the Cuban embassy in Lima, Peru, February 4 was mailed from Mexico City.

"We also mailed three others—to Cuban offices in Ottawa, Buenos Aires and Madrid—but apparently the Lima one arrived first and the other embassies were alerted," he claimed.

The other bombs, all contained in hollowed-out books sent through the mail, did not explode. "At least, the Cubans did not publicize it if they did," he said. "But they got them, you can be sure."

The Lima bomb seriously wounded the Cuban commercial attaché in the Peruvian capitol, Pilar Ramirez Vega.

The group's most ambitious project never came off, according to its leader.

The plan was to set off simultaneous bombs on Cuban property in three European capitals last summer. It was aborted by the premature explosion of dynamite in the hotel room of one of its agents near Paris, he said. The man was killed.

The "internationalization" or expansion of such activity is supported by noted Cuban exile leader, *Jose Miro Cardona*, who says that the enemy must be attacked "outside the Cuban borders, at all hours, everywhere, with steel, with fire, with machine guns. . . ."

"Violence? yes violence. The internationalization of the struggle on all fronts and levels," he said. "This will create chaos, say the fearful. Chaos, sure. But from chaos we will go to the Cosmos. We fight for liberty."

End of interview.

This writer has subsequently received information from informant TIS 0052, who stated that he had learned that the "secret leader" of Accion Cubana to whom Flores is referring is in reality *Orlando Bosch*.

Investigation continues.

R. J. DIAZ, *Officer,*  
*Activist Unit.*  
J. DE REMER, *Sergeant,*  
*Activist Unit.*  
T. J. POLCYN, *Supervisor,*  
*Tactical Investigation Section.*

EXHIBIT No. 3

(Referred to on p. 619)

[From the Miami News, March 1974]

BOMB SHOP BLAST INJURES TWO IN LITTLE HAVANA

(By Milt Sosin)

Two Cuban exiles, identified by police as members of a terrorist organization, were critically injured when a bomb they were making exploded early today in the garage of a home in Miami's Little Havana.

One man lost both hands and the other a foot and part of his face.

Police identified the victims as *Humberto Lopez*, 32, of 460 W. 42nd Pl., Hialeah, and *Luis Crespo*, 32, of 18901 NW 52nd Ave.

Investigators said the men were activists of the *Frente de Liberacion Nacional Cubano* (National Cuban Liberation Front) which has been painting the initials "FLNC" on walls and buildings of Little Havana in recent weeks.

The group has taken credit for the recent mining of a Bahamian registry ship which blew up in the Miami River and other explosions at Cuban consulates in Mexico and Chile.

Sgt. Charles Salerno of the Miami homicide division said that evidence uncovered thus far in the debris of the garage indicated that the victims were making bombs out of C-4 plastic explosive.

A hollowed-out book was found in the garage, Salerno said. He explained that apparently the plan called for inserting the bomb in the recess between the covers.

Tom Brody, head of the Metro bomb squad, which is cooperating in the investigation, recovered numerous other items, Salerno said, which support this theory.

A spokesman at Jackson Memorial Hospital said Crespo lost both hands, and Lopez lost his right foot and part of his face in the explosion.

Salerno said both men will be charged with illegal possession of explosives with intent to inflict bodily harm and damage to property.

A third man who was in the garage but escaped injury has been charged with being an accessory. He was identified as Joaquin Miranda, 28, of 4270 NW 196th St.

Both injured men have police records involving illegal explosives and contraband arms.

Crespo was arrested with another Cuban Jan. 27, 1970, when police caught him unloading an arsenal of machine guns, hand grenades, explosives and thousands of rounds of ammunition behind a house at 739 NW 3rd St.

Lopez was charged last June with possession of two military rifles, a mortar, a submachine gun, two cannons and four cases of ammunition which were found in his home.

Crespo was put on probation in the state courts. Lopez also was put on probation in the state case but was scheduled to go to trial April 15 in the federal court in Miami before U.S. District Court Judge Joe Eaton.

Salerno said the house at 2344 SW 16th St.—a modest two-bedroom structure on a quiet street—is the home of Alfredo Sayos, 40, an employee of a pharmacy; his wife, their young child and Sayos' parents.

"Sayos says that he allowed the three men the use of the one-car garage occasionally for what he understood was carpentry work," Salerno reported.

"He let Lopez, Crespo and Miranda in the garage about 10:30 last night and went to sleep. He was awakened by the explosion shortly after 12:30 a.m. and rushed into the garage."

Both Lopez and Crespo were unconscious on the garage floor, partially covered by debris. Sayos said he and Miranda dragged the men into the street. They were taken to Jackson Memorial in ambulances.

Residents of the neighborhood were awakened by the blast, but a few appeared in the street at that hour.

Among the items found by Brody in the wrecked garage, Salerno said, were a spring, a detonator, a blasting cap and a small residue of C-4 plastic explosive.

Also found were the remnants of the hollowed-out book entitled, "British at the Gates," which Salerno said appeared to be an account of the British siege of New Orleans in 1815.

EXHIBIT N

(Referred to on p. 624)

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF CUBA

I

BATTLE FOR LIBERATION

Principal Objective

Auxiliary Objectives

The liberation of Cuba by and for Cubans is the principal objective.

The following are auxiliary objectives:

(a) Obtain full recognition of the right of the Cubans to fight for their liberty.

(b) Obtain exercise of the rights stated by the UN General Assembly in their Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

(c) Obtain international recognition of the fact that Cuba is occupied militarily by a extra-continental power.

(d) Obtain international recognition of the fact that by force of arms there is a regime in Cuba which denies the will of the people by not permitting free elections.

## II

Structure of the National Liberation Front of Cuba Method of operation.

1. The structure of the National Liberation Front of Cuba is impersonal and flexible. The operation is divided into the Revolutionary Political Front and the Military Front.

2. The principles governing the operation of the National Liberation Front of Cuba are:

- (a) The cause of Cuba is a Cuban matter, to be resolved only by Cubans.
- (b) At all times the Cubans should depend only upon themselves.
- (c) The Cubans as a nation are the proper instrument to liberate Cuba.
- (d) The initiative in planning and carrying out activities designed to liberate Cuba is the unquestioned right and duty of the Cubans.

## III

Plans for the Battle of Liberation, General Rules for the Civilian Front Military Front.

1. The National Liberation Front of Cuba will sustain the battle for liberation through the cohesion, support and activities of the Cubans, organized under the Political Revolutionary Front, attacking the enemy through the Military Front.

2. The Political Revolutionary Front is made up of: (a) Board of Directors; (b) Local Cells; and (c) Members.

Auxiliary fronts either political or military will be established by the Board of Directors.

3. The Political Revolutionary Front will direct the movement for liberation including the strategy for each phase of the fight, its stages, steps forward, reports, and the supreme direction of the armed battle.

4. It is the specific function of the Political Revolutionary Front to foment crises within which they can operate; and to use local or global agitation to do this, as well as civil activities, ultimatums, offensive negotiation, and civil disobedience.

In no case during negotiation will we accept rejection modification or refusal, total or partial, of the principal or auxiliary objectives.

5. No phase of the battle for liberation should be based on hatred or anger. We will never use insults or improprieties, merely firm and measured exposition. We will always tell the truth.

6. No member of the FLNC will receive any salary, pension, or any recompense whatsoever for his services.

7. No member of the FLNC will talk about his rank in the organization. Representation, in assigned tasks, will be handled with limited facilities under specific instructions. Cubans who are not members may represent the FLNC for purposes of liberation, if convenient.

8. Under no circumstances are property or reports of the FLNC to be turned over, even at the risk of life. Violations of security and disobedience by the members will be handled under the penal law of the FLNC.

9. Money collected for the battle of liberation can only be used for that purpose. Money collected will make up the fund for liberation, and will be handled by a commission established by the Board of Directors. Nobody should expect financial help for himself or his dependents. The use of the liberation fund for personal purposes will be considered treason to Cuba.

10. You should not resist civil arrest. The person being arrested should behave properly, make no statements or comments, and resist the captor psychologically.

11. All people arrested will lose their specific rank, except that of member of the FLNC, and will be automatically replaced by someone else. As soon as they are freed, they will recover their rank and will be set to work wherever it is deemed best, keeping in mind the personal security of the individual and that of the organization.

12. Members should obey the orders of the FLNC, follow directives, and help the other members individually as much as they can.

13. The National Liberation Front of Cuba will develop the armed battle under the responsibility of the Military Front, working with the Political Revolutionary Front.

- 14. At no time, and for no reason, will military achievements against the enemy be credited to one person or group, even though they took part in the activity.
- 15. No member of the Board of Directors will make any comment on the matter, nor will he permit anybody to do so in his name.

## IV

Publicity.

The National Liberation Front of Cuba will direct publicity mainly at the Cubans, both the exiles and those residing in Cuba. The publicity should not benefit any member of the movement, either directly or indirectly.

As vehicles for our publicity, we will use:

1. A newspaper, which will be the main method of transmitting the ideas and principles which make up the basic philosophy of the FLNC.

2. We will publish as many booklets as needed to denounce improper activities and refute attacks on Cubans by organizations, commissions or institutions of any type, to which we do not have direct access. These booklets, in addition to Cubans, will be sent to embassies and governments, organizations and political parties in all nations of the world.

3. For information and to alert the Cubans, there will also be pamphlets and leaflets.

4. Reports and alerting of the Cubans and militants residing in Cuba will be handled via radio through commercial stations, privately owned transmitters, or transmitters serving the FLNC.

## V

Work Committees.

1. Recruitment will be mainly in writing. A permanent commission will work to call all Cubans to membership in the FLNC.

2. Recruiting of militants will be done through cells, using: (a) Direct personal contact; (b) Contact with groups, sections, work centers and associations; and (c) Through personal and direct correspondence.

3. A permanent commission will be in charge of informing the new members and keeping up the interest of all militants, ordering necessary tasks and supervising the cells.

A committee under the Political Revolutionary Front will keep up close ties with the groups of professionals, municipal organizations, labor and women's groups, and any other Cuban organizations to coordinate their efforts as auxiliary fronts in the battle for the cause of Cuba.

## VI

### DEMOCRATIC RECONSTRUCTION

Objective.

1. To politically reorganize the people of Cuba by calling a Constitutional Assembly to decide on the political, economic and social organization of the nation.

The National Liberation Front of Cuba, at a general meeting of the members, will decide to become a political party under the new Constitution, or to dissolve itself, having completed its main objective.

### EXHIBIT No. 8

(Referred to on p. 629)

[From the Latin America & Empire Report, December 1974]

### RIVERO COLLADO INTERVIEW

NEWSMAN Rivero Collado, when and in what circumstances did you leave Cuba?

RIVERO. I left Cuba on January 1, 1959, at 5 in the morning. I left from the airport of what was then Camp Columbia and landed in Florida.

NEWSMAN. Rivero, was there any special reason which made you leave Cuba that way, on the very day of the triumph of the Revolution?

RIVERO. Yes, I had a very important reason. I was 19 years old at the time, and my father, Andres Rivero Aguerro, had been elected president in the elections of November 1958.

NEWSMAN. Why did you become a counterrevolutionary?

RIVERO. Well, aside from the influence of my family, which logically I felt strongly, there was also the influence of my environment, that is, the world I lived in and of which I was really a product. All this made me turn against the Revolution on the very day of its triumph. In order to answer your questions concretely, I would say that it was because of the influences of my family, my social origin, my environment, the psychology of the world I belonged to and the enormous propaganda that existed against the Revolution and against socialist ideas. The fundamental thing was that I believed that all that was the truth, so I became an enemy of the Revolution on January 1, 1959. I would also like to add, incidentally, because I have had to mention my father's name every time in order to explain the essential reason why I left Cuba on the very day of the revolutionary triumph, that while I have been fully identified with the Revolution for the past few years, my father, as you know, has been, is and, I am certain, will continue to be an enemy of the Revolution.

In other words, we are diametrically opposed in politics; in spite of that, I still have the same affection for him, the same respect and deep love that I have had for him all my life. I would also like to add that my feelings towards my father stem not only from a purely family tie, but because I know that my father stem not only from a purely family tie, but because I know that my father has always been an honest man, perhaps a rare exception in Cuban politics of the past.

NEWSMAN. Can you tell us something of your life in the United States and of how your ideas began to change?

RIVERO. On January 1, 1959, I decided to fight the Revolution. I participated in a number of aggressions against the Revolution from inside the United States and in other countries, during 1959, 1960 and 1961, right up to the Playa Giron invasion, in which I also participated. I was one of the founders of a small counterrevolutionary group, the first to be organized in U.S. territory to fight the Cuban Revolution. It was called The White Rose. I also took part in other events at the time, but I don't think it necessary to enumerate them here. In the Bay of Pigs invasion I fought on the beaches called Playa Larga and Playa Giron. I was captured and held prisoner, with the rest of the invaders, for a little more than 20 months until December 1962 when, as you will recall, the prisoners were exchanged and returned to the United States. Speaking of political positions, I would like to say that when I was released I was what you would call a liberal democrat, that was what my politics were from 1959 to 1962. However, around the time I was exchanged, I began to understand that liberal representative democracy was not exactly the best system with which to combat communism, because I had seen so much disloyalty, cynicism and perversion under capitalism. Therefore, at the beginning of 1963 I turned to nationalist ideas. However, I soon realized that this new political position, which was a reaction against my earlier political beliefs, was in reality a contradiction, a falsehood. It became more and more evident that counterrevolutionary nationalism would lead me straight to fascism, and we have a great many cases of that happening in the counterrevolution.

Therefore, to avoid going through what had happened to other counterrevolutionaries who went from simple reactionary nationalism to fascism, which in essence are the same thing, I simply decided to stick to real nationalism, a type of nationalism which in many ways coincides with the positions adopted today by a number of Latin American countries who are in favor of closer relations and a policy of respect and consideration for the Cuban revolutionary process.

That is, when I adopted this position I realized that I really had only two choices before me: to advance towards fascism, as I said before, or to adopt a position of anti-imperialist nationalism, or real nationalism, that form of nationalism preached by Marti the Apostle and proclaimed in his works where he called the United States by its real name, and called U.S. politics by its real name, that is, as imperialism, I realized that there was a practically imperceptible distance, a very small step, between a genuinely nationalistic position and a revolutionary position.

NEWSMAN. Rivero, you were speaking of the so-called counterrevolutionary nationalists who became fascists. We understand that those fascist groups were responsible for the terrorist attacks against some of Cuba's diplomatic missions abroad. Is that right?

RIVERO. That's absolutely right. The counterrevolutionary fascists are the authors, the creators and the perpetrators of the terrorist campaign which began some ten years ago under the name of "The war along the roads of the world"

and which is spreading even now, as I can see from the press reports I have read recently. I can say that the chiefs of those terrorist groups are 99 per cent fascist, that is, public and admitted admirers of Mussolini, Hitler, Primo de Rivera and of the newest incarnation of fascism, the tyrant of Chile, Augusto Pinochet. Each of those terrorist bands which operate in the United States and in other countries, such as Mexico, Venezuela and Spain, are definitely fascist. They have adopted terrorism as their strategy because to a certain degree they realize that what they call the cause of anticommunism, that is, the struggle of the counterrevolution, has failed and they believe that terrorism is the only way left open to them. I can confidently say that terrorism is the direct result of the failure of the counterrevolution as a political cause. I would say that terrorism is a typical symptom of defeat.

NEWSMAN. From what you say I gather that you have certain secret information as to the activities of those fascist groups. Am I correct?

RIVERO. Yes, I have. During the course of my revolutionary work in the United States I had close relations with most of those fascist groups, the creators of the terrorist bands which have been functioning since 1964.

NEWSMAN. You have said that the fascists direct the attacks against our diplomatic missions. Could you expand on this?

RIVERO. Of course. As I said, the terrorist campaign started in 1964, as a creation of the Cuban Nationalist Movement which is, I repeat, of Nazi affiliation, a fact which is very well known among counterrevolutionary circles. The campaign started with an attack against the United Nations building. Fascist elements hurled a bazooka projectile against the UN building. Fortunately, the projectile did not make impact and fell into the East River. As I said, this was the opening round of the "War along the roads of the world" which in spite of these criminal actions, spread and made moderate progress until 1967 and 1968 when, under the influence of this terrorist current, new bands were created, such as Cuban Power, the Secret Anticommunist Army and others.

These groups united and in 1968 started a terrorist campaign which reached somewhat large proportions because in a little less than a year they exploded more than 70 bombs in the United States, that is, they carried out at least 70 terrorist attacks. As many of you will remember, these attacks were fundamentally aimed against the diplomatic missions of the countries which maintained relations with Cuba, that is, those European countries and Mexico which had firmly refused to take part in the criminal U.S.-imposed policy of blockading Cuba. That terrorist campaign of 1968 was also aimed against a number of other counterrevolutionaries who were engaged in what we might call capitalist activities, that is, the Cubans who ran businesses, etc. In other words, a campaign against the counterrevolutionary capitalists who refused to contribute economically to the upkeep of the terrorist bands, because, obviously, that campaign damaged the interests of the Cuban businessmen.

However, in October 1968, precisely when the political life of the United States was centered on the coming presidential elections, the U.S. repressive forces, especially the Federal Bureau of Investigation, decided to eliminate those groups, chiefly because U.S. public opinion and the press were exerting great pressure on the FBI to make sure that the elections would be held in a climate of peace. Therefore, Cuban Power, Nationalist Movement, ESA and other smaller groups were neutralized some three or four weeks before the 1968 elections.

NEWSMAN. Rivero, we understand, however, that those terrorist activities continued. Is that right?

RIVERO. Yes, they continued because the neutralization process was really ineffective and only temporary. That is, the neutralization of those groups was an action fundamentally carried out so that the elections could be held in a climate of peace. However, an analysis of the counterrevolutionary events of the past 10 years shows us that a little more than three years after the FBI thought it had neutralized the terrorists, they resumed activities with an action that was really criminal. The Cuban trade office in Montreal was attacked in early April 1972. The office was destroyed and a Cuban revolutionary was killed. This attack was carried out by a terrorist band called Young Cuba, in coordination with other fascist elements which resided, and, as far as I know, still reside in Montreal and other Canadian cities. They had been collaborating with the campaign of the Cuban Nationalist Movement since 1964.

I should also mention that the Cuban embassy in Ottawa was attacked in 1966 and 1967. These activities were carried out by the Young Cuba band, which

is made up of a number of young fascists, some of whom had belonged to the group of former president Carlos Prío Socarras and others to the group led by Ramiro de la Fe, an invader of Playa Giron, a counterrevolutionary who was sentenced to three and a half years in prison in the United States for illegal activities. I believe that the action was financed by a donation of 2500 dollars which former president Carlos Prío Socarras gave to the Young Cuba band. In the operation against the Cuban trade mission in Montreal, the counterrevolutionaries Eduardo Paz and Rafael Pérez Topedo had direct participation, in coordination with a person whose last name was Sotto, a resident of Montreal.

These young men, who had been members of Young Cuba, later created a fascist group also dedicated to terrorist actions, called the Cuban Neorevolutionary Action Group. In the middle of 1973 they planned a personal attack against the Cuban ambassador in Mexico, Lopez Muñio. Later, after the bloody coup in Chile on September 11, 1973, these people rejoined the group led by Ramiro de la Fe. Towards the end of 1973, the person who coordinated the work of the Chilean counterrevolutionary exiles in Miami, a newsman called Pedro Ernesto Díaz—intimately linked to the criminal Chilean group called Fatherland and Freedom, and to the military who made the coup in Chile—established close contact with the terrorist band which had acted in Montreal and which at the time was led by Ramiro de la Fe.

In this way, Cuban and Chilean counterrevolutionaries created the so-called Pro-Chile Committee, fundamentally to make propaganda favorable to the fascist military junta because the international situation of the junta, from the moment they committed the crime of assassinating President Allende and of assassinating the hopes for liberty of the Chilean people, was so negative that the junta considered it necessary to enlist the aid of certain elements, chiefly within the United States. Moreover, a few days after the heroic fall of President Allende, Colonel Eduardo Sepulveda, an intimate friend of the tyrant of Chile, Augusto Pinochet, visited Miami and personally met with Romero de la Fe and his group of young terrorists. As far as I know, a pact was signed between the Chilean fascist colonel and other elements who accompanied him and the group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries under the leadership of Ramiro de la Fe.

According to the terms of the pact, if the counterrevolutionaries in Miami and in New York carried out a publicity campaign favorable to the junta and if this publicity campaign yielded results, then the colonel, Eduardo Sepulveda, promised to solicit the aid of the tyrant of Chile and persuade the military junta to give the Cuban counterrevolutionaries arms, equipment and money. As I said before, this aid from the Chilean military junta has two objectives: in the first place, to finance the campaigns of the Pro-Chile Committee, which is simply a propaganda organization, and in the second place, to finance directly the terrorist activities of the groups in U.S. territory and in the territory of several countries in Latin America and Europe.

NEWSMAN. In other words, we can say that these counterrevolutionary actions are financed by the Chilean fascist junta?

RIVERO. Obviously, the entire terrorist campaign, which has a history of ten years now, has not been financed by the Chilean junta. Nor would I say that all the terrorist actions going on at this moment, let us say after September 11, 1973, are financed by the Chilean junta. But I can confidently say that the terrorist campaigns being carried out by the group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries led by Ramiro de la Fe, made up of former invaders of Playa Giron, the members of the Secret Anticomunist Army which operated in 1968 and was later temporarily neutralized, and the group of young fascists who committed the crime of Montreal, I can truthfully say that the activities of these people are directly financed by the money of the Chilean fascist military junta.

I would like to add something which is not known publicly, but which is well known to the counterrevolutionary elements of the fascist current now operating in U.S. territory, and that is the following: When the prime minister of Cuba, Fidel Castro, visited Chile in October 1971, a group of fascist counterrevolutionary elements, sponsored by the CIA, planned to kill the leader of the Cuban Revolution and President Allende. The person in charge of this operation was Jesus Dominguez Benitez, nicknamed "El Isleño," an individual who had been intimately linked to Cuban Power, a terrorist group which as I said before was active in 1968. He had also participated in the attempt to infiltrate a group of counterrevolutionaries into Cuba in early January 1970, a group led by Vicente Mendes. Jesus Dominguez Benitez has been arrested twice by the FBI. He has been sentenced twice by two different courts for illegal activities.

However, after just a few days in prison he was released and given absolute freedom of movement, including the freedom to collect weapons and organize an assassination plot against two government chiefs of Latin America. The work of this group, directed by Dominguez Benitez, had the cooperation of several Cuban counterrevolutionaries living in Caracas, Venezuela, who gave Benitez false papers accrediting him as a Venezuelan newsman. He used these papers to travel to Santiago de Chile to cover the visit of Fidel Castro in Chile. Later I found out that Benitez also had the cooperation of a number of Chilean military men who had been plotting against President Allende since the day the Popular Unity Government won the elections in September 1970. Dominguez Benitez returned to Venezuela and from there he went to the United States. I ask myself the question of how is it possible that U.S. authorities were not able to control the comings and going of a person who had been sentenced twice by the courts in Miami. And I ask myself another question: Are the U.S. authorities incapable of keeping their borders from being used for these criminal plans or did they deliberately close their eyes to that situation?

NEWSMAN. Can you tell us something about the present plans of the terrorist groups which are operating in several countries?

RIVERO. I can say that the terrorist campaigns which these people have carried out in the past 10 years against the diplomatic missions of several countries are aimed at starting open warfare between the most aggressive faction of the counterrevolution and the nations of Latin America that are in favor of raising the blockade against Cuba in the forthcoming 14th Consultative Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Latin America to open on November 8th in Quito. This warfare consists principally of terrorist attacks against the diplomatic missions of the nation which vote in favor of raising the blockade, or more precisely, the diplomatic missions of those countries in the United States and in other countries where these fascist bands operate, Mexico, Spain, Venezuela and other countries. The plan is to assassinate the diplomats, ambassadors and foreign ministers of those nations.

NEWSMAN. They actually plan to assassinate Latin American diplomats?

RIVERO. That's right. That strategy was drawn up in the middle of 1973 when the most aggressive elements of the counterrevolution began to note positive changes on the part of the Latin American countries in regard to the Cuban Revolution. The fundamental plan of these elements is to assassinate two specific figures: Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Gonzalo Fiacio de Costa Rica, who as we know has been the main drive behind the Quito meeting. Recently, I discovered a piece of information in a U.S. newspaper which expands and corroborates what I have known privately since 1972, since the plan to assassinate the U.S. secretary of state began to take certain form at the end of 1973. This plan has now been actualized. This fact which, I repeat, I've known privately, has been corroborated by the U.S. journalist, Jack Anderson, who I believe is the most widely read columnist in the United States.

NEWSMAN. In addition to the terrorist groups you've referred to, we understand that similar groups or bands have been created recently. What can you tell us about them?

RIVERO. I have some information here about those groups. In the first place, the terrorist cells of the Cuban Nationalist Movement continue to function as they have been since before 1968. These elements have their major results, we could call them, in the North Zone, which includes the metropolitan area of New York City and some parts of New Jersey. These elements founded the so-called Zero Group, a terrorist band which publicly took responsibility for the killing of Jose Elias de la Torre, 70 years old, who the fascists accused of having stolen funds from the so-called Torriente project which were to be used to fight the Cuban Revolution. A few weeks after the killing of Torriente, who was shot in the back, another 70-year old man, Ernesto Rodriguez, president of the Christian-Democratic Movement in exile, that is, the counterrevolutionary Christian-Democrats, was also shot to death in Miami. Four days after Torriente was killed, the leader of Cuban Power in 1968 and the head of the terrorist bands, Arturo Rodriguez Vives was killed in New York, and at the end of August of this year the leader of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, an invader of Playa Giron, leader of the Zero group, Hector Diaz Limonta, was strangled in Union City, New Jersey. Of course, these killings are only a tiny part of the internal war within the ranks of the counterrevolution which, as we have seen, has cost the lives of several persons. Then we have the so-called Secret Cuban Government which was founded in 1972 and which carried out several spectacular terrorist

actions until 1974 when it joined the so-called National Front for Cuban Liberation (FNLC), which is the most active terrorist group right now.

The Secret Cuban Government is a terrorist band made up of the former members of Cuban Power from 1968, a group called the ARA MIRR Alliance, and the Marti Insurreccional Movement. That is, these movements are the political facade for this terrorist group. The Secret Cuban Government is most active also in the North Zone, that is, the industrialized northeastern part of the United States. In November 1973, the Secret Cuban Government planned to assassinate the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, Ricardo Alarcon Quesada. To carry out this plan, the Secret Cuban Government rented an apartment in the "up-town" section of Manhattan in New York. The apartment was used to store explosive plastics material known as C-3, C-4 and D-A-9, two M-3 machine guns, hand grenades and several automatic pistols and ammunition. We should note that the plastic bombs found in the apartment are identical to those which the following month, or two months later in January 1974, were found in a children's playground located on the grounds of the Cuban embassy in Mexico. But the action in Mexico was carried out by a third terrorist band, Cuban Action.

Cuban Action is a terrorist group made up of members of the Insurreccional Movement for Revolutionary Recovery (MIRR) which should not be confused with the Chilean patriotic MIR. This MIRR is the antithesis of patriotism. Cuban Action also includes members of the so-called Revolutionary Directory. On behalf of this group, a young man, 26 or 27, travelled to Paris in August 1973. The extremely powerful bomb he was preparing exploded in his hands, killed him instantly, destroyed his body which simply disappeared, and destroyed an entire floor of the hotel where he was staying near Paris, the Abren Ville Hotel. This man, Juan Felipe de la Cruz, was really a victim of the Cuban Action chiefs who had sent him to Paris. Of course, he was a terrorist, but he was also the victim of the chiefs who did not take any risks at all.

In addition to the Cuban Action group, there is the National Front for Cuban Liberation, the FNLC, a mixture of terrorist groups which belonged to earlier terrorist organizations. The FNLC is also made up of mercenaries from the U.S. Army who were trained in Fort Jackson, Fort Benning and Fort Knox and who have a veterans' association. The FNLC also includes the followers of Ramon Orozco Crespo; the group of pirates who have carried out several maritime attacks against Cuban fishermen; a team of parachutists called "The Golden Falcons," and a dissident group from the Authentic Party of the Miami Area.

I would like to add that there is absolute coordination between the Secret Cuban Government, Cuban Action and the FNLC. They are really a single group which is branched out deliberately to give the impression of a bigger membership and to mislead public opinion. The FNLC is responsible for the mailing of postal packages containing bombs which they have sent from Mexico to several Cuban embassies. One of those packages which arrived at the Cuban embassy in Lima seriously injured a Cuban woman employee and another one which was sent to the Cuban embassy in Madrid injured two Spanish employees of the embassy.

NEWSMAN. Could you give us the names of the counterrevolutionaries who lead these terrorist groups?

RIVERO. The terrorist groups have coordinators, cell chiefs and cell members. The coordinators or main leaders are the following: Felipe Rivero Diaz and Guillermo Novo Sampol of the Cuban National Movement and the Zero Group. Felipe Rivero directs the work in Florida and Guillermo Novo in the New York area. Hector A. Fabian, Francisco Hernandez and Guillermo Miguel of the Secret Cuban Government; Orlando Bosch Avila, Antonio Calatayud of the Cuban Action group; Ramon Orozco Crespo, Angel J. Ferrer, Frank Castro, Humberto Lopez and Alfredo Sayuz of the National Front for Cuban Liberation, which was recently joined by Gustavo Marin Duarte.

The cell chiefs of the above-mentioned terrorist bands are Orlando Atienza Perez, Ignacio Novo Sampol and Felipe Martinez Blanco of the Nationalist Movement and Zero group, which are really one and the same thing. Oscar Luis Acevedo and Edwin Gonzalez, invaders of Playa Giron and former members of the Secret Anticomunist Army, of the Secret Cuban Government. Guido Sanz and Perez de Villa, invader of Playa Giron, former secretary-general of the MIRR, of the movement which was led by Orlando Bosch Avila, who is the coordinator of Cuban Action in San Juan, Puerto Rico. We also have Conrado Rodriguez Sanchez, Humberto Lopez, Jr., Luis Crespo and Juan Jose Perullero of the National Front for Cuban Liberation. Lopez and Crespo were seriously

injured in March of this year, when a medium-size bomb exploded in their hands as they were trying to place it inside a book to send by mail to a Cuban embassy. This explosion took place in the house of the counterrevolutionary Alfredo Sayuz who has worked as coordinator; that is, he coordinated the work of these three groups.

There are other people who, in addition to participating actively in terrorist activities, carry out work we can describe as miscellaneous: Horacio Minguillon, Rolando Minguillon, Arturo Muñoz, Antonio Mendez, Jose Perez Linares, Pedro Hernandez, Francisco Molina, Rafael Gonzalez Labrada, Gabriel Abay and Jose Aguila Kaliman. These people were operating in New York City, although Aguila Kaliman also lives in the Dominican Republic. There are also Luis Tornes, director of a counterrevolutionary newspaper, Justo Alonso, Jose Llever, Eduardo Paz and Jesus Lazo. These people coordinate terrorist activities in Miami. We also have Aldo Rosado, Henry Aguero and Pedro Arnao who work in a terrorist group in Los Angeles, California.

NEWSMAN. You mentioned that these groups had a plan to assassinate Latin American diplomats. I think that this is a very important piece of information. Can you tell us which of these groups is planning to assassinate the diplomats of Latin America?

RIVERO. That plan has been coordinated by the following counterrevolutionaries: Orlando Bosch Avila, Antonio Calatayud, Hector A. Fabian, Ramon Orozco Crespo, Felipe Rivero Diaz, Juan Jose Perullero, Angel J. Ferrer and Gustavo Marin Duarte.

I know that they have had meetings in the past few months. There is also something which I have not mentioned up to now, and that is the publicly known fact that on September 19th of this year, the Costa Rican foreign minister, Gonzalo Facio, was threatened with death in the city of Washington. This threat was publicly announced by the ambassador of Costa Rica in Washington, Rodolfo Silva. Moreover, the U.S. Secret Service appointed five of its agents to protect the Costa Rican minister during his stay in Washington. It is known that a terrorist cell went to Washington around September 18th, coinciding with the meeting of the Permanent Council of the OAS which took place in Washington in the Panamerican Union building on September 20th which agreed to call the Quito meeting in November. This is what has been commented on within the aggressive counterrevolutionary circles, in their meetings, and now the columnist Jack Anderson has not only confirmed it but has also mentioned something I had no knowledge of, the fact that these terrorist bands are plotting to assassinate the members of the United States Congress who favor a review of U.S. policy on Cuba.

NEWSMAN. You mentioned that the persons who have attacked our fishermen have been members of these terrorist groups. Could you be more explicit?

RIVERO. The counterrevolutionaries Juan Jose Perullero, Antonio Iglesias and Ramon Orozco Crespo are members of those pirate groups. Perullero and Iglesias were the two leaders of the attacks against the town of Boca de Sama, where they cowardly killed two Cuban revolutionaries and injured several persons, among them, a 13-year old girl who had to have her leg amputated because of her wounds. After that action, Perullero, Iglesias and Crespo joined the FNLC. Before this Crespo had carried out a number of attacks against Cuban fishing vessels in 1972 and 1973. His group went so far as to assassinate a humble fisherman and to kidnap his body. Ramon Orozco Crespo has been the bodyguard of the Florida multimillionaire Maurice Ferrer for several years.

I would like to add, since we are speaking of the people who took part in these maritime aggressions, that they are now freely walking on the streets of Miami and New York and publicly boasting of their actions such as the one where they attacked a fishing village and among other things, made a 13-year old girl lose her leg. They boast of this in public; they regard themselves as heroes and other people in that same aggressive current accept them as such. These people have publicly declared that independently of international detente, which is already evident, they will continue to fight, and I am quoting them exactly, even if they have to fight the U.S. authorities themselves. I should also say that these aggressions against Cuba have been carried out from boats and launches now anchored in the Miami River which runs through the middle of the city.

However, although the boats are there plain to see, the authorities apparently are blind. Those people continue to walk the streets of Miami, they continue to possess weapons and equipment which were used in the attack against Sama and

in other actions, and continue to possess the vessels that were used in those attacks. They also continue to plot against Cuba in spite of the fact that there is a treaty against piracy signed by Cuba and the United States on February 15, 1973.

NEWSMAN. To change the subject a little, do you believe that the press has published everything about the involvement of Cuban counterrevolutionaries in the Watergate case?

RIVERO. I don't believe that everything has been revealed, at least all the names. I can say with certainty that the group of five counterrevolutionaries, including James McCord, who is an American but who thinks just like a Cuban counterrevolutionary, that group which broke into the Watergate building originally had six members, but at the last minute it was decided that the sixth person would not participate in the action. That person was Angel J. Ferrer and we've already spoken of him.

Another name hasn't been revealed, that of Manuel Artime Buesa, civilian chief of the Playa Giron invasion, an agent of the CIA for many years, who was also involved directly in the Watergate case. Artime, approximately two years ago, was plotting to assassinate the chief of the Panamanian state, General Omar Torrijos. Artime had active, direct participation in the Watergate affair; however, his name has never been mentioned.

There are two more persons involved in that scandal—all this is well known in counterrevolutionary circles. I'm not inventing this, it's widely talked about in those circles—Mike Suarez Fernandez and Humberto Lopez, the coordinators of the Front for Cuban Liberation, a terrorist group which also had a participation in the Watergate case. These two men are activists of the so-called Authentic Party of the Miami Area. According to commentaries I heard in Miami and in New York, the Cuban-origin counterrevolutionaries Bebe Rebozo and Edgardo Buttari are not completely out of the Watergate scandal, I would say they are not even partially out of it.

NEWSMAN. You said before that the terrorist campaign is a result of the failure of the counterrevolution. What, in your opinion, are the causes of this failure?

RIVERO. The total failure of the counterrevolution is the fact that the Cuban Revolution is a historic and irreversible reality. The terrorist activities which have made outlaws out of the counterrevolutionaries have led to a great wave of world protest, even on the part of U.S. public opinion. Moreover, I would say that terrorism is the epitaph of the counterrevolution.

NEWSMAN. You've been in Cuba for a while now. How do you feel and what are your impressions of Cuba?

RIVERO. I feel highly honored and pleased to be able to return to my country after so many years of absence. In the short time I've been here I've traveled from one end of the island to the other and I can honestly say that I have seen the extraordinary work of social transformation carried out by the Cuban Revolution which has placed our country on an astronomically high level among the nations of the world.

NEWSMAN. What are your plans now?

RIVERO. Right now I'm finishing a book on the history of the counterrevolution, which goes from the founding of the White Rose group in January 1959 to the Watergate affair, which scarcely three months ago led to the resignation of the President of the United States. I believe that the book will be published soon.

#### EXHIBIT No. 9

(Referred to on p. 629)

[From the Miami News, March 22, 1974]

Cardona Inspires Accion Cubana

ANTI-CASTRO LEADER SEEKS UNITY

(By Hilda Inclan)

The Cuban National Liberation Front is only one group in a larger network of violent anti-Castro international militancy now on the rise.

FLNC initials are painted on innumerable Little Havana storefronts. Two Cubans are in critical condition in Jackson Memorial Hospital with injuries

suffered when the boat they were making, in the garage of a friend's Little Havana home, blew up in their hands. Police say the men, Humberto Lopez and Luis Crespo, are FLNC operatives.

The larger terroristic network was officially launched in Puerto Rico last October during the "Congress against Coexistence" called by a Venezuelan Cuban group. About 70 exile organizations from Miami, Latin America, and Puerto Rico showed up.

"The internationalization of the war" against Castro was the strategy the Congress adopted.

Since then the FLNC and Accion Cubana, made up mostly of older professional revolutionaries, have been hitting Castro consulates, agents and ships wherever they could.

Representatives from both groups met separately and clandestinely with a Miami News reporter.

All said they were not terrorists, but patriots trying to fight for the freedom of Cuba, using the only means now available to them.

The leader of Accion Cubana said the philosophical and political inspiration of their activities is Jose Miro Cardona, former President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, the political Cuban body set up in 1961 to coordinate the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

After the failure of the Bay of Pigs Invasion on April 21, 1961, Miro Cardona told a New York press conference that the cause had suffered a great reverse, but he vowed the fight to free Cuba will go on until the end.

He became Cuba's Prime Minister after the victory of the Castro Revolution, until Castro took the post over and sent him outside the country as an ambassador. Miro later defected.

Widely respected as a jurist and a revolutionary, Miro Cardona is a professor of criminal law at the School of Law of the University of Puerto Rico. At age 72, he has suffered several heart attacks.

He was a guest at the Coexistence Congress. His later speech during a San Juan dinner in January honoring Cuban patriot Jose Marti was the launching pad for the coordinated strategy of terrorism.

The two main action groups—FLNC and Accion Cubana—have been functioning independently. But the Accion Cubana leader, a graduate of both Havana and U.S. universities, said he is trying to bring about a merger.

He added that Miro Cardona had agreed to be the political leader for a larger supportive apparatus that would involve the entire exile community, and furnish funds for their actions on a continuing basis. Funds are now being provided by a few Cuban doctors, lawyers, businessmen, and by the activists themselves. But it isn't enough, they say.

"I have no leadership aspirations," Miro Cardona told The Miami News yesterday from Puerto Rico. "I am content to serve as a rank and file soldier."

He said he didn't know who the people involved with the two militant groups were, but he agreed with their strategy. He blamed the U.S. government for shutting every door to the freedom of Cuba after "abandoning the Cuban combatants at the beachhead of Giron," (during the Bay of Pigs Invasion).

"We are alone, absolutely alone . . . there is only one route left to follow and we will follow it: violence, the internationalization of the struggle for the freedom of Cuba at all levels," he quoted from his earlier January speech.

Accion Cubana has taken credit for sending to the Cuban embassy in Lima, Peru, a package which blew up in the hands of Attache Pilar Ramirez Vega, injuring her. They also say they bombed the homes of Castro commercial attaches in Chile, Aug. 28, 1973, and made an attempt on the life of Prensa Latina Mexican correspondent Reynaldo Alvarez in January.

The leader indicated kidnaping of Castro agents around the world is next on the group's agenda. The goal is to spark an internal insurrection in Cuba.

Accion Cubana is composed of older Cubans, mostly. The majority are more experienced in the ways of revolution than the younger FLNC group.

Their activities began with the death of one of their youngest operatives, Felipe de la Cruz, 28, in an incident similar to the one Crespo and Lopez were involved in. He died in Paris in August, 1973, after a bomb he was arming blew up in his hands.

Melvin Greenspahn, attorney for Crespo and Lopez, posted a \$2,500 bond for each yesterday. Police then removed the shackles that had tied their ankles to their hospital beds since they were admitted Tuesday.

Police charged the men with possession of explosives with intent to commit property damage or bodily harm, and said the chains were standard procedure in felony cases.

## EXHIBIT 10

(Referred to on p. 630)

[From the Miami Herald, December 5, 1974]

FREED BOSCH GETS BODYGUARD, CASH

(By Roberto Fabricio)

Dr. Orlando Bosch, the Cuban-exile pediatrician-turned-terrorist, is roaming the Americas after his Venezuelan captors released him and the United States dropped criminal charges against him, the FBI said Wednesday.

A Cuban-exile newsman who interviewed Bosch in Curacao Thursday said the Accion Cubana head is guarded by a well-armed band of Chilean guerrillas and apparently has access to both money and political influences.

Bosch, who was arrested in Caracas two weeks ago, had admitted to two bombings against Cuban and Panamanian buildings in Caracas. He was wanted on violation of his U.S. parole in another case.

Miami Cuban newsman Oscar Iborra, who flew to Curacao to meet Bosch last week said the former Miamian has a Venezuelan chief of staff and 15 Chilean militarily-trained men with him.

"Bosch had a book on the life of Yassir Arafat (the Palestinian guerrilla leader) with him and an impressive stack of cash on the table. He told me he had all the money, friends and protection he is going to need to defeat Castro," said Iborra.

The FBI confirmed that Bosch had been held in Venezuela for several days in late November but was released after officials there learned that the United States would not request his extradition.

The Herald learned that the State Department and the Justice Department jointly decided to drop their search for Bosch.

"The position is that he is an undesirable alien," a Justice Department source said. "If he comes to the U.S., he will be deported but will not be prosecuted."

Bosch, who in 1968 was convicted of a bazooka attack on a Polish ship docked in Miami harbor, was released in 1972. He still has four years left on that sentence. After he skipped parole in Miami in June, the Justice Department issued a warrant for his arrest.

Federal sources indicated that Bosch is well financed by a few wealthy exiles from the United States who support his extremist, last-ditch attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro's government in Cuba.

In the interview, that Iborra taped for radio station WQBA, Bosch said, "We will invade the Cuban embassies and will murder the Cuban diplomats and will hijack the Cuban planes until Castro releases some of the political prisoners and begins to deal with us." U.S. policy regarding Bosch changed because the government did not want to spend money on his extradition, prosecution and jailing, a Justice Department source said.

## EXHIBIT 11

(Referred to on p. 633)

**II FRENTE • ALPHA 66 • M.R.P.**

UNIDOS PARA  
LIBERAR  
A CUBA

Nº 26510

**\$ 1.00**



**MIENTRAS NO TENGAS PATRIA NO TIENES NADA**

## EXHIBIT 12

(Referred to on p. 635)

"ALPHA 66"  
836 S. W. 1st. St.  
Miami-Florida

Cubano: Contribuye con tu óbolo a reponer las armas perdidas en el intento de desembarco en Cuba de ALPHA 66.

OBSEQUIO: Entre los donantes será adjudicado un TELEVISOR A CCOLORES DE 24" con su Consola, a la persona que posea la papeleta cuyo número coincida con el Primer Premio en el Sorteo que abajo se indica.

Lugar del Sorteo: Puerto Rico  
Fecha: Miércoles 15 de Abril, 1970

028802

DONACION: \$1.00

## EXHIBIT 14

(Referred to on p. 638)

[From the Miami News, April 2, 1974]

LATINS GIVE \$12,000 TO EXILED BOMB MAKERS

(By Hilda Inclan)

The Latin community has donated more than \$12,300, most of it in \$1 and \$5 gifts, to the families of two Cuban exiles severely injured March 20 when a bomb they were making exploded.

The special fund is expected to go even higher after check donations and phone-in pledges are collected and totalled.

In response to pleas carried over Spanish-speaking radio stations, people have been walking into the fund headquarters with donations ranging from \$1 to \$100. Others have pledge donations by phone.

Sunday's 13-hour fund drive—marked at one point by an angry confrontation between a Miami police officer and Cubans collecting from passing cars—raised \$12,258.61.

Meanwhile, Humberto Lopez, listed in fair condition at Jackson Memorial Hospital, was scheduled for further operations on his left hand today. He lost two fingers in the blast and his throat was perforated by bomb fragments.

Luis Crespo, still critical, can barely talk through a jaw that has been wired. Both, say police, are members of the militantly anti-Castro, National Cuban Liberation Front (FLNC).

Sunday's fund drive, headquartered at 137 SW 22nd Ave., was organized by an anti-Castro youth group, Abdala.

At the close of the drive, Police Officer John Ferguson, 30, arrested one of 14 Abdala members who were collecting from passing cars outside the headquarters.

An angry crowd had gathered round him when he charged Armando Sotolongo of 2318 Biscayne Blvd., with obstructing traffic. Ferguson suffered cuts on the left thumb and chin.

Another Abdala member, Maria Eugenia Vidana, said today, "The officer then got very angry, began shouting obscenities at us, and waved his gun.

"We could hear his shouting 'Emergency, emergency' on his car radio and asking for backup units. Within five minutes, 14 police cars were on the scene with police dogs."

Today, contributions continue to pour into fund headquarters. One woman factory worker turned over her entire weekly pay check of \$54.47 to the fund, accompanied by a note saying she regretted she could not give more.

Abdala president Leonardo Vito said, "We are getting checks and we also have to collect phoned-in pledges."

While Sunday's fund drive was going on, Lopez, who cannot talk because of his injured throat, sent a message, written on a blackboard, to the exile community. It was also signed by Crespo.



(1) Orlando Acosta, (2) Rafael Perez-Doreste, (3) Evi Vidafnia, (4) Pedro Luis Solares.

EXHIBIT No. 15

(Referred to on p. 640)

[From the Miami Herald, March 12, 1976]

FUGITIVE EXILE ORLANDO BOSCH JAILED AFTER ILLEGALLY ENTERING COSTA RICA

(By Thomas Morgan and Miguel Perez)

Fugitive Cuban exile Orlando Bosch, who jumped federal parole two years ago after serving a prison term for shelling a polish freighter docked in Miami, has turned up in a Costa Rican jail.

Bosch was arrested Feb. 19 on a charge of entering Costa Rica with a false passport. He also acknowledged that he had been accused by police of planning to disrupt a visit to Costa Rica by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last month.

Bosch, head of the international terrorist group Accion Cubana, was also accused of planning the assassination of Andres Pascal Allende, a leftist leader during the administration of Marxist President Salvador Allende in Chile, Bosch said.

Since his parole from a federal penitentiary in Marion, Ill., in 1972, Bosch has claimed responsibility for many of the bombings of Cuban embassies and consulates in Latin America.

He is wanted by federal authorities for parole violation and questioning in a number of incidents, including the assassination of Cuban exile leader Jose Elias De La Torriente in his Coral Gables home in 1974.

It was not clear Sunday if U.S. authorities would attempt to have Bosch returned to this country.

Bosch fled Miami shortly after the Torriente murder and reports since then have placed him in Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Chile and several Central American countries.

The Costa Rica Supreme Court denied a petition to release Bosch Tuesday from the jail in Cartago, Costa Rica.

In a letter sent from his jail cell to The Herald, Bosch, who went to Costa Rica for surgery, said he had gone on a hunger strike to protest his treatment by the Costa Rican government.

"For reasons of solidarity, history, principles and ideals, I came to Costa Rica, practically in transit, to express my gratitude and recognition of those who have always been champion defenders of the Cuban tragedy and agony," he wrote. He said he also went to Costa Rica to do "some physical repairs that could not wait any longer."

"My only crime was entering the country with a false passport. To me, that is a legitimate revolutionary necessity of survival against hundreds of Castro-communist agents and extremist guerrillas who pursue us to finish us."

He said that when he was first arrested he was kept in the third military division of San Jose, where his life was threatened by guards. He said his cell was a meter long in all directions, without water, lights, a bed, a blanket, toilet paper, or a bathroom.

He was transferred to a jail in Cartago, where he said he was told he will stay without a hearing or possible appeal.

EXHIBIT No. 16

(Referred to on p. 642)

[From the Miami News, April 9, 1976]

4 REACH HERE; 1 DEAD

CUBAN FISHING BOAT MACHINE-GUNNED

(By David Holmberg and Helga Silva)

Four Cuban fishermen who said their vessel was attacked and sunk on the high seas were in protective custody here today, expecting to be returned soon to Cuba.

The men were brought into Miami yesterday by a Norwegian freighter which picked them up in the Bahamas after they had drifted in a life raft for more than two days. A fifth man, shot in the arm in the incident, bled to death before the raft was rescued.

Edward Sweeney, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said the men were being held in custody "for their own safety" following a call from the Front for the National Liberation of Cuba (FLNC) claiming responsibility for the attack. An anonymous caller to a Spanish-language radio station here said the attack was in "recognition of all the political prisoners in Cuba."

Sweeney said the men, at their own request, would be returned to Cuba "as soon as we can make the arrangements."

A State Department spokesman in Washington had no comment on the incident. He said arrangements to return the men would be made through the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, which handles Cuban affairs in this country.

Bay of Pigs Veterans Association President Juan Perez Franco said he had no knowledge of the attack, but added, "As Cubans and veterans of the Bay of Pigs, we support any action against Castro-communism. We congratulate those comandos. They represent all the free Cubans."

Perez referred to the fishermen as "spies."

The fishermen told the FBI, which is investigating the incident, that their vessel, "Ferro 129," was fishing with two other boats in the Cay Sal Bank when they heard what appeared to be machine gun fire nearby.

A few minutes later, they said, an unidentified boat began circling their vessel, and fired on it. The boat then came alongside the Ferro 129 and a voice said in Spanish, "Get in a little closer." There was more firing, and the man who later died was hit.

When the shooting stopped, the men said they called for about three hours before the boat, hit in the firing, began to sink. They abandoned it about 1 a.m. Tuesday.

At about 3 a.m. yesterday, their raft was spotted off Dog Rocks, 100 miles south-south-east of Miami, by the Norwegian freighter Pan Atlantic. The men were brought in to Miami's Dodge Island port.

A member of the Pan Atlantic crew said yesterday the men were in "pretty good" shape when they were found, and had sufficient food to survive for some time. He said the boat was spotted by a flare.

The dead man was identified by his companions as Bienvenido Amauri Diaz, in his 20's. The survivors were identified as Capt. Ricardo Avila, Jesus Victorio Soriano, Ramon Gonsalez Rodriguez and Juan Lopez Hernandez.

All of the men were from Matanzas Province.

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