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TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO: <i>Ed Cohen</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS: <i>Beth - put up Rosell Pkg</i>		
FROM: <i>Phil Kennedy</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 55

REPLACES FORM 36-8
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

SECRET

PTD/Sturbils 4/7/77

DRAFT

Ramon DONESTEVES DO Dominquez

Born in Cuba went to Caracas, Venezuela in 1959 and entered US in 1962. Operated the International Machinery Corporation in Hialeah, Florida, which manufactured plastic boats. Made numerous, unauthorized, trips to Cuba to leeedgedly bring out relatives and political prisoners. In 1965 he visited Cuba and allegedly talked with Castro. In September 1967 he was issued notice of prevention of departure by INS. May 1968 an unexploded bomb found at his business. July 1968 detained by INS and given deportation hearing. Paroled and restricted to land area of Dade county in March 1969. In 1973 pleaded guilty to extortion and put on probation. September 1974 he went to Cuba and detained on return. Given two year jail sentence. In December 1975 given seven year imprisonment for probation violation. Very controversial and many Cuban exiles felt he was pro-Castro or even an agent of Castro. Murdered on 13 April 1976 at his office. No Agency association.

Rolando MASFERNER Rojas

Former Cuban Senator who was considered ruthless. Arrived in US in January 1959 and over the years has engaged in a series of activities related to the overthrow of the Castro regime. Reportedly involved with Jose de la TORRIENTE in the TORRIENTE plan. As of 1972 still considered himself to be a Marxian Socialist, and had been virulent critic of the U.S. in the past. Killed by a bomb in Miami on 31 October 1975. No Agency association.

III 103 201 - N.E.V.S

Jose de la TORRIENTE Ajuria

Born in 1904 in Cuba. Graduated from University of Kentucky in 1923. ~~formed an organization in 1970 and received donation of \$45,000 from Cuban Medical Association in exile.~~ In February 1970 he formed "Plan TORRIENTE to liberate Cuba and held rallies in different US cities to collect funds." Traveled extensively in Latin America and Europe raising funds. In June 1974 the Miami press exposed him as president of a large housing development enterprise and using funds he collected for personal use. Shot to death in his home in Miami on 12 April 1974. Police investigation of death negative. Police felt murder was related to TORRIENTE'S misappropriation of funds. He was a US citizen. (In October 1970, in response to a request from President Nixon, DCL Helms directed the DDF to establish a covert funding channel to provide financial support to the Cuban exile group headed by TORRIENTE. The objective was to provide funds to assist this group in carrying out raids on the Island of Cuba. A total of \$250,000. was authorized in FY 1971 and 1 for this purpose. A total of \$226,000 was expended on this activity. There have been no accusations or rumors that the funds originated with the USC with the Agency. Only one successful operation was mounted.)

Jose QUINTANA DOB: 3 October 1945

No identifiable information on person with this birthdate. Require more information, or at the least, matronymic.

Joaquin Antonio CORTIZO- DOB: 10 January 1945

Nothing on person by this name

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET/SENSITIVE

DR 10-1

Luciano NIEVES Mestre

NIEVES was reportedly a Captain in the Rebel army under Osmani CIEN-FUEGOS and subsequently arrested by the DSE in January 1963 for political reasons. He was released from prison in 1965 through the intervention of his brother, a high Cuban official. NIEVES went to Madrid in April 1965 where he was introduced to a CIA officer. He came to the US in August 1965 and was again contacted by a CIA officer. The relationship was unsatisfactory as NIEVES proved erratic and uncooperative and he provided fabricated information. In March 1966 ACSI (Army) indicated an interest in NIEVES and was given an assessment of NIEVES. Since the CIA no longer had an interest in NIEVES, ACSI picked him and subsequently terminated him in March 1967.

SECRET/SENSITIVE

DRAFT

Manuel ARTIME ~~Excmo~~ Buesa

ARTIME was one of the leaders of the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionario (MRR), a democratic Catholic oriented anti-Batista reform movement which allied itself with the Castro forces in overthrowing Batista. ARTIME was de facto chief of the agricultural reform program in Oriente Province after Batista's fall. ARTIME became disillusioned with Castro, departed Cuba and became one of the leaders of the Bay of Pigs invasion force. He was captured, imprisoned and returned in the prisoner exchange in 1962. From June 1963 to April 1965, CIA supported ARTIME and the MRR operations against Cuba which can be broadly characterized as harassment, sabotage and psychological warfare at a cost of approximately \$ seven million. Following that, CIA supported psychological warfare operations such as radio broadcasts and the publication of an anti-Castro periodical. This continued until ARTIME was terminated in January 1967. Since that time there has been no official CIA relationship with ARTIME although there have been occasional unofficial contacts between CIA officers and ARTIME. These contacts were not of operational significance. During the mid-east war ARTIME offered DCI Colby the use of himself and his men in any capacity that would assist the Agency. ARTIME was last reported to be closely associated with Nicaraguan president, General Anastasio SOMOZA, in the export-import business. He is believed to be residing in Managua

Rolando CUBELA Secades

CUBELA had been the second in command of the Directorio Revolucionario, an anti-Batista student organization which was actively involved with Castro's forces in the overthrow of the Batista government. CUBELA subsequently held the rank of Major in Castro's forces but became disillusioned with Castro and communism. CUBELA was initially met in Mexico in March 1961 but the meeting was without operational significance. In 1962, following reports that CUBELA was considering defecting, an attempt was made to determine his state of mind by utilizing a Cuban refugee who met CUBELA in Scandinavia. CUBELA agreed to work in place for the creation of a new Cuba. In October 1963, as a result of CUBELA'S demand to meet U.S. Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy, Desmond Fitzgerald, Chief of Cuban Operations met with him. At this meeting CUBELA stated that the most effective way to ~~rescue~~ rescue the Cuban Revolution was to assassinate Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders. CUBELA was told that the US was prepared to render all necessary assistance to any group which succeeded in neutralizing the Cuban leadership and assumed sufficient control to invite the US to render assistance. In November 1963 CUBELA was reported to be losing interest if he did not receive technical assistance from the US. Fitzgerald authorized assistance in laying caches which would include a high-power rifle w/scope, explosives and related equipment. The caches were laid in March and June 1964. CUBELA recovered the first cache in December 1964 but it is not known if he recovered the second cache which included two Belgian FAL rifles. CIA arranged to have CUBELA and ARTIME meet in Madrid in 1964 and ARTIME agreed to provide support for CUBELA'S operations. ARTIME furnished CUBELA with a silencer and money in February 1965. In February 1965 a CIA officer met with CUBELA for the last time and refused CUBELA'S request for \$10,000 to support his operations. (CIA preferred to use the ARTIME channel) In June 1965 CIA terminated the operation because CUBELA was judged insecure. CUBELA was arrested by CASTRO in February 1966, tried in March 1966 and convicted of conspiring with the CIA and ARTIME to assassinate CASTRO. He was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. He was released on parole in 1975 and is reportedly practicing medicine in Havana.

Cubela has been the subject of intensive investigation by the Church Select Select Com.

DRAFT

3. General Questions:

i. already answered

ii. "B-1" is Manuel Artime and the anti-Castro group is the MRR

iii.- vi. answered

vii. The Miami Station (JMVAVE) was established in 1961 not 1960. Robert Davis served as COS from October 1961 to February 1962. He is now retired. Theodore Shackley served as COS from April 1962 to June 1965. John Dimmer (retired) served as COS from June 1965 to March 1967. We would prefer that Dade County police not talk with the COS'S. We do not know what they could possibly add that the police and FBI don't already know.

viii. We do not desire to have the Dade County police talk with the current [redacted] 27, 16-4. The [redacted] 16-4 has not had contact with the Cuban exile group for several years. The [redacted] 16-4 is considered to be a foreign installation concentrating on the collection of intelligence in the Caribbean area where there is no US representation and has no charter for domestic activities. The current [redacted] 27, 16-4 has been there less than a year.

ix. already answered

x. This is a matter of internal security which should be addressed to the FBI

why
Can't we
give
what we
24, 16-4

group
summary??

HW

5 April 1977

SUBJECT: Intelligence Sources and Methods

1. The principle of protection ^{of} and intelligence sources and methods is central to the viability of clandestine operations. The inability to protect intelligence sources and methods will be destructive of the credibility of the Agency in dealing with its clandestine assets, and in dealing with intelligence services around the world to whom our security is already a matter of grave concern.
2. The tragedy of Cuba won the support of the United States Government for the programs to free that country from its dictatorship. It was the sense of the American people and of the United States Government, in both the executive and legislative branches, to find a way to oust the Castro regime. However badly conceived different parts of the program, and whatever the chances of success, the fact is that the ultimate objectives met the highest standards of American ideals.
3. There were a lot of Cubans who worked with the Americans to free Cuba. They carried their plans to desperate extremes, risking their lives at the Bay of Pigs and in hundreds of smaller incursions. Some were associated with scheming to assassinate Castro himself. Some did this on their own as patriots and some, also as patriots, did it with the support of representatives of the United States Government. Right or wrong the identity of those people constitute a trust of the American Government. If betrayed it would be a breach of honor and a demonstration to our allies today, and to those individuals around the world who work with us, that they must review the risk they take in our association.
4. The protection of intelligence sources is more than a dry legal phrase. It involves a moral commitment to protect those who agree to work with us. This is an essential principle to be observed by any organization that expects to involve itself in clandestine operations of any sort.

14-00000

Our letter to the Attorney General of 14 October 1976 forwarded all information from Agency files responsive to these questions which we judged could be forwarded to the Dade County police without jeopardizing sources or methods, provided the Attorney General found that the Agency could legally do so. A second point, also to follow from the Attorney General's findings was that, even if such information could legally be provided, a determination would have to be made within the Agency whether some of the requested information which related to former or current agents of the Agency might still require protection. Your marginal comment asks whether we are not straining the concept of protection of sources when we protect those who are not now intelligence sources and whether we are protecting them from prosecution for terrorist activity today.

After referent memorandum was sent to you, the Attorney General refined an earlier opinion from former Assistant Attorney General Antonin Scalia. The Department of Justice now concludes that, to the extent Agency information either does not involve U.S. persons or falls within one of seven exceptions to the general prohibition against collection of information concerning the domestic activities of U.S. persons, such information can be provided to local police authorities. It is significant, however, that the Attorney General in his 23 March letter to you (Attachment B) expressly included the following language:

In addition to the facts above, the Office of Legal Counsel has pointed out that Executive Order 11905 does not require CIA to respond to Dade County. Indeed, the responsibility of the Director of Central Intelligence to protect sources and methods of intelligence, established by statute, 50 U.S.C. #403(g), and E.O. 11905, Section 3(d)(vii), is authority for him to withhold such information from local law enforcement officials if he believes its disclosure would threaten the security of intelligence sources or methods. (Emphasis added.)

In the light of the Attorney General's opinion, those offices holding the relevant files are now reviewing them to confirm that the information originally selected for passage to Dade County law enforcement officials is responsive and complete.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE VA-19

WASHINGTON POST
24 MARCH 1977

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

Mobster's Summons by Probers

Perhaps the most feared mobster in the underworld is Florida's Mafia chieftain, Santos Trafficante. House investigators approached his Miami hideaway, therefore, with some apprehension.

He appeared at the screendoor to accept their subpoena. "Shove it under the door," he said softly. They peered through the screen. The sinister Trafficante was pale, and his hands were shaking.

He may have had reason to shake. The House Assassinations Committee had taken a sudden interest in the murder last July of mobster John Rosselli. Before he died, the flamboyant Rosselli hinted that he knew who had arranged President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Carefully hedging, he told an incredible story that implicated Trafficante.

The New York Times reported on the front page that Rosselli was murdered as a "direct result" of his Senate testimony about the Kennedy assassination.

Twelve days before his death, Rosselli dined with Trafficante at the fashionable Landings Restaurant in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. It is the custom of the Mafia to wine and dine a wayward member before he is executed.

The unfortunate Rosselli had been the victim of a gangland execution. This raised some nagging questions in the minds of the committee's homicide experts who are wise in the ways of the mob.

Why would the Mafia knock off a retired racketeer? The fact that he had appeared before the Senate normally would have deterred the crime lords.

They would rather not risk antagonizing the federal government by murdering a celebrated witness unless there was some compelling reasons.

The experts doubted the Mafia was upset over Rosselli's confession that, as a hit man for the Central Intelligence Agency, he had attempted to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. The mobsters hated Castro, who had expropriated their casinos in Havana. So they should not have minded his CIA mission.

We furnished the committee with a more likely motive for the murder. We got the story from Rosselli himself, bit by bit, over the past six years. He had come to trust us during our investigation of the CIA plot to kill Castro. Whenever Rosselli was in Washington, he dropped by. His associates, knowing of his trust in us, called us ahead of the authorities about his disappearance.

The CIA had figured that the Havana underworld must have killers who could eliminate Castro. The CIA, therefore, spoke secretly to Howard Hughes' chief huncher in Las Vegas, Robert Maheu, about the project. Maheu recruited Rosselli, then the Chicago mob's debonair representative in Las Vegas.

Rosselli looked upon the assassination mission as an opportunity to gain favor with the U.S. government. But he lacked the stature to deal with Santos Trafficante, who controlled the Havana underworld. Rosselli enlisted his own superior, Chicago godfather Sam Giancana, to approach Trafficante.

Giancana flew down to Miami to make the arrangements with the Florida racket boss. Then with Traffi-

cante's blessing, Rosselli used the Havana underworld to plot Castro's demise. The assassination squad tried to plant poison pills, supplied by the CIA, in Castro's food. Castro became ill but failed to die. Then underworld snipers were dispatched to a Havana rooftop. Unhappily for them, they were caught.

Rosselli told us the rest of the story as his own "speculation." But it was his habit to pass us tips in the form of conjecture. There is a good chance he was not merely speculating but had picked up information inside the mob. At least, here's his startling story:

Rosselli heard that Castro had tortured the would-be assassins and had learned about the plot on his life. It would be the sort of irony that Latin-Americans appreciate, Rosselli suggested, for Castro to use the same plotters to retaliate against the U.S. President.

According to Rosselli's speculation, Castro may have used these underworld elements, most of them Cubans from the old Trafficante organization, to arrange the assassination of Kennedy.

They may have lined up Lee Harvey Oswald as the assassin or may have used him as a decoy while others ambushed Kennedy from closer range. Once Oswald was captured, the mob couldn't afford to let him reveal his connection with the underworld. So Rosselli speculated that Jack Ruby, a small-time hoodlum with ties to the Havana underworld, was ordered to eliminate Oswald.

This sort of "speculation" might have induced the mob to silence John Rosselli.

OGC SUBJ: INVESTIGATIONS - Roselli, Johnny (not indexed)