

SECRET

WH/COG 07-127

MEMORANDUM FOR: ADPP
C/CFR & A (Mr. Roeca)

SUBJECT: Garrison and the Kennedy Assassination
REFERENCE: CFR & A Memorandum Dated 26 April 1967

In response to reference memorandum, WH/COG Operations Group has endeavored to provide all available information on individuals and organizations mentioned in paragraphs 7, 8 and 7 of reference. Attached is a matrix based on information and biographic data on individuals obtained from FBI files and JMWAVE files. Attached also summarizes the interorganizational and Agency associations of the organizations listed in paragraph 8 of reference.

WH/COG will continue to review all material that may contain information pertinent to this subject and will forward such information to CFR & A on a priority basis.

[Redacted Signature]

C/WH/COG

Attachment 1
Biographic on Individuals

Attachment 2
Organizational chart of PROTECT (TSCA)

1961-2000 BY ONE T. J. BROWNE

Attachment 1

Sergio Vives de Arcacha Soria (Enclosure 3 of reference memorandum)

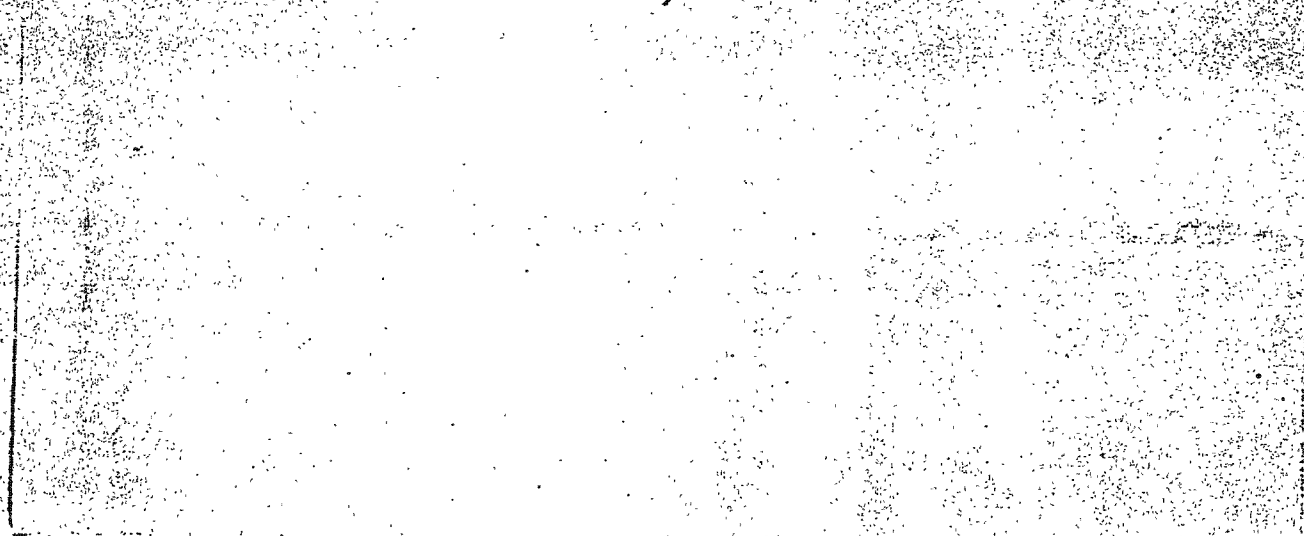
DOB: 29 January 1923, Cuba

1. Files of ARCACHA Soria reflect the fact he first arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, as he is the father of JOHN CROWAR O'DONOGHUE, who lived in New Orleans prior to the early 1950s, and continued to live in New Orleans until his death in 1960. The father of the predecessor of the Cuban Consulate in New Orleans, and was a regular and frequent visitor to the Consulate. He was a regular contact of the late Guy Banister, who was a regular FBI contact of the late Guy Banister and the deceased Guy Banister.

2. ARCACHA Soria was one of the promoters of the FRIENDS OF PATRIOTIC CUBA, INC. (FPC) which was incorporated in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1954. The FPC was ostensibly created by several New Orleans business and political figures, including the deceased former FBI agent, Guy Banister, to collect money to aid Cubans in their fight against Communism. According to the articles of incorporation, these donations would also be used to support the FPC and the funds were to be channeled through ARCACHA, less a percentage to be retained by the FPC. An investigation conducted by Miami Station assets concluded that the FPC was organized strictly for the personal gain of the promoters with their approval and collaboration of ARCACHA. The investigation produced no evidence that any individual donations were ever solicited or received and recommended that the files of the Stevedores Company and the books of the New Orleans Exporters Company be investigated for evidence of these donations and possible evidence of federal tax evasion, since both the president of the New Orleans Exporters Company, Conrad P. Tinsley, and the Chief of New Orleans Stevedores Company, Alfred Chittenden, were officials of the FPC. Approximately one month after the FPC was created, several criticisms from some prominent Cubans put the organization out of business.

3. Information on an immigration card reflects that ARCACHA traveled to Caracas, Venezuela at an unspecified date. His address in Venezuela was HOTEL TIENA, Caracas, and his US address was listed as 4523 Duplessis Street, New Orleans. Passport No. 00433.

The above information is being furnished in connection with the investigation of the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and its affiliates, and is being furnished to you for your information. The above information is being furnished to you for your information. The above information is being furnished to you for your information.



14-00000

CARLOS BRINGUER (Enclosure 5 of reference memorandum)

Carlos BRINGUER is a brother of Juan Felipe BRINGUER Espinoza, a former member of Brigade 2206 who was captured during the invasion. The personal history statement in Juan BRINGUER's 201 file states his brother Carlos, a lawyer in Cuba, was 26 years old at the time of Juan's recruitment in 1960.

1. (b) (7)(C) - (b) (7)(D) of reference memorandum

LA BANCOS, INC., a U.S. corporation, sponsored
 the New Orleans appearance of Amptia C. L. and others at the
 New Orleans Convention Center in 1961. LA BANCOS had a particular interest in
 Miss CASTRO since they directed and headed the efforts to raise contribu-
 tions for the Cuban Revolution. The name of the person who
 handled the arrangement of the appearance of Miss CASTRO is [redacted]
 of the LA BANCOS organization. The only other contact
 between the LA BANCOS and the person who handled the arrangement
 in 1961 was [redacted] in Miami. The LA BANCOS was
 "CASTRO-HELPED BY US". See Attachment 2 for a summary
 of the LA BANCOS organization.

Albert Fowler (Paragraph 745) of referenced memorandum)

DEAR: August 29, New Orleans, Louisiana

1. Subject is Albert, Casimir FOWLER Parfitt, a member of the class of 1956 who was captured during the invasion and returned to the US in the December 1962 prisoner exchange.

2. FOWLER apparently returned to Cuba with his parents during his early life and returned to the US to attend school in New Orleans. He attended the Le Bon School, Le Bon, Louisiana, from 1948-1954 and St. Louis de Gonzague School, New Orleans, Louisiana, from 1954-1956. He was transferred to the US in 1956 to continue his education in Louisiana. He was born in Cuba on August 15, 1934. FOWLER was married at St. Louis de Gonzague School, Louisiana, from 1954 until the divorce was granted in 1960 and continued to reside in Louisiana until his capture in the Bay of Pigs. He was married to a woman known to the FBI as Mrs. FOWLER. Following his release from Cuba, FOWLER worked for the BRANTY Co., Inc., in Palm Beach, Florida, where his father worked, and for BRANTY GRAVEL SERVICES, W. Palm Beach, Florida, until approximately 1961. He apparently lost his citizenship during his years of residence in Cuba and immigration records indicate he applied for advanced parole status in November 1961 while he was still employed in W. Palm Beach. He apparently returned to Louisiana sometime after that date. FOWLER's father lives in Covington, Louisiana, and he has a sister who is married to Fort PIPES, Jr., member of a prominent New Orleans family.

18110 SANTANA (approx) 7.0 of reference memorandum

DPOR: 7 Sept 1955 via domain, DATA (AS, 100)
(also reported 7 Sept 1956 and 7 Sept 1957)

1. Subject is probably identical to ERIC SANTANA Galindo, who was recruited by JMWAVE in December 1950 as a guide for an infiltration of Miami. SANTANA was paid a monthly salary under the pretense of his work and he was terminated on 15 October 1953 because of a lack of activity developed by the team. JMWAVE informed and took custody of the subject upon Soviet termination. JMWAVE completed a report for SAND on the termination of the subject and an unclassified report concerning certain aspects of the team operations.

2. In an effort to establish a better identification, JMWAVE obtained a report from the Sheriff's Office, Orange County, Florida, dated 22 December 1953, which reported that a male, born 3 July 1923 in Cuba, was described as a native from Louisiana on a Federal warrant #22, 22 October 1953, 151 sheet 1322071, based on two counts of Burglary in Louisiana. He was arrested and booked by the Bay County Sheriff's Office on 2 February 1953 and was presently sent back to Louisiana. At the time of his arrest, SANTANA gave his address as 351 S. Via Stages, Miami, which is the same address shown on an old identification card such as was living in Miami. Headquarters FBI's file on SANTANA is separated from his wife who apparently still resides at the old Miami address. Since SANTANA's date of birth varies on various documents in his 204 file, the variation in birth date on his arrest sheet is not conclusive. The fact he did give his former address to the arresting officers indicates he is ERIC SANTANA Galindo. A 1962 migration form includes a photograph which could be obtained from JMWAVE for identification purposes if this becomes necessary.

3. Although JMWAVE has had no contact with SANTANA since his termination, there is a note in Station files dated 25 June 1957 that SANTANA used the Agency as his employer on an auto credit application.

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CONFIDENTIAL (Paragraph 7(c) of reference is declassified)

Subject is possibly identified with Carlos QUINOA, a former student at Louisiana State University, who was a candidate for the Agency Student Recruitment Program. This involved recruitment of Cuban students in the US who would return to Cuba as agents in place. JMWAVE traces reflect an individual of the same name was an electrical engineer, residing at 5111 Iberville Place, New Orleans, in December 1961. Subject reportedly had personal and domestic ties north of the line of the parallel and was an ardent Communist sympathizer and made anti-US statements. There is no indication that Carlos QUINOA was ever employed by the Agency in any capacity.

Julian BUENIDO (Enclosure 8 of reference memorandum)

DOB: 16 February 1940, Havana, Cuba

Subject is apparently identifiable with Julian BUENIDO Castellanos, who arrived in the US on 10 November 1960 and enlisted in brigade 2506. He was a civilian pilot in Cuba and served on the invasion crew BARBADA J. BUENIDO was captured and released in the prisoner exchange. (There is no indication he was ever employed by the Agency, other than his participation in the invasion.

card on name ROVEL, enclosure 19 of reference memorandum.

There is no record of Subject in FBI/Cuba Operation Group Files or JMWAVE Files. JMWAVE cited the article on ROVEL which appeared in the MIAMI HERALD on 26 APRIL 1967, which is available in CI/R & A, and is in the process of conducting an exhaustive search for traces on the cover organization; ROVEL claimed to operate for the Agency in New Orleans.

... OFFICE OF REFERENCE ...
... (SIVA Torres)

There is no record of subject under either name in ...
... files.

ATTACHMENT 2 TO WIL COG 67-194

1. The IAF was conceived, created and funded by the Agency in September 1960 and terminated in December 1966. It was an outgrowth of the activities conducted by the CIA in Cuba which were directed against the Cuban Revolution (CUBA) and were subsequently funded and organized into Cuba by the Agency in late 1960 where they operated by obtaining intelligence setting up support teams, etc., on through the Bay of Pigs invasion. While the IAF was initially set up as a special intelligence unit, the organization was given a large amount of personnel and funds and was operational. After the Bay of Pigs, the IAF continued to operate in independent military activities which were directed at Agency direction and because of a request to discontinue operations in 1967 and termination of the IAF, the IAF was dissolved through 1966 as political activities and propaganda campaign which was sent to the IAF and the IAF was terminated. International students and staff in various countries and a propaganda, radio program and special propaganda campaigns.

2. After the cessation of military operations, many of the IAF members relocated in various areas. At present there are operations in most Latin American countries which have maintained some contact with various Agency stations over the years although the IAF is no longer very active. During the organizational Government period of active existence, IAF personnel were in contact with several SNAVE stations and outside contract agents. However, from January 1966 through December 1966, contact with IAF personnel was limited to two agents, Juan Manuel SAMAAT, the current IAF Secretary General who is now operating a bookstore in Miami, Florida, and Fernando GARCIA-Chacon who was relocated in El Salvador.

15 files
Mexico City
James
Galt

THE FIDELITY TO FARIO LIBERATION FRONT (CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY FRONT)

1. The FRD was created with Agency assistance, written and financial support in May 1960 and consisted of several anti-Castro groups. The FRD was formed as a political action, propaganda and military unit. Initial actions consisted of extensive radio and printed propaganda, demonstrations, and trips throughout the Hemisphere to gain support for the struggle against Castro. The FRD also functioned as the organizational core for recruiting the members of the Bay of Pigs invasion force and carried out a sensitive program of covert assistance to blockade 2500 Cuban exiles in training camps and their families. Although the FRD headquarters were based in Miami, field offices were maintained in other areas which included New Orleans, Louisiana, Tampa, Florida, and Mexico City, to gather intelligence and coordinate Cuban refugee activities.

2. In late 1960 or early 1961 the CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (CRC) was formed to coordinate and direct FRD activities. This group was headed by Agency and White House sponsored Dr. Jose LEO Cardona, assisted by Samuel ARTIPE and Dr. Antonio VILLONAS. Both the FRD and the CRC continued to function until October 1961 when the FRD was completely absorbed by the CRC in order to avoid the confusion resulting from duplication of personnel, activities and funding. The CRC also had direct access to President Kennedy and top White House aides. Because of the magnitude of the FRD and CRC operations and the Agency participation in the activities and funding of the groups, a large number of JMWAVE and Headquarters were directly involved with both FRD and CRC personnel.

