



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida
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Title GERALD PATRICK HEMMING

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference Report of Special Agent WILLIAM M.
DREW, JR., dated and captioned as
above, at Miami, Florida.

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S E C R E T

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Report of: WILLIAM MAYO DREW, JR.

Date: 9/11/64

Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Field Office File #: 105-3973

Bureau File #: 105-86406

① Title: GERALD PATRICK HEMMING

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA.

Synopsis: GERALD PATRICK HEMMING was born 3/1/37, Los Angeles, Calif., and resided 1036 S.W. 5th St., Miami, Fla., as of 7/29/64. He served in U. S. Marine Corps, 4/54 - 10/58. In 2/59, he went to Cuba, where he became involved in Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutionary activity and served in the Rebel Army and Air Force of the CASTRO government, with a salary of \$70.00 to \$80.00 per month on an irregular basis. In 8/60, he left Cuba and returned to California, via Mexico. HEMMING came to Miami, Fla., in 4/61, to participate in anti-CASTRO revolutionary activity, established a group known as the Anti-Communist Legionnaires, and set up a training camp in the Everglades. As of 7/61, HEMMING advised he was head of Intercontinental Penetration Forces, aka. Interpen, which had about 20 members. HEMMING participated in a mission to Cuba from Florida in 8/61, an unsuccessful attempt to contact the Cuban underground. In 3/62, HEMMING advised he continued to participate in Cuban revolutionary activity, but was not then conducting a training program. In 8/62, HEMMING was one of a group stopped by U. S. Customs at Pompano Beach, Fla. In September and October, 1962, he was at a training camp at No Name Key, Fla., and as of 11/62, planned to depart on a mission to Cuba. On 12/4/62, HEMMING

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GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification.

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Synopsis:
(Cont'd.)

and twelve associates were arrested by U. S. Customs at Marathon, Fla., charged with conspiracy to illegally export articles of war. These charges dismissed in Federal Court, Miami, in 1/63. HEMMING reportedly planned to steal some arms from one MIKE MORINO, Hialeah, Fla., in 6/63. In October and November, 1963, HEMMING participated in a search for a plane and two lost Americans, which proved unsuccessful. During this trip, he made derogatory remarks concerning U. S. Government and agencies thereof. Description set forth.

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DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

The following information has been taken from the skeleton military service records on file at the General Service Administration, Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, for GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, JR., Marine Serial Number 1488247, as reviewed by Investigative Clerk GEORGE T. JENKINS, on May 26, 1961. Background information not obtained from this source is so designated.

A. Birth

HEMMING was born March 1, 1937, at Los Angeles, California.

B. Residences

November, 1941 to December, 1950:

708 North New Avenue
Monterey Park, California

December, 1950 to April, 1954:

2528 South Paulson Avenue
El Monte, California

April, 1954 to October, 1958:

United States Marine Corps

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On April 29, 1961, while being interviewed in connection with another matter, HEMMING advised that following his Marine service, he resided at 2433 West Valley Boulevard, Alhambra, California.

On July 7, 1961, MM T-1, an American citizen who has been engaged in Cuban revolutionary activities for the past six years, advised that GERALD PATRICK HEMMING has been residing at the San Juan Hotel, located on North Miami Avenue, Miami, Florida, having been evicted from his previous residence at 1936 Southwest Third Street, Miami.

On March 30, 1962, HEMMING furnished his address as a rooming house at 128 Southwest Eighth Street, Miami.

On August 10, 1963, MM T-1 advised that GERALD PATRICK HEMMING was then residing at 2450 Northwest North River Drive, Miami, Florida.

On July 29, 1964, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING was then residing at 1036 Southwest Fifth Street, Apartment 2, Miami, Florida.

C. Occupations

Subject's occupations were listed as aviation control tower operator, ground contact approach controller and link trainer instructor.

On July 29, 1964, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING is generally unemployed, although he occasionally works for one Captain HANS MILTON, a marine surveyor and alcoholic, in and around the Miami area.

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D. Citizenship

Subject is a native-born United States citizen.

E. Nationality Background

GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, SR., father of the subject, was born on May 31, 1902 at Ceylon, India, and entered the United States at New York City on July 11, 1919. He was naturalized in the Eastern District of New York on March 15, 1927. CATHERINE ELLEN HEMMING, nee SIMPSON, was born on March 18, 1913 at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, and entered the United States at Baine, Washington, on November 30, 1923. She was naturalized in the Southern District of California on November 26, 1943.

F. Military Record

Subject enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on April 19, 1954, entering on active duty on that date at Los Angeles, California. He was honorably released from active duty and transferred to the United States Marine Corps Reserve to complete his military obligation under the Universal Military Training and Service Act on October 17, 1958. The terminal date of his reserve obligation was shown as April 18, 1962. There was no record of foreign service, awards of medals, decorations, citations, courts-martial, absent without official leave, nervous conditions or mental disorders.

G. Marital Status

On August 3, 1964, Investigative Clerk CLIFFORD M. WERNER reviewed the records of the Dade County Judge's Office, which reflected marriage application #180181, filed on August 6, 1963, for GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, JR., born March 1, 1937, Los Angeles, and PATRICIA A. SULLIVAN, born July 14, 1941, Jacksonville, Florida. It was indicated that

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neither had been previously married, and that they were both residing at 2450 Northwest North River Drive, Miami. They were married on August 9, 1963, by H. L. MAYO, Notar, Public, 101 Northwest 33rd Avenue, Miami.

H. Identification Record

| Contributor of Fingerprints | Name and Number | Arrested or Received | Charge | Disposition |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| PD Miami Fla | GERALD PATRICK HEMMING #77255 | 11-1-61 | vag | 11-2-61 rel |
| PD Mobile Ala | GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, JR. #57326 | 2-23-62 | inv | |
| SO Key West Fla | GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, JR. #6221 | 12-4-62 | Vio of U.S. Neutrality Act | rel to U.S.M. Miami Fla |

The records of the Miami Beach, Florida Police Department, Dade County Sheriff's Office, Miami Police Department and the Miami Municipal Court were checked on August 3, 1964, by Investigative CLERK CLIFFORD M. WERNER, and no record identifiable with HEMMING was located.

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The skeleton Marine records reflected that HEMMING had been arrested at El Monte, California on February 10, 1952, for Receiving Stolen Property, specifically, a caliber .25 pistol and a caliber .41 pistol. The records further show that he was declared a ward of the court and released on probation to his parents, under the supervision of a Probation Officer, and that he was released from probation on April 9, 1953. This juvenile record was waived on HEMMING's enlistment in the United States Marine Corps.

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II. REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

As set forth above, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING entered on duty with the U. S. Marine Corps on April 19, 1954, at the age of 17. He was honorably released from active duty and transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve on October 17, 1958.

On March 28, 1960, MM T-2, another Government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, made available information concerning GERRY HEMING, who was then residing in Havana, Cuba. HEMING was described as an American with the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force, stationed in Pinar del Rio. It was reported that he claimed to be a T-33 jet pilot whose mission was to intercept airplanes based in the United States which fly over Cuba to destroy sugar cane fields. It was also reported that he had formerly been stationed in the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

This information also indicated that HEMING was an associate of Major WILLIAM A. MORGAN.

Major WILLIAM A. MORGAN was a United States citizen who went to Cuba and fought as a revolutionary against the Government of FULGENCIO BATISTA, which fell on January 1, 1959. MORGAN was later arrested and executed by the CASTRO Government on a charge of counter-revolutionary activity.

The information from MM T-2 also reflected that HEMING was then wearing Army fatigues, was armed with a pistol, and wore a United States paratrooper badge. He said he had been in Cuba for two years.

On April 4, 1960, MM T-3, another Government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, furnished information indicating that GERALD P. HEMING, a 23 year old United States citizen who had been born in Los Angeles, California, was then employed by the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force at San Julian as a parachutist and was then engaged in training Nicaraguans. At this time HEMING

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reportedly said that there were only 25 parachutists in Cuba, that all were willing to fight in Nicaragua, and that they would come well armed. HAMING was described as having been a flyer who was a Marine in Korea and at the Guantanamo Naval Base and had been warned when he was fighting for Cuba that he could lose his United States citizenship. HAMING indicated that this was not important to him.

This information also reflected that HAMING had indicated an interest in going to Costa Rica to coordinate activities between Cuba and Costa Rican groups there.

He was reported to have indicated a desire to travel to the United States under a false name and Cuban passport to sell liberty bonds in California and obtain arms and planes from a ranch in Texas. He was also reported to have proposed a scheme to steal two small planes from an air base in Texas and claimed that he had friends in the U. S. Marine Corps who would obtain arms from Marine Corps arsenals.

HAMING also is reported to have stated that when FIDEL CASTRO and Soviet diplomat ANASTAS MIKOYAN visited the San Julian Air Base, they discussed Soviet aid to Cuba, including secret assistance in the form of men and arms.

It is noted that MM T-2 in a report dated July 19, 1960, furnished information regarding a small group of Nicaraguans, Americans and Cubans who composed the MOVIMIENTO DE LIBERACION SANDINO NICARAGUA (SANDINO MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF NICARAGUA). It was reported that the goal of this group was to gather materials of war, money, and to recruit non-Cubans in

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Latin American countries and the United States to serve in the military forces with which they intended to invade the Republic of Nicaragua. The group had the support of FIDEL CASTRO and the Cuban Government as well as Comandante WILLIAM A. MORGAN and had been promised weapons, ammunition, clothing, and medical supplies. Among the individuals identified as members of this group was JERRY HEMING, who was reported to have fought in the Cuban revolution, to wear a Cuban Air Force uniform, and to be a Sergeant in the Cuban Air Force. As of the time of that report, HEMING was believed to be in Los Angeles, California, visiting his parents.

On February 13, 1961, JOSE CRUZ HERNANDEZ, 1407 West 20th Street, Los Angeles, California, manager of a Cuban relief house operated by the Society to Aid Cuban Anti-Communists, advised that on the previous day a man who said his first name was GERRY and whose last name sounded to CRUZ like "FIAT", appeared at CRUZ's home. GERRY appeared to be an American and said he was a paratrooper in the Army of FIDEL CASTRO under the command of WILLIAM A. MORGAN. GERRY said that he had been a trainer of Militiamen in Cuba and that he had been to Nicaragua in 1959 and 1960. GERRY told CRUZ that he had been in Los Angeles a year and expected to return to Nicaragua, expressing the belief that Nicaragua would be successful in its revolution and would overthrow the SOMOZA regime there. CRUZ said that GERRY was driving a 1952 Plymouth station wagon bearing California License FYA 579.

A review of the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Los Angeles, California, reflected that FYA 579 was registered to a 1952 Plymouth station wagon belonging to CATHERINE E. HEMING, 2433 West Valley, Alhambra, California. It was noted that this individual is the mother of the subject.

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The April 26, 1961, edition of the "Miami News", a daily newspaper published in Miami, Florida, contained an article concerning the formation of a new group to be known as the ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGIONNAIRES. The article related that the group was composed of young Americans who had been upset as a result of the unsuccessful Cuban exile invasion previously and were desirous of helping the Cubans. It is noted that an unsuccessful attempt to invade Cuba was made by a group of Cuban exiles at Playa Giron, Cuba, on April 17, 1961.

On April 28, 1961, MM T-1 advised that the leader of the ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGIONNAIRES was a tall American, name unknown, who had been recruiting members for the organization with the view of conducting future military action against Cuba. On May 1, 1961, MM T-1 identified this American as JERRY (Last Name Unknown), about 6' 5" tall, weighing 230 pounds, and who claimed that he had been in jail in Cuba after having trained paratroopers in Cuba with the CASTRO Government and guerrillas and rebels in Nicaragua. MM T-1 said that about 20 members of this group had established a camp west of Miami in the Everglades where they were living on available vegetation.

On April 29, 1961, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING was interviewed in connection with another investigation. HEMMING said that he was one of the leaders of the ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGIONNAIRES and active in the organization. He said he had gone to Cuba in February 1959 and remained there until August 1960. While there he was a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Army, was later in the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force as a Sergeant and received a salary of \$70.00 to \$80.00 a month on an irregular basis. In about August 1960, he went to Mexico City and contacted members of the Nicaragua Revolutionary Movement. In September 1960, he traveled from Mexico

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to Los Angeles, California. HEMMING said that in about March 1961, he received a telephone call from one JAMES GENTRY in Miami, suggesting that he come to Miami in order to participate in Cuban anti-Communist revolutionary activities. HEMMING identified GENTRY as an American citizen who had previously served as a lieutenant in the Cuban Revolutionary Army. ✓

HEMMING was recontacted on June 8, 1961, at which time he stated that he had met JAMES GENTRY, mentioned above, in February 1959, at Camp Libertad, located near Havana, Cuba. HEMMING mentioned that he was also acquainted with various members of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Movement, also known as the Sandino Movement, as this group had had a nucleus in Havana during 1959 and the early part of 1960. HEMMING stated that he had associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Army during the period February 1959 to August 1960.

The "Miami Herald" issue of June 27, 1961, contained an article captioned "Anti-Castroites Resume Training Here". This article related that:

"Soldiers of fortune, seeking war and adventure in Cuba, are again openly training in streets, fields and swamps of Florida.

"One group of anti-Castro volunteers, called the Intercontinental Penetration Forces (Interpen), is headquartered in a cluster of boarding houses in the Southwest section of Miami....."

The article related that the Interpen group was led by JERRY PATRICK, described as a young giant standing 6' 7" tall whose real name is HEMMING.

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The July 10, 1961, issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article captioned "We Choose How We'll Be Killed" by DOM BONAFEDE, a staff writer. This article relates the details of an interview which BONAFEDE had with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, also known as JERRY PATRICK. In this article BONAFEDE quoted PATRICK as stating that he had gone to Cuba after he got out of the Marines and that he had joined up with CASTRO's rebels as a paratrooper instructor. During this period he became friendly with WILLIAM MORGAN, who was described as an American expatriate who served as a Major in CASTRO's Army and who was later executed as a traitor to the revolutionary cause. The article related that after CASTRO assumed power, HEMMING was assigned as an Adjutant at the San Julian Air Base in Pinar del Rio. He said that he left Cuba in August 1960 after being involved in a plot with a group of Nicaraguans seeking to overthrow the SOMOZA regime.

The article went on to state that HEMMING said he hoped to overthrow the same CASTRO Government that he once fought for. The plan of HEMMING, according to this article, was "in the classic revolutionary style - first establish sympathy among the peasants, then parachute in and start guerrilla fighting". He was also quoted as stating that "There will have to be raids along the beaches to suck CASTRO's Militia out of the hills and then infiltration of small commando forces".

MM T-1 advised on May 25, 1961, that GERALD PATRICK HEMMING had recently made contact with an individual known as PRATO (First Name Unknown), who was an associate of MARCOS PEREZ JIMENEZ, former head of the Venezuelan Government residing in Miami Beach, Florida. HEMMING had offered his services to PEREZ JIMENEZ for future revolutionary activity in Venezuela.

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MM T-1 advised on June 5, 1961, that one PELEAZ (First Name Unknown), 5733 N. W. 6th Place, Miami, as a representative of MARCOS PEREZ JIMENEZ, bought \$160.00 worth of food as a donation to Interpen.

On June 27, 1961, MM T-1 furnished information reflecting that HEMMING and several other members of the Interpen group had made parachute jumps at an abandoned airfield at Davie, Florida.

On July 2, 1961, MM T-1 advised that on that date about 75 Cubans gathered at Davie Airport, Davie, Florida, where about six newspapermen were waiting. These newsmen reportedly represented UP International, Time and Life Magazines, and some Spanish language newspapers from the Miami area. Individuals belonging to Interpen, including the subject, made parachute jumps which were photographed.

The "Miami Herald" on July 3, 1961, contained an article stating that a mass drop by some 75 parachutists of the Intercontinental Penetration Forces had been scheduled for 9:00 A.M., on July 2, 1961, but that by noon of that day there were only forty anti-CASTRO recruits on hand to jump. The article also reported that Interpen was a member of the International Brigade headed by FRANK FIORINI.

FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS, also known as FRANK FIORINI, is an American adventurer who at one time was associated with the forces of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba.

On July 5, 1961, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, then residing at 1936 S.W. 3rd Street, Miami, was interviewed concerning the organization known as Interpen. HEMMING said he is considered the head of Interpen, that the organization had about twenty members, eleven of which were camped near the Davie Airport, Davie, Florida. He said

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a considerable amount of recent newspaper publicity had caused people to come to Florida from various parts of the United States to join the organization. He said that most of these individuals have been rejected because they were not qualified, had no military background or were just vagrants. HEMMING advised that he was planning to establish a survival training camp on an island about one mile off Key Largo, Florida, but that this island had no water and he was negotiating for transportation to and from the island for both men and fresh water.

HEMMING said that Interpen was not then recruiting new members. He said that his purpose in associating himself with the anti-FIDEL CASTRO movement was to instruct Cubans in military techniques, parachute and boat techniques and to train pathfinders to prepare the beach areas in Cuba prior to an invasion. He said that his organization had no plans to go on any expedition or to engage in any military warfare in Cuba. He said that the Cuban exiles needed a considerable amount of military training and that he considered Interpen capable of furnishing this training.

Regarding his past experiences, HEMMING mentioned that he went to Cuba in January 1959 and stayed until August 1960. He said he was in the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force, had worked closely with WILLIAM ALEXANDER MORGAN and had commanded the San Julian Air Force Base located in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, until this base was visited by RAUL CASTRO, head of the Cuban Armed Forces. HEMMING related that RAUL CASTRO did not like Americans in positions of command and had questioned HEMMING concerning his attitude in the event of an invasion of Cuba by American forces. HEMMING said that he replied that "If a man shoots at you, you shoot back regardless of the flag he flies". HEMMING also advised

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that he "out-sloganed the sloganers", indicating he had talked against American imperialists and adapted his comments to the expediency of the situation. He said in the Spring of 1960, MORAN's position in relation to the Cuban Government began to deteriorate and HEMMING was twice arrested on suspicion of counter-revolutionary activity. He said he continued to wear the uniform of the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force but lived in a hotel in Havana and was inactive for three months. He left Cuba in August 1960 and went to Mexico City where he spent two weeks after which he returned to California.

On July 7, 1961, MM T-1 advised that Mrs. HAMILTON, owner of the property located at 1936 S.W. 3rd Street, had forced HEMMING and his group to leave that residence because of investigations by police and because of the frequent presence of newspaper reporters and photographers. MM T-1 said that HEMMING moved to the San Juan Hotel that day and on July 10, 1961, planned to go to the Davie Airport for parachute jumps which were to be photographed and sent to the Columbia Broadcasting System for possible use as a news item.

MM T-1 advised on August 7, 1961, that HEMMING had drawn up a military training plan which he had made available to AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGA, head of a Cuban anti-CASTRO organization known as the REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION. HEMMING proposed to SANCHEZ that his plan be adopted by SANCHEZ's organization and that HEMMING would conduct the training in military tactics and guerrilla warfare. MM T-1 said that SANCHEZ later remarked that he would like to adopt HEMMING's plan but that he had no intention of using HEMMING or his organization in the implementation of the plan.

On August 14, 1961, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING had been in contact with ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO, a Cuban exile leader in the Miami area. According to MM T-1, GUTIERREZ was planning to send ten of his men by boat on a mission to Cuba. Four of the men were to stay in Cuba

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while others would spend some time on some British islands north of Cuba, including Anguilla Key where it was believed some arms have been buried.

ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO is the leader of an organization known as the SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF THE ESCAMERAY, which was founded by GUTIERREZ in Cuba in 1958 to oppose the BATISTA regime and which was later re-organized, with headquarters in Miami, in 1961, to engage in anti-CASTRO revolutionary activity.

On August 16, 1961, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING had been in contact with GUTIERREZ and GUTIERREZ told HEMMING that he was sending men to Anguilla Key to recover arms previously buried there. He offered to take HEMMING on the mission and HEMMING accepted.

On August 26, 1961, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING claimed that he had returned to Miami on August 24, 1961, from a mission to Cuba. HEMMING said that he and about eleven other men went to Cuba on a sixty-five foot commercial fishing boat. They had visited Cayo Frances and Cayo Guillermo located off the north coast of Cuba. He said that they had contacted the underground in Cuba, remained there for three or four days and then returned to Miami.

On August 29, 1961, JCSE M. GONZALEZ HERNANDEZ, 1601 N.W. 29th Court, Miami, advised that on or about August 23, 1961, HEMMING had contacted him and related details of a clandestine mission to Cuba in which HEMMING had participated. GONZALEZ said that HEMMING typed up a report on the mission which indicated it had been executed on the night of August 17, 1961, and that landings were made at Cayo Guillermo and Cayo Frances on the north coast of Cuba after which contacts were made with members of the anti-CASTRO underground in those areas.

On September 1, 1961, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING was then staying at the Blue Bay Motel, Miami Beach,

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Florida, where ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO was also living and maintaining the headquarters for his organization, the SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF THE ESCAMBRAY.

On October 19, 1961, HEMMING was contacted concerning the nature of his trip to Cuba, and he denied he had made any trip to Cuba during August 1961. He denied that he had typed a report concerning this trip or that he had told anyone that he had made such a trip. He said that sometime during the middle of August 1961, he went fishing about thirty miles southwest of Andros Island in the Bahamas with eight or nine Cubans. He said he could not recall the name of the boat which they had used but said they were gone about eleven days and that all they did was fish.

On October 20, 1961, ANTONIO PEREZ QUESADA, 224 S.W. 4th Avenue, Miami, Florida, was interviewed and advised that he was the owner and captain of a fishing sloop named "Blanca Estrella". He said that on August 12, 1961, he departed Miami in his boat along with nine other individuals, including GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, and proceeded out to the open sea. He said his boat arrived at about midnight, August 17, 1961, at Cayo Guillermo off the north coast of Cuba, where eight men went ashore and were unsuccessful in an attempt to contact members of the Cuban underground. These eight individuals remained at Cayo Guillermo for almost two days during which time they had no activity and after which they all decided to return to Miami. PEREZ related that in the process of departing from Cayo Guillermo, some Cubans were held as hostages temporarily but were later released and no violence was involved. He said that the "Blanca Estrella" returned to Miami about August 24, 1961.

On November 17, 1961, MM T-1 advised that a group of Cubans and Americans were leaving Miami on that date to

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participate in a week-end of training at a site about fifty miles west of Miami in the Florida Everglades. A camp was to be set up at this location for week-end training and eleven Cubans and six Americans were to participate including GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. The training was to be sponsored by the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement, an anti-CASTRO organization with headquarters in Miami.

On December 6, 1961, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING and his associates were no longer connected with the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement because they had been in contact with ROLANDO MASFERRER. MM T-1 said that HEMMING claimed to be working with the MASFERRER group and also claimed that this group was to receive assistance from the United States Government.

ROLANDO MASFERRER was a Senator in the Cuban Government during the regime of FULGENCIO BATISTA.

On March 30, 1962, HEMMING was interviewed and advised that he continued participating in Cuban revolutionary activities. He said he was not conducting any training at that time but that he still considered himself available to train Cuban exiles for some future military action in Cuba. He said that in about mid-January 1962, he went from Miami to Los Angeles, California, where he contacted a number of American businessmen interested in the Cuban situation. He said he had unsuccessfully attempted to convince these men to make financial contributions to be used by the Cuban exiles for such a future action against the CASTRO Government of Cuba. He said that in mid-February 1962, he traveled to Mobile, Alabama, where he visited a friend named DAMON NAPIER. While in Mobile, he was arrested and jailed by the police there on a charge of investigation and was held for one week. HEMMING said he had previously met NAPIER in Miami and that when he visited NAPIER in Mobile, it appeared to him that NAPIER was then involved with stolen automobiles and checks.

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HEMMING said following his week in jail, he was released by the Mobile Police Department.

On April 3, 1962, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING's organization, Interpen, was not active, had no members, and that HEMMING was not a member of any Cuban revolutionary organization although he was continuing to visit certain of these organizations relative to the establishment of a military training camp where he could train Cuban exiles for guerrilla warfare.

On June 18, 1962, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING had recently purchased a quantity of skin-diving equipment from Water World on Biscayne Boulevard in Miami. MM T-1 said that HEMMING paid slightly over \$1000.00 for the equipment involved.

MM T-1 advised on August 3, 1962, that HEMMING was supposed to be the middle man in the sale of 250 pounds of C-4 explosive. MM T-1 advised, however, that HEMMING had been unable to obtain the explosive as of that time. He was to purchase the explosive for resale to one DAVID QUINTAS, 469 N.W. 48th Street, Miami, a Cuban exile involved in revolutionary activity. MM T-1 advised that on August 23, 1962, QUINTAS contacted HEMMING and said that he hoped to leave Miami on the following day providing HEMMING could obtain a boat for transportation. MM T-1 said that on that same date, SAM BENTON, an American citizen who resides in Miami and who is employed as a private detective, arranged for the use of a boat which would be operated by HEMMING to carry QUINTAS and his men to the Bahamas and thereafter to Cuba. This boat was the "Outlaw 6", a thirty foot Chris Craft twin-engine cabin cruiser. HEMMING and QUINTAS were planning to take a total of nineteen Cubans to Anguila Key in the Bahamas to remain there for a few days where they would meet another group of Cubans and then proceed to Cuba.

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MM T-1 advised on August 27, 1962, that four groups of Cubans had left Miami on the previous evening for Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and that they were maintaining telephone contact with QUINTAS in Miami for further instructions. It was planned that HEMMING would take the boat to a secure place where the Cubans and their equipment could be loaded without being seen by the U. S. Border Patrol or local police. The four groups of Cubans, however, returned to Miami and were not taken aboard the boat.

On August 28, 1962, Mr. J. H. WILCHESTER, U. S. Customs, Miami, Florida, advised that in the early morning hours of that date, Customs agents had observed the "Outlaw 6" at Pompano Beach, Florida, where it was being loaded with boxes, packages and steel drums. Mr. WILCHESTER said the boat contained no automatic weapons and among the several Americans aboard was GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, who claimed that they were going fishing.

MM T-1 advised on August 28, 1962, that HEMMING had called Miami, Florida, to report that he had been stopped by U. S. Customs agents and that he was returning to Miami.

On August 29, 1962, MM T-1 reported that HEMMING and his crew had returned to Miami but that HEMMING was impatient to attempt another expedition and hoped to leave within two or three weeks.

MM T-1 advised on September 8, 1962, that GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and five other Americans left Miami that day for Big Pine Key, Florida, where they were going to start to train a group of Cuban exiles in infantry tactics, small arms, demolition, and military formation.

On September 10, 1962, DARREL C. CARICO, U. S. Border Patrol, Key West, Florida, advised that he had gone

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to Big Pine Key on the previous day where he observed some sixteen individuals in possession of several Enfield rifles, various makes and calibers of pistols and other military equipment. CARICO said that the group consisted of six Americans, nine Cubans, and one Canadian, and included GERALD PATRICK HEMMING. He said that the group was planning to go to No Name Key, Florida, where they were to remain until about September 14, 1962, when they were to move back to their camp in the Florida Everglades.

On September 18, 1962, Mr. J. H. WILCHESTER, Supervising Customs Agent, Miami, Florida, advised that Customs agents had visited the above-mentioned training camp and that they had confiscated several weapons which were in the possession of members of the training camp.

MM T-1 advised on October 8, 1962, that HEMMING continued to operate his military training camp at No Name Key, Florida.

On October 29, 1962, MM T-1 advised that most of the Americans who had been at the training camp at No Name Key had returned to Miami where they were planning to borrow or rent a boat to go on a military expedition to Cuba.

On November 13, 1962, MM T-1 stated that HEMMING and his followers were still eager to launch a military attack against Cuba and were in possession of some arms which included a Thompson sub-machinegun, rifles, and a case of dynamite.

MM T-1 advised on November 14, 1962, that HEMMING had stated that his group would probably depart from the vicinity of Marathon, Florida and would defy U. S. Border Patrol or Customs agents if the Federal Government attempted to stop them from proceeding on this military expedition.

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HEMMING said his group would return fire on any Federal Government group that would try to stop them, including the United States Navy.

On December 2, 1962, MM T-1 advised that a thirty-five foot Criss Craft motor boat named "Sally" had been rented in Miami on December 2, 1962, for use by HEMMING and his associates. MM T-1 said they had raised \$200.00 to put down as a deposit on the boat. They departed on that date from Miami enroute to Marathon, Florida, where the boat was to be outfitted for a military expedition.

MM T-1 advised on December 3, 1962, that HEMMING had purchased four 55-gallon drums which were to be taken along on the boat for reserve fuel. MM T-1 also reported that HEMMING had obtained an M-2 carbine, a Thompson sub-machinegun, four M-1 rifles, and a quantity of ammunition. He was also planning to steal a 20 mm. cannon which was in possession of an anti-CASTRO Cuban exile.

On December 4, 1962, Mr. WALLACE SHANLEY, U. S. Customs, Miami, advised that thirteen individuals had been arrested at 12:30 A.M., on that date by U. S. Customs agents at Marathon, Florida, and charged with violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 371, dealing with conspiracy to illegally export articles of war and Title 22, U. S. Code, Section 1934, dealing with illegal exportation of arms and articles of war. He said among the items confiscated by Customs agents were rifles, pistols, ammunition, explosives, hand grenades, blood plasma, as well as a large quantity of miscellaneous military equipment and a thirty-one foot Chris Craft motor boat. Among the individuals arrested was GERALD PATRICK HEMMING.

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The January 22, 1963 issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article captioned "Anti-Castro Trainees Freed; U. S. Doesn't Press Charges", which article related that Federal charges have been dropped "against 13 anti-Castroites arrested December 4th as they started to leave by boat for what Customs men believed was to be a hit-and-run attack on Cuba.

"U. S. District Judge David Dyer dismissed the cases because the Internal Security Section of the Justice Department failed to go ahead with the prosecution."

On January 23, 1963, MM T-1 advised that the Inter-Continental Penetration Forces (Interpen) organization of HEMMING had recently purchased seven carbines and 1,500 rounds of ammunition for a future military expedition. MM T-1 said that HEMMING was then in Tampa, Florida, and was expected to arrive in Miami on January 24, 1963. Interpen was reported to be using an office at 160 Southwest 16th Avenue, Miami, which MM T-1 described as actually an office of the John Birch Society.

On June 18, 1963, MM T-1 advised that GERALD PATRICK HEMMING had learned of the existence of some arms which were being kept at the residence of MIKE MORINO, 5730 Northwest 113th Terrace, Hialeah, Florida. MM T-1 said that HEMMING was planning to steal these arms from MORINO.

On June 19, 1963, MM T-1 said that HEMMING met MORINO on that date to discuss the possibility that HEMMING would buy the arms from MORINO. Later, HEMMING and several of his associates met MORINO at the MORINO residence in Hialeah, at which time they planned to rob MORINO of the arms, but MORINO's family arrived home unexpectedly, and HEMMING postponed the robbery.

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On June 20, 1963, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING had been at the MORINO residence, and was preparing to take the arms, but did not follow through.

On June 20, 1963, Mr. WALLACE SHANLEY, United States Customs, Miami, advised ROY HARGRAVES, 4170 Southwest Eighth Street; JOSEPH GARMAN, 128 Southwest Eighth Street; JUSTIN WILSON and JAMES LEWIS, no known address, and MICHAEL R. MORINO, had been arrested during the early morning hours of June 20, 1963, by United States Customs and charged with violation of the National Firearms Act for possession of automatic weapons.

It is noted that MM T-1 advised on June 20, 1963, that HEMMING had been in the vicinity of MORINO's house on that date, when he was stopped by United States Customs Agents, searched, and then released. MM T-1 said that associates of HEMMING who were at the MORINO residence were arrested by the Customs Agents.

MM T-1 advised on July 11, 1963, that HEMMING had left Miami, Florida on July 3, 1963, and arrived the following day at Dallas, Texas, where he conferred with EDWIN A. WALKER, former Major General in the United States Army. According to MM T-1, WALKER told HEMMING he did not want to participate in Cuban affairs because he did not want to back any specific cause, but rather would be available to fight communism all over the United States. MM T-1 advised that HEMMING said he had also conferred with LESTER R. LOGUE, 628 Meadows Building, Dallas, Texas, a wealthy oil man, who told HEMMING that he had a six to eight-man group which was interested in fighting against communism. LOGUE said he could not participate with HEMMING at that time, for fear of offending United States Government officials, and thereafter HEMMING returned to Miami, Florida.

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On August 6, 1963, MM T-1 advised that FRANK NELSON, an American adventurer from New York City who has been connected with Cuban and Dominican Republic (DR) revolutionary activities in the past, had recently visited Miami and conferred with HEMMING. NELSON claimed he was representing a friend, who was interested in buying PT-boats for shipment to some country in Africa. NELSON and HEMMING visited boatyards in the Miami area.

On September 17, 1963, MM T-1 reported that HEMMING had had no further contact with LESTER LOGUE since HEMMING's visit to Dallas, Texas in early July of 1963. MM T-1 said that HEMMING was still occupied in making plans for training camps, arms purchases and invasions of Cuba.

MM T-1 advised on September 24, 1963, that HEMMING had returned to Miami from a trip to Chicago, Illinois on September 22, 1963. While in Chicago, HEMMING said he conferred with a Chicago attorney named CONSTANTINE KANGLES, who previously had connections with Cuban revolutionaries. MM T-1 said that KANGLES and HEMMING talked about the possibility of negotiating with the Government of Cuba for the release of prisoners.

On October 5, 1963, MM T-1 said that HEMMING and his group were considering the release of some abandoned buildings at the Clewiston, Florida Airport for use as a military training site.

On October 18, 1963, MM T-1 advised that some parts for a .20 mm cannon, along with a .20 mm cannon itself, arrived in Miami that day. It is unknown how this cannon or the parts arrived, but HEMMING took possession of it

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and immediately sold it to a Cuban exile, whose identity is unknown. HEMMING had previously promised to sell this cannon to SANTIAGO ALVAREZ RODRIGUEZ, head of the Comandos L (C-L), an anti-CASTRO organization. HEMMING explained to ALVAREZ that the gun had been promised previously to another person, and that the next .20 mm cannon to arrive would be sold to ALVAREZ.

On October 24, 1963, MM T-1 advised that HEMMING was a friend of ALEXANDER I. RORKE, JR., and GEOFFREY SULLIVAN, two American pilots who left Broward International Airport, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on September 24, 1963, aboard a twin-engine aircraft for a flight to Central America, and have not been heard of since that time. HEMMING, along with STEVE WILSON and RALPH HERNANDEZ, was organizing a search party to go to Central America to look for RORKE and SULLIVAN.

The search expedition was to be paid for by the insurance company insuring the aircraft. ELLIS RUBIN, a Miami attorney, on October 24, 1963, called HEMMING and stated three insurance men had arrived in Miami from Texas. The insurance company will have to pay \$31,000 for the plane if it is not located, and the company was interested in financing a search mission.

On November 5, 1963, Mr. WALLACE SHANLEY, Assistant Customs Agent in Charge, United States Customs Agency Service, Miami, Florida, advised that a DC-3 aircraft owned by CHARLES E. BUSH, Dania, Florida, departed from Broward International Airport on November 2, 1963, for the purpose of going to Merida, Mexico, and other places in Central America to search for RORKE and SULLIVAN.

The following persons were listed aboard this airplane:

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CHARLES E. BUSH, Pilot

HOWARD DAVIS, Co-pilot

RALPH HERNANDEZ NODARSE

ROY E. HARGRAVES

JUSTIN WILSON

ALLAN B. KENNEDY

GERALD PATRICK HEMMING

Mr. SHANLEY stated the aircraft was searched, and it was found there were four parachutes aboard, along with a .38 caliber pistol and a shotgun. There were no provisions of any sort on the plane.

The occupants of the airplane talked freely of their intention of going to Merida, Mexico, and then proceeding southward on a search mission on a route that may have been used by RORKE and SULLIVAN. It was expected that the mission would last four to six days.

MM T-1 advised on November 8, 1963, that HEMMING and the above-mentioned group returned to Miami, Florida on November 6, 1963, after having conducted an unsuccessful search operation for RORKE and SULLIVAN.

MM T-1 advised on December 4, 1963, that HEMMING was then in serious financial condition, and that neither he nor his wife were then employed. He said that HEMMING was then engaged in attempting to raise funds for his Cuban revolutionary activities by writing letters requesting contributions to leading political and industrial figures in the United States.

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On December 16, 1963, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING was interviewed in connection with another matter. At this time, HEMMING was residing at 1036 Southwest Fifth Street, Apartment #2, Miami, Florida. During the interview, he mentioned he was then unemployed, and was not operating any military training programs for Cuban exiles. He said his organization, Interpen, had six members, but was inactive.

The June 28, 1964 issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article captioned "Arms Returned to Rebels", which related that "a 12-member Federal Court Jury agreed with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, better known as JERRY PATRICK, that the arms and ammunition which had been seized by United States Customs Agents 19 months ago on Sombrero Beach, Marathon, Florida, were to be used for a training camp and not for a mission to Cuba". The article reported that PATRICK, 2540 Northwest North River Drive, said that he had switched his training operations from the Florida Keys to the Everglades.

III. ANTI-UNITED STATES COMMENTS MADE BY
GERALD PATRICK HEMMING

MM T-1, on November 8, 1963, furnished information concerning the aerial search in which HEMMING participated, which was previously mentioned. According to MM T-1, the DC-3 aircraft which was utilized in the search arrived at Merida, Mexico on November 2, 1963; left Merida on November 3, 1963, and arrived at Cozumel. The plane departed Cozumel on November 3, 1964, and arrived at Belize, British Honduras, and on November 4, 1963, departed Belize for Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. When the DC-3 aircraft arrived at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, the occupants of the airplane were detained and flown

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to Guatemala City in a Guatemalan Air Force C-47. Upon arrival in Guatemala City, they were taken to the Air Force headquarters where they were detained. After a time, a group of Guatemalan Air Force pilots came to the headquarters and invited the search party to visit the Officer's Club. The search party thereafter visited the Officer's Club and was questioned thoroughly by the Guatemalan pilots, who spoke English and admitted they were representing the Guatemalan Intelligence Service. During this period, HEMMING became intoxicated and talked at great length against the United States Government officials, the United States Government policy and corruption and ineptness of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). MM T-1 said that HEMMING talked so unfavorably about the United States Government that the Guatemalan officers who had been doing the questioning began to suspect HEMMING of being an agent of the Cuban Government.

IV. DESCRIPTION

The following description of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING was obtained through United States Marine Corps records and from MM T-1:

| | |
|---------|---|
| Name | GERALD PATRICK HEMMING |
| Aliases | GERRY HEMING, JERRY HEMING, JERRY HEMMING, JERRY PATRICK HEMMING, GERRY PATRICK, JERRY PATRICK |
| Age | 27 |
| Birth | March 1, 1937, Los Angeles, California |
| Height | 6'6" |
| Weight | 232 |

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SECRET

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|-------------------------|--|
| Race | White |
| Sex | Male |
| Hair | Brown (dark) |
| Eyes | Blue |
| Distinguishing Marks | $\frac{1}{2}$ " scar on bridge of nose; $\frac{1}{2}$ " scar on right elbow; $\frac{1}{2}$ " scar on upper right leg |
| Military Training | Entered active duty, United States Marine Corps, April 19, 1954, and honorably released from active duty and transferred to Marine Corps Reserve October 17, 1958 |
| Citizenship | United States citizen |
| Marital Status | Married PATRICIA A. SULLIVAN on August 6, 1963, at Miami, Florida |
| Residence | 1036 Southwest Fifth Street, Apartment #2, Miami, Florida |
| Employment | Unemployed |
| Social Security No. | 554-44-8667 |

SECRET