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1 June 1967

MEMORANDUM NO. 3

SUBJECT : GARRISON and the Kennedy  
Assassination

REFERENCE : CI/R&A Memorandum of 8 May 1967,  
Subject as Above

1. Recently District Attorney James C. GARRISON has made a number of spectacular charges against CIA. These charges became more vehement after newspaper and magazine articles attacking the GARRISON probe had been printed by The Saturday Evening Post, Newsweek and (on 21 May 1967) the New York Times.

2. The following are the major accusations made by GARRISON since 8 May 1967, the date of reference:

a. CIA and the FBI "cooperated in concealing facts behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy from both the Warren Commission and the American public." CIA "knew all along that the Warren Commission's report was completely untrue in its conclusion that Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone." The GARRISON investigation "has turned up mounting evidence of CIA involvement in Kennedy's death." GARRISON asserted that CIA "duped the Commission by flooding its members with a gush of irrelevant information to obscure the truth." (The Washington Star, 8 May 1967.)

b. GARRISON intended to ask "the U. S. Senate to investigate" the "alleged Central Intelligence Agency 'coverup'." GARRISON is a personal friend of Senator Russell Long of Louisiana (Washington Post and Times Herald, 9 May 1967.)

c. GARRISON has told the New Orleans States-Item that "Oswald was probably a CIA agent who worked undercover with anti-Castro Cubans while publicly demonstrating for Castro. The . . . CIA and the FBI were aware of Oswald's connections

RYBAT  
SECRET

RYBAT  
SECRET

with anti-Castro organizations but withheld the information from the Warren Commission. The CIA and the FBI presented the Commission a fake picture of Oswald and withheld information about Oswald because he and/or a Cuban companion were CIA agents." (UPI of 9 May 1967.)

d. The New Orleans Grand Jury issued a subpoena calling on CIA to produce its photograph of Oswald and a Cuban companion in Mexico City. (UPI, 10 May 1967.)

e. On 10 May Mark LANE, author of Rush to Judgment, testified before the New Orleans Grand Jury. Upon emerging from the jury room he identified CIA as the "powerful domestic force" which ". . . participated in the original plan which, in fact, culminated in the death" of the President. (The New Orleans Time-Picayune, 11 May 1967.)

f. GARRISON charged on 11 May 1967 that CIA was paying the lawyers of some persons involved in his investigation. He named Burton KLEIN (attorney for Alvin BEAUBOEUF) and Steven PLOTKIN (an attorney for Gordon NOVEL) as having received CIA money. Both denied the charge. (AP, 11 May 1967.) (Comment: No CIA record of KLEIN or PLOTKIN.)

g. GARRISON claimed on 12 May 1967 that Oswald's notebook contained an entry, PO 19106, which was an encoded version of Jack Ruby's unlisted Dallas telephone number, WH 1-5601.

h. On 8 May 1967 GARRISON "said that he had begun an investigation of the activities of the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (The New York Times, 11 May 1967.)

i. On 12 May GARRISON claimed that Ruby's unlisted number also appeared in an address book belonging to Clay L. SHAW. (AP, 12 May 1967.)

j. On 15 May 1967 an attorney for Clay L. SHAW said that the figure PO 19106 in Oswald's address book was a telephone number in Russia. (The New Orleans Time-Picayune of 16 May 1967.) (Comment: The statement is almost certainly correct, as has been previously reported. The prefix is believed to be in Cyrillic, a double D, not PO. The entry is placed among others

RYBAT  
2  
SECRET

RYBAT  
SECRET

written in Russian by Oswald in Moscow or Minsk, very probably the former. On 23 May 1967 the FBI confirmed to C/CI/R&A that the page had been shown to Marina Oswald, who could throw no new light on it. An FBI expert had made a visual re-examination of the original. On this basis he could give only an unofficial opinion, but it was his view that all entries on the page had been written in the same ink and at the same time. The FBI has not given us a written report on this subject.)

k. On 17 May 1967 GARRISON said, "We are particularly interested in clarifying now why there is also coded in Lee Oswald's address book the local phone number of the Central Intelligence Agency. We have had evidence for some time that in Dallas, Texas, Jack Ruby was working for the CIA at the same time Lee Oswald was working for the CIA here. This means that the CIA well knew that these two men knew each other. We also have evidence that Lee Oswald was not the only man in Dealy Plaza who was an employee of the CIA and now we have found the phone number of the CIA in the front of Lee Oswald's address book. Since it is obvious that it is no longer possible to get truth in any form from officials of the CIA agency (sic) in Washington, no matter how highly placed, we are looking forward to talking to this businessman from Irving, Texas, about some of these coincidences." (The New Orleans States-Item of 17 May 1963.)

l. On 22 May 1967 the Moscow Domestic Service and TASS gave publicity to GARRISON's charges against CIA. The Havana Domestic Service published on the same day a longer (two page) account which included the following: "Five Cuban counter-revolutionaries, acting on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency, assassinated President John F. Kennedy on 23 November 1963, New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison said last night."

m. The above item is based upon a TV appearance on 21 May 1967 by GARRISON, who told the WWL-TV audience that Oswald did not even touch a gun on the day of the assassination, that the five Cuban assassins were angered by President Kennedy's handling of the Bay of Pigs, and that CIA, which he labeled as more powerful than the Gestapo in Nazi Germany, was withholding its information from his office. (The Washington Post, 22 May 1967.)

RYBAT  
3  
SECRET

RYBAT  
SECRET

n. In the same TV speech GARRISON claimed that CIA knew the names of the Cubans involved and that CIA had said of Oswald, "As for the kid, well, that's just one of those things." (Washington Daily News, 22 May 1967.)

o. A TASS item, in English, 29 May 1967, ran as follows: ". . . GARRISON said today over ABC that President Kennedy was killed not by Oswald but by a group of conspirators made up, in particular, of former employees of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Oswald himself was not a CIA agent, but was obviously an intelligence employee of the U.S. Government." "The CIA concealed from the Warren Commission, from the American people, and from the world the fact that its former employees were involved in the assassination . . . , Garrison said. The attorney repeated his call for a congressional investigation of the CIA."

3. The AC/WH/COG has replied to the CI/R&A memorandum of 26 April 1967 by providing information about a number of Cuban individuals and groups. (The WH/COG memorandum and its attachments are included herewith as Enclosure #1 and copies to the ADDP, the Office of the General Counsel and the Office of Security).

4. No significant additional information has been developed on any of the following persons listed in reference. (The members in parentheses are those of enclosures to reference.)

- a. Dean Adams ANDREWS, Jr. (1)
- b. Guy BANISTER (3)
- c. Leslie Norman BRADLEY (4)
- d. Vernon BUNDY (7)
- e. David William FERRIE (9)
- f. Manuel GARCIA Gonzalez (11)
- g. James C. GARRISON (12)
- h. Pascual GONGORA (13)

RYBAT  
SECRET

RYBAT  
SECRET

- i. Nerin Emrullah GUN (14)
- j. William GURVICH (15)
- k. S. M. KAUFFROTH (16)
- l. David F. LEWIS (17)
- m. Layton Patrick MARTENS (18)
- n. Mrs. Lillie McMAINES (19)
- o. Perry RUSSO (22)
- p. SCHLUMBERGER Corporation (24)
- q. Clay L. SHAW (25)
- r. Edward Stewart SUGGS (26)

5. Additional information has been obtained on the following.  
(Numbers again refer to enclosures to reference.)

- a. Sergio ARACHA Smith. (2) See Enclosure 1 to this report. The files of WH/COG contain no information linking ARACHA to CIA.
- b. Edward S. BUTLER. (5) See Enclosure 1. There has been no CIA-BUTLER tie except the innocuous contact report in Enclosure 1.
- c. Carlos Jose BRINGUIER. (6) There is no record of a direct association with the Agency. But see Enclosure 1 in respect to the Student Revolutionary Directorate (DRE), the New Orleans branch of which was once headed by BRINGUIER. The DRE was conceived, created, and funded by CIA.
- d. Julian BUZNEDO Castellanos. (8) See Enclosure 1. BUZNEDO has 201-289995. JMWAVE requested a Provisional Operational Approval on 6 January 1961 for his use as a PM maritime trainee. The POA was granted on 16 January 1961 but

RYBAT

5

SECRET

RYBAT  
SECRET

cancelled on 4 April 1962. There is no record of involvement with the Agency other than his participation in the Bay of Pigs operation.

e. Alberto FOWLER. (10) See Enclosure 1. There is no record of association with CIA other than his participation at the Bay of Pigs.

f. Gordon Duane NOVEL. (20) A separate memorandum on NOVEL has been prepared and forwarded to recipients of this report. Despite his claims and those of one of his lawyers, there is no record to substantiate any direct association with CIA. His ties to Walter SHERIDAN suggest a possibility that NBC is coaching NOVEL to get maximum publicity before picturing him on a TV program intended to destroy GARRISON's act.

g. Carlos QUIROGA. (21) See Enclosure 1. There is no indication that he was ever employed by the Agency.

h. Emilio SANTANA Galindo. (23) See Enclosure 1. He was employed by CIA from December 1960 to 15 October 1963.

6. The recent developments concerning Alvin BEAUBOUF merit summarizing. Burton KLEIN, BEAUBOUF's attorney, said on 10 May 1967 that he had turned over to authorities in Jefferson Parish a tape recording of an attempt by investigators working for GARRISON to bribe BEAUBOUF to give false testimony. BEAUBOUF, a 21-year-old and unemployed, was allegedly offered a job with an airline if he would cooperate. The offer was reportedly made by two policemen representing GARRISON. One of them, Lynn LOISEL, repeated and elaborated the offer of a bribe in the presence of KLEIN, who tape recorded the discussion without LOISEL's knowledge. LOISEL offered \$3,000 and an airline job. KLEIN, who no longer represents BEAUBOUF, took the tape to Washington and tried to sell it to Walter SHERIDAN, the NBC news reporter, for \$5,000. He rejected an offer of \$500. Learning of the tape, GARRISON's men called again on BEAUBOUF, threatened that he would be shot if he got in the way. (They had previously threatened to make public some photographs linking BEAUBOUF to the homosexual David FERRIE.) They took him to the court house and frightened him into signing a statement that he had not considered the offer of a bribe. (Newsweek, 15 May 1967.)

RYBAT  
6  
SECRET

RYBAT  
SECRET

7. Information about another New Orleans resident, Laurence J. LABORDE, who may be involved in the case, appears in Enclosure #2 to this memorandum.

8. The list of persons who are or may be involved in the GARRISON probe and who are also known to have been associated with CIA now stands as follows:

a. Carlos BRINGUIER. No evidence of Agency employment or clandestine association but has visited the New Orleans office of Domestic Contact Service.

b. Laurence J. LABORDE. See Enclosure #2.

c. Emilio SANTANA. See Enclosure #1.

d. Clay L. SHAW. See Enclosure #21 to the first CI/R&A report, 26 April 1967, subject as above.

Enclosures:

1. WH/COG Memo & atts., described para. 3 above
2. Memo, subject: Lawrence J. LABORDE

RYBAT

7

SECRET

SECRET

Emilio SANTANA (paragraph 7 C of reference memorandum)

DPOB: 7 Sept 1935, Cardenas, Matanzas, Cuba  
(also reported 7 Sept 1936 and 7 Sept 1937)

1. Subject is probably identifiable with Emilio SANTANA Galindo, who was recruited by JMWAVE in December 1960 as a guide for an infiltration team. SANTANA was paid a monthly salary under provisions of his MOC until he was terminated on 15 October 1963 when the ratline developed by the team became inoperable due to occupation of the target area by Soviet technicians. Another compelling reason for SANTANA's termination stemmed from his untruthful reporting concerning certain aspects of the team operations.

2. In an attempt to establish positive identification, JMWAVE obtained a report from the Dade County (Miami) Sheriff's office that an Emilio SANTANA (no matronymic) born 6 July 1936 in Cuba, was declared a fugitive from Louisiana on a federal warrant 22 December 1965, FBI Sheet 132287F, based on two counts of burglary in Louisiana. He was arrested and booked by the Dade County Sheriff's office on 2 February 1966 and was presumably sent back to Louisiana. At the time of his arrest SANTANA gave his address as 851 SW 4th Street, Miami, which is the same address shown on an old immigration form when he was living in Miami. Headquarters files indicate 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 201 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 Emilio SANTANA Galindo. A 1962 immigration 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 23 June 1964 that SANTANA used the Agency as his employer on an auto credit application.

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WH/COG 67-194

MEMORANDUM FOR: ADDP  
C/CI/R & A (Mr. Rocca)

SUBJECT : Garrison and The Kennedy Assassination

REFERENCE : CI/R & A Memorandum Dated 26 April 1967

1. In response to reference memorandum, WH/Cuban Operations Group has endeavored to provide all available information on individuals and organizations requested in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of reference. Attachment 1 contains background information and biographic data on individuals obtained from WH/COG and JMWAVE files. Attachment 2 summarizes the background information and Agency association with the organizations listed in paragraph 5 of reference.

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

AC/WH/COG

Attachment 1  
Bio data on individuals

Attachment 2  
Background summary of FRD, DRE, INCA

SECRET

## Attachment 1

Sergio Vicente ARCACHA Smith (Enclosure 2 of reference memorandum)

DPOB: 22 January 1923, Cuba

1. Traces on ARCACHA do not reflect the date he first arrived in the U.S. However, he became the FRENTE REVOLUCIONARIO DEMOCRATICO (FRD) delegate in New Orleans prior to the Bay of Pigs invasion and continued in that position until the FRD ceased to function. The FRD was the predecessor of the CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, and was organized and supported by the Agency. The organization was used as a front for recruitment of Brigade 2506 for the invasion. During this period ARCACHA reported to the FRD headquarters in Miami through a post office box in Coral Gables, and reportedly maintained extensive relations with the New Orleans FBI and Immigration offices. Two of his regular FBI contacts were a Mr. De Bruce and the deceased Guy Banister.

2. ARCACHA was also one of the promoters of the FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC CUBA, INC (FDC) which was incorporated in New Orleans on 6 January 1961. This organization 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 FRD and the funds were to be channeled through ARCACHA, less a percentage to be retained by the FDC. An investigation conducted by a reliable Miami Station asset concluded that the FDC was organized strictly for the personal gain of the promoters with the approval and collaboration of ARCACHA. The investigation produced no evidence that any individual donations were ever solicited or received and recommended that the funds of the Stevedores Union and the books of the New Orleans Exporters Company be investigated for evidence of personal gain and possible evidence of federal tax evasion, since both the president of the New Orleans Exporters Company, Gerard F. Tunague, and the Chief of New Orleans Stevedores Union, Alfred Chittenden, were officials of the FDC. Approximately one month after the FDC was created, strong criticism from some prominent Cubans put the organization out of business.

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

SECRET

4. Background information on the FDC and ARCACHA's connection with the organization was forwarded to the FBI in CSCI-3/764, 414, dated 30 March 1961. Other sources of the above summary of information on ARCACHA are; DBF-66955, 13 January 1961; DBF-91759, 11 October 1961; DBF-92355, 18 October 1961; CSCI-316/-3737-65; and UFGA-929, 22 February 1961.

94

SECRET

SECRET

Carlos BRINGUER (Enclosure 6 of reference memorandum)

Carlos BRINGUER is a brother of Juan Felipe BRINGUER Esposito, a former member of Brigade 2506 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.

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Edward S. BUTLER (Paragraph 7 (A) of reference memorandum)

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In January 1965 Subject's organization (INCA), sponsored the New Orleans appearance of Juanita CASTRO shortly after her arrival in the US. INCA had a particular interest in Miss CASTRO since they distributed hundreds of tapes containing Miss CASTRO's declarations when she was surfaced in Mexico. A JMWAVE asset, who is Miss CASTRO's business manager, handled the planning and arrangements for the New Orleans visit with INCA officials. The only subsequent contact between the JMWAVE asset and Edward BUTLER occurred when BUTLER was recently in Miami promoting the INCA film on "CASTRO-HITLER in HAVANA". See Attachment 2 for a summary of the INCA organization.

SECRET

SECRET

Albert FOWLER (Paragraph 7(B) of reference memorandum)

DPOB: 15 July 1929, New Orleans, Louisiana

1. Subject is Alberto Casimir FOWLER Perillait, a member of Brigade 2506 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 his late teens. He attended the Lenox School, Lenox, Massachusetts, 1948-49; Louisiana State University 1949-51. After his graduation from LSU he returned to Cuba and married Margarita Paulette Van der SCHUEREN, born 13 August 1933, Brussels, Belgium. FOWLER was President of the North American Sugar Company, Havana, from 1951 until he returned to the US in November 1960 and enlisted in Brigade 2506. At the time of his enlistment he gave Mark FOSTER, Cuban Refugee Center White House Representative, and former US Ambassador William D. PAULEY, as references. Following his release from prison FOWLER worked for the BRAHMS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Palm Beach, Florida, where his father resides, and for BROOKS TRAVEL SERVICES, W. Palm Beach, Florida, until at least late 1964. He apparently lost his US citizenship during his years of residence in Cuba and immigration records indicate he applied for advance parole status in November 1964 while he was still employed in W. Palm Beach. He apparently returned to Louisiana sometime after that date. FOWLER's mother lives in Covington, Louisiana, and he has a sister who is married to Fort PIPES, Jr., member of a prominent New Orleans family.

SECRET

SECRET

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Lawrence J. LABORDE, 201-294688

1. On 11 May 1967 the headquarters office of the Domestic Contacts Service telephoned the C/CI/R&A and said that Subject had telephoned the New Orleans office of the DCS that day. Subject said that he was an ex-CIA employee, that he feared that D.A. Jim GARRISON would subpoena him, that he was willing to leave the U.S. to avoid a subpoena, and that he wanted the office to tell him what to do.
2. A review of Subject's file has led to the hypothesis that this visit may have been a provocation, probably engineered by GARRISON in an attempt to trap CIA into advising Subject to leave Louisiana. Had such advice been given, GARRISON would have been able to buttress his charge that CIA is attempting to obstruct the course of justice in New Orleans.
3. The Miami Station requested a provisional covert security approval for Subject on 14 March 1961. The request was granted on 24 March 1961. (A PCSA approves contact for spotting and assessing only.) However, a 31 March 1961 cable from Miami requested permission to increase Subject's salary to \$700 a month and to pay him bonuses.
4. A Headquarters dispatch of 23 March 1962 warned Miami that Subject was indiscreet, drank too much, and had an unsavoury reputation. On 20 April 1962 Miami cancelled the request for an approval, on the grounds that Subject was a poor security risk. Subject had no later relationship with the Agency. Subject was bitter about his CIA contacts when terminated and made reckless threats.
5. An FBI report of 23 May 1962 said Subject had contacted representatives of the Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC, Agency-created and supported) in New Orleans, his home town; had offered his services; and had said he was running a boat out of Key West, smuggling Cubans and guns with the knowledge of CIA.

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6. A Miami report of June 1962 said that Subject was employed 1947-1949 in Mexico by the U. S. Department of Agriculture but was fired for excessive drinking, discharging unauthorized firearms, and non-support of dependent children.

7. The New Orleans States-Item of 28 July 1962 named Subject as the source of bitterly anti-CIA remarks in a story which praises LABORDE as a "good family man, completely reliable", and quotes a Cuban refugee leader as saying that CIA and FBI agents termed Subject a man of integrity. An anti-CIA article in the Denver Post of 3 June 1962 also appears to be based on statements from LABORDE.

8. FBI reporting of August 1962 stated that LABORDE had duped certain persons into buying a schooner, the Elsie Reichart, by saying that he and a crew would operate it for Cuban operations which the U. S. Government could not openly acknowledge but for which it would pay handsomely.

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Carlos QUIROGA (Paragraph 7(C) of reference memorandum)

Subject is possibly identifiable with Carlos QUIROGA, 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 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, in December 1964. Subject reportedly had homosexual tendencies, low morals, and until the middle of 1961 was an ardent CASTRO supporter and made anti-US statements. There is no indication that a Carlos QUIROGA was ever employed by the Agency in any capacity.

43

SECRET

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Julian BUZNEDO (Enclosure 8 of reference memorandum)

DPOB: 16 February 1940, Havana, Cuba

Subject is apparently identifiable with Julian BUZNEDO 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 craft BARBARA J. BUZNEDO 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.

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Gordon Duane NOVEL (Enclosure 19 of reference memorandum)

There is no record of Subject in WH/Cuban Operation Group files or JMWAVE files. JMWAVE cited the article on NOVEL 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 organizations NOVEL claimed to operate for the Agency in New Orleans.

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Miguel Silva TORRES (Enclosure 23 of reference memorandum)  
(also traced under Miguel SILVA Torres)

There is no record of Subject under either name in WH/COG  
or JMWAVE files.

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DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL (DRE)  
(STUDENT REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE)

1. The DRE was conceived, created and funded by the Agency in September 1960 and terminated in December 1966. It was an outgrowth of the activist student group in Cuba which fought against BATISTA and later against CASTRO. Many of the leaders came into exile around September 1960 and were subsequently trained and infiltrated into Cuba by the Agency in late 1960 where they operated by obtaining intelligence setting up action teams, etc., up through the Bay of Pigs invasion. While the DRE was initially set up as a psych warfare outfit, the organization was given a large amount of paramilitary aid in funds and material. After the Bay of Pigs, the DRE engaged in independent military actions, which declined at Agency direction and because of a reduction in funds from late 1962 until termination of the group. Members were used through 1966 as political action agents, for publishing propaganda which was sent throughout the Hemisphere, attending international student meetings at Agency direction, and producing radio programs and special propaganda campaigns.

2. After the cutback in military operations, many of the best DRE members relocated in other areas. At present there are delegations in most Latin American countries which have maintained some contact with various Agency stations over the years although the DRE is no longer very active. During the organization's 6 year period of active existence DRE personnel were in contact with several JMWAVE staffers and outside contract agents. However, from January 1965 through December 1966, contact with DRE personnel was limited to two agents, Juan Manuel SALVAT, the current DRE Secretary General who is now operating a bookstore in Miami, Florida, and Fernando GARCIA Chacon who was relocated in El Salvador.

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THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS, INC. (INCA)

1. INCA is an anti-Communist propaganda organization with headquarters in New Orleans, that disseminates English and foreign language propaganda tapes and films on a world-wide basis, conducts public forums of an extremist political nature, etc. The organizational impetus and funds apparently come from wealthy New Orleans figures including Dr. Alton OCHSNER, of the OCHSNER CLINIC, and Willard E. ROBERTSON. In recent years funds have been supplied by the SCHICK SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY. An INCA letterhead listing all the officers and officials has been requested from JMWAVE, which has had some casual correspondence with the organization concerning Miss Juanita CASTRO.

2. There is no indication of any Agency relationship with INCA prior to January 1965 when INCA sponsored Miss CASTRO's appearance in New Orleans. At that time an Agency asset who functioned as Miss CASTRO's business manager was involved with INCA officials in planning the New Orleans visit where Miss CASTRO was given an award at a dinner sponsored by INCA. The dinner, which was attended by civic leaders and representatives of all news media, took place shortly after Miss CASTRO's defection and there was considerable interest in her appearance. INCA was particularly interested since it had distributed hundreds of English and Spanish language tapes containing her statements when she was surfaced in Mexico. In October 1966 INCA again requested that Miss CASTRO appear as a guest speaker in major American cities in connection with the release of the INCA motion picture production "HITLER IN HAVANA". Following various reviews of the film, JMWAVE decided the film would probably become controversial and it would be inadvisable to permit Miss CASTRO to accept the invitation. Because of INCA's extremist political orientation, JMWAVE has wanted to avoid any more involvement between Miss CASTRO and INCA and the Station asset, in his capacity as business manager, has managed to prevent this. There has been only one casual contact between our asset and Edward BUTLER, Executive Vice-President of INCA, since Miss CASTRO's 1965 New Orleans trip. This took place recently when BUTLER was in the area promoting the "HITLER IN HAVANA" film.

3. According to JMWAVE, INCA officials have never indicated in any way that they are aware of Agency control and direction of Miss CASTRO or her business agent, and there is no indication that INCA officials have had any official contact with Agency officers.

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FRENTE REVOLUCIONARIO DEMOCRATICO (FRD)  
(CUBAN DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY FRONT)

1. The FRD was created with Agency assistance, guidance 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 fight against CASTRO. The FRD also functioned as the front organization for recruiting the members of the Bay of Pigs invasion force and carried out a massive program of social assistance to Brigade 2506 members in training camps and their families. Although the FRD headquarters were based in Miami, delegates were assigned to 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 and this group was headed by Agency and White House sponsored Dr. Jose MIRO Cardona, assisted by Manuel ARTIME and Dr. Antonio VARONA. 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.

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