

JFK Assassination System  
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MM-724-S advised that while in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in early January, 1964, he visited a military training camp near Caguas, Puerto Rico. At that time there were about 120 to 140 Cuban exiles being given military training by National Guardsmen and reserve officers of Puerto Rican origin who had served in the Korean War. Informant was told that there were a total of about 800 men being trained and that these men were not committed to any of the Cuban exile organizations. He learned, however, that Manolo Ray had been granted permission to speak to the men in training, presenting his aims and explaining how he intended to liberate Cuba. In this way, Ray was able to obtain the support of about 80 exiles for JURE. (X)(u)

Cuban Exiles Receiving Military Training in Puerto Rico is the subject of 105-125665.

105-125665-4  
(23)

This reference concerned the effort to determine the identity of Unsub, aka Engineer Rays (phonetic) (149-2932), who, on 10/22/63 and 10/23/63, telephonically threatened Iberia Airlines in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The caller threatened to bomb Iberia aircraft if it was learned that the Castro regime was confiscating packages carried by Iberia to Cuba. Interviews on 10/23/63 of Iberia personnel who were connected with the above calls set out. An interview on 11/1/63 with Manolo Ray Rivero, who was considered as a suspect, was also set out. In his interview, Ray denied making the calls, claimed no knowledge of packages being sent to Cuba on Iberia Airlines and indicated that he was in complete accordance with Iberia's position.

149-2932-2 p.B, 1-10  
(24, 34)

An attempt by the Bureau on 1/2/64 to engage Manolo Ray Rivero in a telephone conversation met with negative results.

On 1/7/64 Manolo Ray Rivero was engaged in a telephone conversation through a pretext social call made by an SA who was acquainted with Ray.

Casimiro De La Torre Pampliega, Iberia Airlines, was unable to identify the voice of Ray in the above conversation as the unsub caller with whom he had talked on 10/23/63.

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In addition, Luis Roman Sanchez had been reassigned by Iberia and was unavailable to listen to Ray's voice to determine if he was the unsub caller on 10/22 and 23/63.

Unsub aka Engineer Rays (phonetic) is the subject of 149-2932.

149-2932-3 p.B,2  
(24,34)

SJ-481-S advised that he had learned on 1/9/64 at a meeting of the LSP (Liga Socialista Puertorriquena - Puerto Rican Socialist League) (place not given) that Juan Antonio Corretjer, who organized the LSP, stated that he had been trying to impose a line on all independence movements, specifically that they all back the Cuban Revolution. He mentioned that JURE had an office on Fernandez Juncos Avenue in Santurce, Puerto Rico, in approximately Step 25 and recommended that the building be looked over to see if there was any possibility of burning it to the ground. Corretjer claimed that Manolo Ray, who headed JURE, was actually protected by the Governor of Puerto Rico and should be cut down to size. (S)(u)

64-47532-80 p.3  
(20)

Around 1/20/64, according to CIA, Paulino A. Sierra Martinez (105-121010) informed Major Tomas Cabanas Batista at the latter's home in Coral Gables, Fla., that he was preparing some of his young friends to form an army to be used for the liberation of Cuba and that he already had sufficient money to topple Fidel Castro. Sierra directed Cabanas to begin recruiting people because he was to be head of the army. Sierras wanted the list of personnel immediately in order to present it to his group when he returned to Chicago and in order to receive approval of his plans from the organization. He also wanted to determine whether the group would follow Manuel Artime Buesa and Manuel Ray Rivero. Sierra stated that he had the financial means to raise more personnel than either Artime or Ray because he had no political taint. (S)(u)

105-121010-33  
(9,17)

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The "Miami Herald," issue of 1/19/64, carried an article in which the Ejercito Libertador de Cuba (Liberation Army of Cuba - ELC) (105-110055) announced its union with JURE headed by Manolo Ray.

On 1/22/64 Dunney Pio Perez Alamo, who had been Chief of Military Operations for ELC, advised that the ELC at one time was part of the same group which currently comprised JURE. He stated that Manuel Ray had been leader of the MRP at the time of the Cuban invasion in April, 1961, and that the MRP was the forerunner of JURE, of which Ray was the regarded leader although he was only one of the members of the Executive Board of JURE. He continued that after the defeat of Cuban forces in the April, 1961 invasion, Ray resigned from the MRP and organized JURE at a meeting of former MRP members in Puerto Rico. At the time Ray resigned, the ELC was formed from a segment of the former MRP. Perez further related that he and other members disputed the description of Ray "Fidelismo without Fidel" (desiring the same type of government as Castro). He regarded Ray as a firm believer in democratic principles and stated that Ray was one of the first in Cuba to work in opposition to the Castro regime once he saw that Castro was taking Cuba in the direction of communism. Perez stated that Ray renounced his position as Minister of Public Works under Castro in 1959 and at that time began to work clandestinely in Cuba to organize his MRP before he took exile in the US around latter 1960.

105-110055-48 encl.p.1,2,4  
(4521)

On 1/6/64 MM-492-S (64-21981) was in contact with Nicholas T. Nonnenmacher, Administrative Assistant to Donald C. Bruce, Representative from Indiana. The latter asked if informant had any knowledge of "Operation Judas" to which informant replied negatively. Nonnenmacher explained that this was a plan for the assassination of Fidel Castro and the taking over of the Cuban Government by new leadership with Hubert Matos as the new head, Manuel Ray as a prominent leader and Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo as Chief of the Army. Nonnenmacher indicated that this plan would operate in accord with an internal uprising in Cuba and asked informant's opinion. Informant did not believe the plan would succeed and felt that it would probably be impossible since Matos was in prison, Gutierrez had been a traitor too often, Ray was not trusted by many Cubans, and individuals inside Cuba were under strict police supervision. (u) (S)

Nonnenmacher further asked informant's opinion of Ray, Armando Fleites, Max Lesnik and Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo to which he answered that he was in agreement with Nonnenmacher that they were "pinks" and were untrustworthy. (u) (S)

64-21981-270 p.2,3  
(2)

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In reference to above, a discreet inquiry was made with CIA concerning "Operation Judas." On 1/24/64 Austin Horn, CIA, advised that this cryptonym was unknown to his agency. He commented that Manolo Ray was well known to be a strong supporter of Hubert Matos and closely associated with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo. (u)

64-21981-273  
(20)

On 2/24/64 NY-4325-S\* made available certain material maintained by Jose Antonio Gonzalez Gonzalez (105-83473) in his apartment in NY. This material consisted of a plain envelope [stapled through for security] (S) reasons and torn scraps of paper also [stapled through to prevent reassembly] (S) The informant determined that these scraps actually formed an undated message, apparently containing instructions for [Kingpin] (S) The message contained double-meaning phrases and the names of [Cuban intelligence agents] (S) were [coded by word substitution]. The informant also provided the [substitution code]. The message as translated from the original [S] Spanish, with [key words decoded] set out. Paragraph 11 made reference [S] to [Mauricio (code name for Manolo Ray)] (S) (u) (X)

An interpretation of paragraph 11 revealed that [Cuba was] (X) asking for details concerning [Manolo Ray] whom they stated had been [appointed by CIA (Corporacion Italiana de Aviacion)] (S) to head preparations against them. It was noted that [Cuba was correct inasmuch as the Central Intelligence Agency had advised that they were backing Ray] (S) to a certain degree because of the [infiltration possibilities] (S) of his organization, JURE. (u) (X)

105-83473-81 p.4,12  
(20)

SI 105-83473-61 p.3

(20) [It was noted that [Kingpin] (S) is [Bureau code name] for Juan (S) Mari Bras, head Cuban agent in [S] Puerto Rico] (S) (u) (X)

SI 105-292-148 p.DD  
(20,38)

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some chance of success in overthrowing the Castro government. Diaz added that in the event of a widespread internal revolt within Cuba activated by JURE, any future action along these same lines by "Cuba" would be nullified.

105-124864-4  
(10,17)

On 4/24/64 <sup>(S)</sup> Gloria Molinet, wife of <sup>(S)</sup> Irving Richard Poyle <sup>(S)</sup> (105-107868), furnished CIA, Miami, with a letter postmarked Mexico, D.F., 4/14/64, which she had received from her husband. In this communication he furnished the following information concerning Manolo Ray: he should be watched with a suspecting eye; he claimed the right to enter into Puerto Rican affairs because of Puerto Rican ancestry; he was friendly with the assassination group which plotted against President Truman; he was very friendly with and in frequent contact with communist Albizu Campos from Puerto Rico; he was in contact with a group of Puerto Ricans, particularly electricians, who were working on the renovation of the White House; he made many calls to the US, especially Washington, while in Cuba - but not from his own home; he had many enemies in Cuba among decent people who could tell about his communistic feelings; he always referred to Americans as "Yankees" and names much worse; and some of his supporters were working with Reds in Cuba. The writer also made reference to Carlos Govantes and his brother, Henry, both in the US, stating that Carlos had considerable knowledge regarding Ray and that Carlos' home was used to make calls to the US when both he and Ray were living in Cuba. (X)

Copy of above letter enclosed  
105-107868-57 encl.p.2  
(21)

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[NY 3877-S\*] reported that on 4/14/64 Donald Grant (UN [S]) Correspondent, "St. Louis Post Dispatch" was in contact with Miguel [S] Alfonso (Counsellor, Cuban Mission to the UN) (62-77787-210) and inquired concerning the identity of Manuel (Manolo) Ray. [Alfonso] [S] identified Ray as former Minister of Public Works in the Beginning of the (Cuban) Revolution and was currently one of the heads of the counterrevolutionary movement. Grant commented that he thought Ray was in Puerto Rico. [Alfonso] confirmed this, adding that he was more [S] or less in charge of the saboteurs and such. (S)

The above source continued that Grant indicated that he had been reviewing clippings (?) from a number of people who predicted something would happen by 5/20/64. Grant related that he was compiling a report on this and would like [Alfonso's] comments. They agreed to [S] discuss the matter the following day. (S)

[62-77787-210-897] (2,19)

A CIA report dated 4/14/64 revealed that Manuel Quiza Docal (2-1808) coordinator of the Second Bay of Cardenas Operation, a Cuban exile organization, recently stated that he had found it impossible to adapt to the internal conditions existing in JURE with which his organization had made a recent pact. Quiza stated that a hit-and-run raid planned for late March had been coordinated by JURE with the alliance formed by SFNE, MRP and Alpha-66. The objective was to increase the financial support for the plan to carry the war to Cuba in a combined operation; however, the agreements were impracticable because of the control exerted within the mechanism of JURE and SFNE. (S)(u)

CIA continued that Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, military coordinator for SFNE, was an almost daily visitor to the house located behind the JURE offices in Miami where coordinated planning for both organizations was taking place. There was still a lack of decision on important issues such as a hit-and-run raid, distribution of funds and carrying the war to Cuba in spite of direct contacts between Manuel Artime Buesa, Manuel Ray Rivero and Gutierrez and in meetings held in Caracas, Venezuela, between Ray and representatives and allies of Alpha-66. (S)(u)

Headquarters Comment: There was no information confirm direct contacts between [Artime] and Ray. (S)(u)

2-1808-30  
(1;12)

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On 4/23/64, Joe Vidal, CIA informant, Miami, (protect identity) advised the Miami Office that on 4/20/64 Ramon Luis Gonzalez Rodriguez, husband of Olga Georgina Goicochea Salas (105-129981), informed Tyrus Minnix, INS, Miami, that his wife was a trained Cuban intelligence agent, that she departed the US for Mexico City on 4/17/64 and was willing to cooperate with appropriate US Government officials concerning her activities in the Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS). (X)(u)

INS, Miami, furnished CIA the above information and CIA interviewed Ramon Gonzalez for further details as follows: (X)(u)

Olga entered the US at Miami on 1/12/64 and had 5-fold missions to complete. One of them was to develop information regarding the activities and militant plans of anti-Castro organizations - SNFE under the leadership of Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo and organizations led by Manolo Ray and ex-Cuban President Carlos Prío Socarras. (X)(u)

In connection with this mission CIA noted that Olga was a personal friend of Manolo Ray; her husband was a friend of Gutierrez, and both she and her husband were acquainted with Prío. CIA stated that they had no operational interest in any organization or individuals mentioned in Olga's targets. (X)(u)

CIA would further evaluate Olga's double agent potential and whether she would serve the best interest of the US Government in Mexico or in the US. [Since her appointed targets were in the US, it would seemingly be best for her to return to Miami if she was agreeable] (S)

[105-129981-1 p.3]  
(24) (X)(u)

On 4/27/64 Carlos Goenaga Morales (2-1863) contacted Chief of Police Gus O. Krausse in Brownsville, Texas, at which time he was interviewed by Chief Krausse and an SA. Goenaga was bitter against Antonio "Tony" Varona whom he described as being the leader of refugee Cuban organizations in Miami. He stated that Cuban leaders in Miami did not want to see Castro overthrown because they had too good a racket in operation in the US stealing refugee money. He named four anti-Castro Cuban groups in the US against Varona and who wanted Dr. Pepin Bosch of Los Angeles to head the anti-Castro groups in the US. One of these was JURE headed by Manolo Ray.

2-1863-1 encl.p.3  
(19)

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On 4/21/64 Joaquin Godoy, a member of the Executive Committee in the US of the MRP (105-92704), commented on recent public statements by JURE, headed by Manolo Ray, that JURE would be inside Cuba during the month of May, 1964. Godoy indicated that the MRP and its unity organizations, SNFE and Alpha 66, all anti-Castro organizations, were not united with JURE but were cooperating with JURE to a limited degree. He explained that he and his associates felt that Manolo Ray was politically smarter than they and would therefore eventually dominate the MRP, SNFE and Alpha 66, should any close cooperation be agreed upon.

105-92704-93

(21)

This reference concerned probable internal changes during mid May, 1964 in the section of the Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS) responsible for covert operations in the US. These changes were allegedly being brought about by a growing awareness on the part of the Cuban Government of measures taken and threatened by anti-Castro forces in Cuba and abroad such as Manuel Ray's plan to return to Cuba by 5/20/64. (Details set out) (S)(U)

It was noted that such changes would have a detrimental effect on CIS covert operations within the US. (S)(U)

[Double Agent Operations - Cuba] in the subject of [105-128912] (S)  
[105-128912-7 p.2-6] (S)  
(10,24)

Laureano Batista Falla, Military Chief of Movimiento Democrata Cristiano in Miami, claimed that in May, 1964, the underground in Cuba planned to start military and guerrilla warfare activity against the Government of Cuba. Manuel Ray planned to be in Cuba by 5/20/64. Ray tried to give the impression that he would be in Cuba for the purpose of leading the revolution against the government. Batista claimed that Ray was going to Cuba because he had either been ordered to do so by the US Government or by leading figures in the Cuban underground. Batista stated that the real chiefs of the anti-Fidel Castro movement were in Cuba and would make all the decisions concerning the proposed May, 1964 uprising. Participation in this uprising by Ray was incidental to the uprising and Ray would not be one of the leaders. (Source not clearly indicated)

97-4110-109 encl.p.3

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The Tampa "Tribune," page 4A, for 5/21/64 contained an article written by Vance Johnston captioned "Exiles Train At Camp In Mid-Florida." The article stated that numerous Cuban exiles who were followers of Manuel Ray had been undergoing guerrilla warfare training in mid-Florida. The article continued that Ray, believed to be in Cuba, and his followers were expected to strike at several points on the island nation at any time.

The subject of this file is Weir W. Williams on whose property the JURE training camp was located.

2-1865-7 encl. p.2

(1)✓

On 5/23/64, Dr. Agustin Castellanos, Confidential Source, (protect identity) furnished information concerning the Cuban exile colony in Ecuador. At that time he mentioned Humber to Estevez as being head of the MRP, as having a good reputation publicly and privately, and as being trusted by Manuel Ray. (X)(u)

109-12-212-199 encl. p.1

(10)✓

On 5/26/64, CIA advised that Maria Elena de Cardenas (105-129224), a Cuban woman residing in NY, was working with Manuel Ray Rivero's JURE. Instead of working for the interests of Ray's group, she was working against them by sending information to Cuba. Cardenas was reportedly a very strong supporter of Fidel Castro. (X)(u)

105-129224-2

(10,17)✓

On 4/29/64 PSI Arturo Gonzalez Gonzalez (protect identity) reported that an organization named Los Juramentados (Those Sworn To) (105-125545) had recently given indications that it was becoming more active. For instance, 4/17/64 issue of the "Orlando Sentinel," Orlando, Fla., reported that representatives of this organization met in Orlando on 4/16/64 with representatives of Alpha 66, JURE, MRP and SNFE. All were described as "carrying a burning desire to free the homeland."

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TP-59-S had indicated (date not given) that he was of the opinion that Los Juramentados was another name for members of JURE. Gomez Calzadilla, Secretary-General of Los Juramentados, advised on 6/4/64 that the group had no connection with JURE, the anti-Castro organization of Manuel Ray. (X)(u)

105-125545-4 p.B,2  
(10)

On 6/11/64 Armando Alanis Angulo, 1720 NW 5th St., Miami, a Cuban exile, advised that the Frente Nacional Revolucionario Cubano (FNRC) (Cuban National Revolutionary Front) (105-129080), which he headed, ceased to function as an independent organization around October or November, 1963, when it joined with JURE. Alanis indicated that he disagreed with the way Rogelio Cisneros, chief delegate of JURE in Miami, conducted JURE business. He asserted that about eighty percent of JURE members felt that Cisneros was incapable of conducting JURE affairs in the absence of Manuel Ray. Around 6/8/64 Alanis and other leading JURE members held a conference with Manuel Ray (place not given) and informed him that unless JURE policy was modified, FNRC members would withdraw from JURE. Alanis commented that the recent seizure by the British authorities at Anguila Key of Ray and others was a failure for which Cisneros was largely responsible because of bad planning. Alanis stated that he still considered Ray a good man and a leader for JURE.

105-129080-4 p.3-5  
(10)

By letter dated 6/22/64, the Bureau forwarded originals and translations of communications to Los Angeles Office, described below.

Jose Maria Salas-Canizares (97-4503) furnished a resume of information concerning Manolo Ray and other individuals of JURE. This resume written in Spanish appeared on the letterhead of the "Cuban Anti-Communist Legion," Miami. Included among the information was the following: Ray was an architect in the Ministry of Public Works during the government of Batista and at the same time traitorously was Chief of the July 26 Movement in Havana; was a great friend of Engineer (FNU) Arroyo, Minister of Public Works who was later Ambassador in Washington; became Minister of Public Works under Fidel Castro; sanctioned, as Minister, the Ten Laws (set out) of President Manuel Urrutia, which led to the communization of Cuba; denied his brother, Rene, refuge which resulted in the latter's being killed; and continued as Minister and a friend to Castro after his brother's death.

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Salas also made available a copy of a letter in Spanish dated 5/14/64 received by him from Alberto Marrero, 115-39th St., Union City, NY. This letter indicated that Romulo Betancourt, (FNU) Figures, and Munoz Marin had "armed to the teeth" Ray and Guttierrez Menozo, "political Democratic leftists," who apparently had made a pact with Lazaro Pena, a Negro communist in Cuba to strike a counterblow against the communists eliminating the Castroites and the July 26 Movement, endorsed by Ray, in order to impose a change in Cuba to a communist-file or neutral regime. [CIA was working on this deal but had a "hidden card," which was Manuel Artime, an enemy of Ray. Recently, CIA had aided Ray so that he would not fail to make Cuba his target on May 20th; however, CIA felt that Ray would be unsuccessful in his undertaking and thus had eliminated Ray and turned to Artime.] (u)

Translations of above 2 communications enclosed

97-4503-18 p.1,2 and encl.p.2,4,6  
(2420)

(u) (X) [On 6/25/64 Eudaldo A. Suarez (protect identity), accountant with Representacion Cubana Del Exilio (RECE-Cuban Representation in Exile) (105-126039)] advised that the purpose of RECE was to form a large anti-Castro organization to effect the eventual overthrow of the Cuban Government. To accomplish this, the organization had to unite all Cuban exile groups, obtain US and world support and raise a large sum of money for the formation of the military organization.

Manuel Ray recently visited RECE headquarters in Miami and conferred with officials; however, no agreement was reached. (Source and date not clearly indicated).

105-126039-8 p.3  
(10)

In reference to an investigation concerning a JURE training camp set up on the property of Weir P. Williams (2-1865) in Polk County, Fla., several JURE members were interviewed. The name of Manuel Ray was mentioned in the following interviews: On 6/22/64 Edilberto Fernandez advised that he was a JURE member because he was concerned over the communist domination of Cuba and believed that the policies of JURE under the direction of Ray represented a sound basis for the overthrow of Fidel Castro. On 6/23/64 Carlos Zarraga stated that the anti-Castro group, Cuba Libre, which he headed and recently incorporated into JURE was actively participating in military plans of JURE. He indicated that two of his men accompanied Ray in the latter's effort to infiltrate Cuba which resulted in capture by British authorities in

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INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH  
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Ray in NYC on 12/6/63, planned to travel to California and return to Puerto Rico. Ray expressed interest in obtaining explosives. (Zachary De Gaster, 10 E. 40th St., NYC, protect identity)

3822 p.1a,12,18,19  
(18)

Ray resided in Puerto Rico, was the most prominent member of the Executive Committee of JURE, and was considered an extreme liberal and socialist. (Carlos Zarraga, 2954 S.W. 16th Terrace, Miami, 12/13/63)

Ray was a socialist whose political thinking was unclear; was without cultural background although a qualified and licensed engineer; was not well oriented; and was a shrewd politician with plenty of money available to him through Governor Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico and the US State Department. Cuban exiles believed Ray would be important figure in future of Cuba after overthrow of present government. Some contact had between Ray's JURE and Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (MDC). (Laureano Batista Falla, head of military section of MDC, 12/16/63)

Ray intended to sell bonds to help JURE in its military plans for fighting in Cuba. Bonds delivered from Miami by Dr. Raul Chibas, head of JURE military activities in NY. JURE looking for office space in NY to open office in early January, 1964. (Ismael Rodriguez, 84-19 51st Ave., Elmhurst, Long Island, NY, protect identity, late December, 1963)

3861 encl. p.6,7  
(11)

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INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH  
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Five exile groups merged with JURE under Ray: Cuba Libre Movement; The Revolutionary National Assembly; The National Revolutionary Cuban Front; The Liberating Army of Cuba; and the Cuban units trained by US Army at Ft. Jackson, SC. (CSNY 2822-S, 2/6/64) "Miami News" 1/31/64)

A publicity man in Cuba believed that if Ray established force in Cuba in May, 1964, he would receive active support from just a few Cubans but probably passive support, such as food secretly provided his forces, from many others. (CIA) (X) (u)

3899

(11)

Ray headed one of two groups of anti-Castro Cubans training in Costa Rica, training reportedly for purposes of infiltration and sabotage and not for invasion. Cubans had been there since October, 1963. (Lt. Col. Fernando Figuls Quiros, head of the Security Agency and adviser to President of Costa Rica, protect identity) (X) (u) [S]

3971 p.a, 2

(24)

Ray participated in meeting of National Directorate of JURE held in Miami during weekend of 5/2-3/64. On 5/3/64 informant met with Ray and agreed to accompany him and JURE members into Cuba around 5/20/64. Ray would head JURE in Cuba and Rogelio Cisneros would head JURE in exile. According to Ray, Jose Gomez, Orlando Castro and Jesus Becquer of National Directorate of JURE would accompany him into Cuba. Ray telephonically advised informant on 5/12/64 to proceed immediately to Miami. (Andrew St. George, "Life" magazine photographer protect identity)

3957 encl. p. 3, 4

(11, 24)

Miriam Teste of Alpha 66-II Frente-MRP in Miami denied report of agreement between ex-Major Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo of that organization and Ray of JURE. (CSNY 2822-S, 5/13/64) (X) (u)

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SERIAL AND SEARCH  
SLIP PAGE NUMBER

Cuba expected increased exile activity in May 1964 because of Ray's announcement to be in Cuba by 5/20/64 and reports of other possible invasions. (CIA) (X)(u)

3946  
(11,18)

JURE consisted of a 5-man national board with headquarters in San Juan, Puerto Rico-Ray head of board. (Carlos Zarraga, 2954 SW 16th Terrace, Miami, 1/24/64)

3884 p.1,2,4,5  
(11)

JURE, through Ray, had very good contacts in Cuban Militia and Rebel Army. Reliable person in Columbus, Ga., claimed to have sold considerable arms to Ray. Informant did not doubt that Ray would try to establish some military activity in Cuba in the near future. (Santiago Alvarez Rodriguez, 541 NW 45th Ave., Miami, 2/6/64)

Ray recently conferred with Romulo Betancourt, President of Venezuela. Ray publicly stated plans to be in Cuba by 5/20/64. Informant had no doubt Ray would be there. (Carlos Zarraga, supra, 2/28/64)

Informant of opinion that Ray would open small operation in Cuba for about 3 or 4 months beginning in May. Ray would then return to US on big organization drive to establish large unity movement for eventual return to Cuba. (Joaquin Godoy, head of MRP, 3/5/64)

On 3/9/64 Ray issued press release in Miami stating his plans to be in Cuba and establish a front by 5/20/64.

Rogelio Cisneros Diaz recognized as representative of JURE in the US since Ray was engaged in clandestine effort to enter Cuba. (Cisneros, 5/25/64)

3958  
(18)

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## REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references on Manuel Ray, Manuel Ray Rivero, Manolo Ray, and Manolo Ray Rivero located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Files and Communications Division, Records Branch, were not reviewed:

### REFERENCE

### SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

64-330-209-91

(12)

64-330-210-1063

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1109

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(35)

64-330-210-1-64

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64-330-210-6-77

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64-330-228-616

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64-330-237-1610

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65-67951-821 (S)

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105-86020-788

(3, 20, 33)

850

(3, 13)

X 105-89923-134

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152

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164

(3)

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(3)

A "The Worker" 11/14/61

(3)

A "NY Herald Tribune" 1/9/61

(3)

A "Our Sunday Visitor" 5/14/61

(20)

A "NY World Telegram" 2/23/62

(21)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source will be noted on the search slip.