
Agency Information

AGENCY : FBI
RECORD NUMBER : 124-10214-10381

RECORD SERIES : HQ

AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 97-4546-30

Document Information

ORIGINATOR : FBI
FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI
TO :

TITLE :

DATE : 03/17/1967
PAGES : 38

SUBJECTS :
MR, AKA, ASSOC, ACA, JURE, EMP, CUBAN EXILE, TEST,
CORRECTION SUMMARY, SEE REFERENCE

DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT
CLASSIFICATION : Secret
RESTRICTIONS : 1B; 1C; 4
CURRENT STATUS : Redact
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 06/11/1998

OPENING CRITERIA : INDEFINITE

COMMENTS :

SECRET

Eduardo Jose Carbonell Carbonell (105-152035), a Cuban exile, entered the US sometime after 1963. In Miami, Florida, he joined JURE. However, he was separated from JURE about the time when Manuel Ray Rivero tried to enter Cuba (date not given), as there were some unclear points concerning Carbonell's past activities. (CIA) ~~(S)~~(u)

105-152035-1 p.1
(14,39)

The 4/26/64 issue of the Washington "Sunday Star," reported that Pedro Entenza (105-140095) was then JURE representative in Washington, D.C. It further stated that he had worked for Manolo Ray, when Ray was Minister of Public Works of Cuba under Fidel Castro (date not given).

105-140095-1 p.4
(20)

On 4/28/64, PSI Dimas Armando Perez Torron (protect identity) advised that Gaston Riera (105-132887) was a Cuban refugee who was working at the Morton Plant Hospital, Clearwater, Florida at that time. Riera, the Clearwater delegate to JURE, claimed to be "close" to Manolo Ray, who was then living in Puerto Rico and was international head of JURE. ~~(S)~~(u)

105-132887-2 p.1
(20)

By letter dated 2/8/66, Andrew St. George, free lance photographer and magazine reporter working in Florida advised that he had solved the enigma of the impressive arsenal of Mitchell Wer Bell, III (62-108665), and stated as follows:

He accompanied Manuel Ray Rivero, when Ray attempted unsuccessfully to enter Cuba in May, 1964. St. George was absolutely sure that the same set of weapons in the possession of Wer Bell as of January, 1966, were the same ones which had been assembled for Ray's invasion attempt in May, 1964. Somehow or other, Wer Bell had gotten hold of the entire lot of Ray's weapons. It was St. George's personal opinion that Wer Bell was using the weapons to raise funds and other support.

It was noted that allegations had been made that Wer Bell was developing plans to assassinate Fidel Castro.

62-108665-23 p.3-4
(2,30)

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Dr. Herminio Portell Vila, a Cuban exile journalist, 5431 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D.C., advised that he believed that Jorge Julian Beruff Jimenez (105-132553) was in May, 1964, connected (location not given) with Manuel ("Manolo") Ray Rivero, leader of the JURE.

105-132553-2 p.11
(12,20,28,37)

While furnishing information she believed of value in the Lee Harvey Oswald (105-82555) investigation, Miss Josephine Miller, Drift, Kentucky, advised on 8/7/64 as follows: She observed a photograph of Manuel Ray, described as a Cuban rebel leader, in the 5/19/64 issue of "The Courier-Journal," Louisville, Ky. She said that Ray resembled one Sam Marsh who in the summer of 1963 was reportedly working as a construction engineer at the Jenny Wiley State Park, Prestonsburg, Ky. She met Marsh in Prestonsburg in 1963, through Howard Caddell who said he was working for Marsh. Miss Miller said that Caddell stated he was with the CIA at the time he was in Prestonsburg and she believed that he might have been connected with Ray, since his photograph strongly resembled Marsh.

105-82555-4665, p.7-8
(3)

In the Spring of 1964, a 32-day mobilization of men took place in Cuba. This mobilization took place before and after 5/20/64, when an invasion attempt by exile forces led by Manuel Ray Rivero was anticipated by the Castro Government. (CIA) ~~(u)~~

[113-7-210-3647 p.1] ~~(u)~~
(15,40)

MM 639-S advised that Laureano Batista Falla, Military Chief of Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (97-4110), claimed that the failure of Manuel Ray to be in Cuba on 5/20/64, had caused the death and imprisonment of a number of underground members in Cuba. Batista claimed Ray had lost his following in Cuba; he was considered a part of the "sad past," and was considered a "dead issue" by the underground in Cuba. ~~(u)~~

97-4110-123 p.3
(2)

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leader, and that the "MRR" had nothing to do with it. (CIA) ~~(S)~~(u)

105-112098-475 p.1

(5)

On 7/27/64, at Miami, Florida, Sergio Lopez Ruiz de Porras, Communications Chief for SFNE (105-112098) said that he had received a message from Eloy Gutierrez Menyo, Military leader of SFNE, informing him that Gutierrez intended to go ahead with his plan to enter Cuban territory. Lopez said he believed the SFNE was counting on a large number of rebel army officers and also many prominent persons with a following in the Cuban Government, to join him at the opportune moment. He said he knew that Manuel Ray Rivero, leader of JURE, also had similar connections, but SFNE felt that the officers and prominent persons would join the person who entered Cuba first. (CIA) ~~(S)~~(u)

105-112098-489 p.2

(5,32)

Carlos Zarraga Martinez, PSI (protect identity) advised on 7/28/64, that the Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionario (MRR) (97-4133) raid against Puerto Pilon, Cuba, on 5/13/64, was the only raid conducted by the MRR. According to Zarraga, Manuel Ray and other leading figures in the Cuban exile community in Miami, Florida, claimed that MRR conducted this raid to offset press publicity given to Ray during May, 1964. Ray also claimed that the raid was motivated by political considerations.

97-4133-115 p.4-5

(2,31)

On 7/29/64, Juan Casasnovas Garrido (105-125608) (location not given), an exiled leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, said that former Dominican President Juan Bosch had been acting as the political advisor to Manuel Ray. According to Casasnovas, Ray visited Bosch constantly in Puerto Rico before Ray went (date not given) to Miami. (CIA) ~~(S)~~(u)

105-125608-17 p.3

(12)

SI 105-102049-221 p.4

(5)

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-11-

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In August, 1964, Jose Garcia Valdez, an associate of Manuel Ray Rivero, furnished information concerning an SNFE encampment on Williams Island and Andros Island in the Bahamas. (CIA) (X)(u)

105-112098-507 p.1
(5,32)

(u)(X) [On 8/14/64, at Miami, Florida, Antonio Cuesta and Ramon Font advised that they were two of the military leaders of Comandos L (105-117222), an anti-Castro organization, which had conducted raids in the past against Cuba. They further advised that Manuel Ray Rivero was then operating out of the Dominican Republic, and Comandos L had arranged for a base there too.

105-117222-186 p.2
(37)

Joaquin Godoy (protect identity), Coordinator of the MRP (105-92704) in Miami, advised on 8/19/64, that JURE, which was headed by Manolo Ray, had been contributing \$400.00 per month to "Replica," but was being compelled to discontinue these payments due to lack of funds. "Replica" was a small anti-Castro publication published in Miami. MRP was also forced to discontinue their contributions to "Replica" for the same reason.

105-92704-95 p.3
(18)

In August and September, 1964, Carlos A. Zarraga Martinez, PSI (protect identity) advised as follows:

He was an officer of JURE which was headed by Manuel Ray Rivero. Ray would not join or cooperate with RECE, Cuban Representation in Exile, and he (Ray) felt that RECE would have little success in forming unity among the Cuban exile groups. Since the 5/20/64 failure of Ray to effect an operation inside Cuba, JURE had suffered a psychological letdown. This letdown has been compounded by Ray's July, 1964 failure to infiltrate Cuba. In July of 1964, Ray was stopped by US Customs Agents at Key West, Florida, and in a subsequent attempt to go to Cuba, he was stopped by the US Coast Guard. Rogelio Cisneros, head of JURE in Ray's absence, resigned, and minor groups withdrew from JURE. The Dominican Republic (DR) refused JURE permission to set up a military base, stating that while JURE sought permission to set up a base, Ray sat in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and conferred with the DR Provisional Governor's political enemy, Juan Bosch, past President

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In connection with the request mentioned in the preceding reference, Manuel Ray Rivero was contacted on 9/25/64 at the home of his father (not named) at 3802 N.W. 19th Ave., Miami, Florida. Ray advised JURE had nothing whatsoever to do with the attack on the "Sierra Aranzazu" on 9/13/64. He said it was contrary to the belief and rule of JURE, which was to fight Castro from within Cuba. Ray said he had no information concerning the identity of those responsible for the attack. (X)(u)

On 9/25/64, Manuel Varela Castro, 149 East 3rd St., Hialeah, Florida, in charge of JURE military operations, advised it was impossible for JURE to have conducted the attack. JURE had no boats in operation. The launch "True," previously used by Ray to secretly enter Cuba (date not given) had been sold. JURE ship "Venus" was in dry dock in the Dominican Republic and the boat "Gina" was at Miami and was up for sale. (X)(u)

The State Department was advised of this matter by letter dated 9/30/64.

2-1877-37 p.1-2

(4,30)

SI as paragraph 1:

2-1877-A "The Miami News" 9/16/64

(17)

SI as paragraph 1:

2-1877-A Washington Capital News

(17) Service 9/18/64

On 9/4/64, Manuel Ray Rivero advised that JURE had suffered some setbacks but still planned to infiltrate into Cuba before the end of 1964. Ray said that the recent resignations of leading individuals and groups from JURE was a weeding-out process, and in the best interest of the organization. Ray claimed to have representatives in and cooperation from the Dominican Republic.

On 9/28/64, Carlos A. Zarraga Martinez (protect identity) advised that he was previously in charge of supplies for JURE. Zarraga charged that Ray worked in an autocratic manner, lacked organization ability, and insisted on being the "star" of the organization.

Zarraga advised that he and a small action group resigned from JURE in June, 1964, as he felt that Ray had failed. Several other independent groups joined Zarraga and his group. Their thesis was to be "left of center" and would follow the thinking of Ray.

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In October, 1964, Zarraga stated that it had been reported that Ray donated some military equipment to Pierre Rigo, a Haitian political exile leader in the US.

109-584-4114 p.1,5-6,8,16
(14,22,39,43)

In early October, 1964, while in Caracas, Venezuela on a tour, representatives of Cuban Representation in Exile, aka RECE (105-126039) claimed that they had succeeded in unifying the combat forces of the Cuban exiles. This included the lieutenants of Manolo Ray, who were disgusted with Ray's deceitful conduct. The lieutenants were told to remain where they were for the time being. (CIA) X(u)

105-126039-16 p.2
(19)

In early October, 1964, it was reported that factionalism and mutual distrust continued to prevent any cooperation in planning between the principal active Cuban exile groups. Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, military leader of SFNE (105-112098) (location not given) had issued strict instructions that there should be no collaboration at any level with JURE during the process of infiltrating Cuba. Gutierrez had no faith in the ability or willingness of Manuel Ray, JURE's leader, to adhere to a joint infiltration program. (CIA) X(u)

105-112098-540 p.2
(5)

On 10/9/64, Juana Castro Ruz (105-66204), sister of Fidel Castro, arrived in Miami, Florida, from Mexico City. Many prominent Cuban exiles were on hand to greet her, among them Manuel Ray. X(MM
[815] S "The Miami Herald," Miami, 10/10/64) X(c)

105-66204-25 p.2,6
(2)

Georgia Vila Arias (protect identity), who was present in the reception room of Juana Castro (105-66204) at the Hotel DuPont Plaza, Miami, Florida, on October 14 and 15, 1964 and interviewed Juana briefly on 10/15/64, advised as follows:

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During the previously mentioned period there appeared to be from five to ten people visiting Juana at almost all times. Manuel Ray was present in the suite on each occasion. Vila regarded Ray as a man possessing dangerous socialist tendencies, who probably would not return any private property to owners in Cuba if he should come to power there, and as an individual who was certainly anti-American.

Vila noted the presence of a woman known as Adela in Juana's reception room, who indicated that she was a very close friend of Ray.

Vila stated that she did not feel that Ray and the other radical leaders around Juana were friends of the US.

105-66204-26 p.2,4-5

(3)

On October 16 and 22, 1964, Alicia Rivas Cardoso Vda De Rodriguez (105-132664) advised of an anti-Castro underground organization within Cuba as of July, 1964, when she left Cuba. She stated that this organization consisted of all of the leading anti-Castro groups within Cuba, excluding JURE, led by Manolo Ray.

105-132664-7 p.2

(20)

[On 10/22/64, MM 974-S] advised that Sylva Roque Cuervo Castillo (105-135366), after leaving* the US military service, became a military instructor for Manuel Ray Rivero, aka. Manolo Ray, leader of JURE. No further information given.

105-135366-3 p.2

(20,38)

*Cuervo was discharged from the US Army on 3/16/64, according to serial 1 in this same file.

On 10/28/64, Sila Maria Segredo Carreno (105-125518) advised that she was a member of JURE in NYC. She stated that she was well known to Manolo Ray and he was the only one who could vouch for her anti-Castro attitude.

105-125518-17 p.7-8

(19)

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On 10/29/64, it was reported that two fairly good-sized boats, which belonged to JURE, were delivered (date not given) by JURE leader Manuel Ray Rivero to the SNFE-Alpha 66 (105-112098). The boats were delivered in Puerto Rico and Antonio Veciana Blanch, Treasurer of SNFE, was present at the time of delivery. (MM 847-S) (X)(u)

105-112098-530 p.1

(5,32)

SI 105-112098-538 p.1

(32)

SI 105-112098-541 p.23

(32)

SI 105-112098-550 p.2,9

(32)

On 11/1/64, at Miami, Florida, Orlando Puente Perez, Secretary to former Cuban President Carlos Prío Socarras, said that a group of 12 Cubans in the Miami area had banded together and were trying to form a Cuban Government-in-Exile (105-95357). The men forming the group included Prío, Manuel Ray Rivero, Aureliano Sanchez Arango, Carlos Marquez Sterling, Guillermo Martinez Marquez, Jose Manuel Cortina, Felipe Pasos, Manuel Urrutia Lleo, Jose M. "Pepin" Bosch Lamarque, Justo Carrillo Hernandez, Antonio De Varona Loredó, and Manuel Artime Buesa. The members were trying to get established in Brazil. (X)(u)

Julio Amoedo, former Argentine Ambassador to Cuba, just prior to November, 1964, made a trip through Latin America attempting to gain support for the group. He met with Brazilian Foreign Minister Vasco Leitaó Da Cunha and his wife. Leitaó did not commit himself to any one man as head of the group but his wife spoke out in favor of Ray. Puente claimed that it was doubtful that the Cuban exiles would follow the above named Cuban exile politicians who wanted to make sure they were the ones to move into power after Castro went. (CIA) (X)(u)

105-95357-211 p.2

(4,31)

SI 105-95357-217 p.1-2

(18)

Prior to 11/3/64, Jose Figueres Ferrer of Costa Rica had on occasions tried to persuade Ludwig Starke Jimenez and other MCRL leaders to stop supporting Manuel Artime's Movimiento de Recuperación Revolucionaria and to assist instead Manolo Ray Rivero, leader of JURE. (X)(u)

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Figueres was President of the Partido Liberacion Nacional, and Starke was a leader of the Movimiento Costa Rica Libre (MCRL) (X)(u)

(CIA) (u)
109-12-209-276
(21,28)

On 11/30/64, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, Manuel Antonio Ray Rivero (protect identity) advised that he had never been contacted about any new Cuban Government in Exile (105-95357) and had heard nothing of any such proposal.

105-95357-213 p.1
(16,29)

Juanita Castro* arrived in Miami, Florida, in October, 1964. She was asked by Manuel Ray to make a statement excluding the Batistianos from any unity movement. Juanita refused this request of Ray and it was apparent that Ray was not pleased with Juanita's action. (Andrew St. George, "Life" photographer, Dobbs Ferry, NY protect identity)

Rev. Diego Madrigal and Rev. Manuel F. Colmena, Cuban exiles, (location not given) advised that on a recent trip to Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (DR), they spoke on 10/26/64 with Donald Reid Cabral, member of the triumvirate which ruled the DR. Reid mentioned that Ray had recently been in Santo Domingo for the purpose of obtaining a military base from which JURE would operate against Cuba.

Ray was in NYC on 12/1/64. It appeared that he was preparing for some maritime operation as he was having JURE members purchase supplies and materials. (NY 4116-S) (X)(u)

While in NYC, Ray stated he was having a private meeting on 12/2/64 with Daniel Oduber, Foreign Minister of Costa Rica. Oduber was in NYC to attend the General Assembly of the UN. (Andrew St. George, supra)

109-584-4135 p.5,8-9
(14)
SI as paragraph 1:
105-66204-35 p.2
(3,31)
SI as paragraph 2:
2-1622-278 (p.8 continued)
(1,30)

*Sister of Fidel Castro

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Robert Morris, attorney, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised on 12/16/64, that he had learned that Larrie Henry Schmidt was writing an article for "Look" magazine (date of publication unknown). The article was to deal in some substance with Schmidt relating his experiences while working (date not given) with Manola Ray in the Cuban underground movement.

It was noted that Schmidt was interviewed on 12/3/63, in Dallas, in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy (62-109060).

62-109060-3956 p.1
(22)

In November and December, 1964, the following persons familiar with Cuban activities in Puerto Rico, advised as follows:

Manuel Antonio Ray Rivero on 12/9/64 advised he was still active in anti-Castro activities with JURE. He and JURE members maintained contact with other anti-Castro groups. Ray knew Antonio Veciana Blanch of SNFE (105-112098) but didn't know he was in Puerto Rico. He had had no recent contact with Veciana. Ray said no negotiations had been made between SNFE-Alpha 66 and JURE concerning equipment or boats.

Emilio Caballero Castillo advised that to his knowledge Veciana had had no contact with Ray; that there was not and never had been any connection between SNFE and JURE which was led by Ray, and the two groups had not exchanged boats. [Felix Zabala Mas] and Huber [S] Matos Araluce (protect identity) advised the same as Caballero, that Ray and Veciana had no current business negotiations.

On 12/18/64, Veciana advised that he had had no contact with Ray of JURE either in Miami, Florida or Puerto Rico for over four months. At that time he merely spoke to Ray for whom he worked (date not given) in Cuba. He denied any political or business contacts with Ray or JURE.

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105-112098-552 p.8,9A,10,16-17
(18,29)
SI as paragraph 3:
105-112098-549 p.1
(32)

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it was reported that Ray said he intended to be in Cuba around January 15 or 20, 1965. (CIA) (protect identity) ~~(S)~~ (u)

On 2/20/65, Carlos Zarraga Martinez advised he was a former officer of JURE but had resigned (date not given). He said there was considerable dissension and dissatisfaction inside JURE because of Ray's failure to launch any action against Cuba. [On 3/1/65, MM 639-S advised the same.] ~~(S)~~ (u)

Add. info.

109-584-4179 p.1-2,7-9,14
(15,39)

On 1/26/65 at Miami it was reported that Manuel Ray Rivero, JURE leader, Huascar Rodriguez Herrera, a Dominican, and Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, Military leader of SFNE (105-112098), had been working in the Dominican Republic for their fight against Castro. (CIA) ~~(S)~~ (u)

105-112098-567 p.3
(6,32)

On 1/27/65, former Cuban President Carlos Prio Socarras (109-430) held a meeting at his office at 1739 SW 8th St., Miami to discuss plans for a Cuban Government in Exile. According to Prio, Brazil was expected to call exile leaders to a meeting in that country sometime in February, 1965, to ask them to unite and come up with some form of agreement. Prio wanted everyone, without exception to participate in it, including Batistianos, Manuel Ray Rivero, among others. (CIA) ~~(S)~~ (u)

109-430-2483 p.2
(14,39)

It was reported in October, 1964, that Enrique Casado Cuervo (105-68231) was owner of a boat which was in the Dominican Republic (DR) in about late September, 1964, and which was related to an alleged attempt by Manuel Ray Rivero to enter Cuba. ~~(S)~~ (u)

On 2/2/65, several crew members left the base of JURE in the DR for Puerto Rico aboard the "Shark V," a craft owned by Casado. The crew members went to the home of Ray upon arrival in Puerto Rico. ~~(S)~~ (u)

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(CIA-protect identity) ~~(u)~~ (u)
105-68231-7 p.18
(3,31)

As of 1/13/65, Manuel Ray Rivero was planning to infiltrate into Cuba on February 4 or 5, 1965, previously the date was given as between January 15 and 20, 1965. All the men at JURE's camp in the Dominican Republic were disgusted because they did not think that Ray would really go to Cuba. They had given him until 2/5/65 as a deadline. If Ray did not leave by then, he would probably lose all of his men. They were anxious to see action but Ray gave them nothing but promises and plans. (CIA) ~~(u)~~ (u)

105-112098-563 p.1-2
(5,32)

On 2/5/65, Teodoro Enrique Casado Cuervo (protect identity), master of the motor vessel "Shark V," San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that four crew members of the ship "Venus," which belonged to JURE, were then en route from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. They were to await there for further orders from Manuel Ray Rivero. Ray was in Santo Domingo until 1/31/65, at which time he returned to his home in Puerto Rico.

105-112098-586 p.2
(6,33)

In connection with the investigation to identify (fnu) Montes De Oca (105-135809)*, on 12/17/64, at Miami, Manuel Varela Castro advised that one Isidro had been assigned to the JURE vessel "Venus" as an electrician. Varela believed Isidro might be identical with Isidro Montes De Oca. He went on to relate that this Montes De Oca became suspect in sabotage that occurred aboard the "Venus" in August, 1964, when the "Venus" was enroute from Puerto Rico to Cuba. Varela added that after the attempts of sabotage, the question was raised by Manuel Ray as to the background of Isidro. No one in JURE seemed to know how he became a member of JURE.

On 1/4/65, Varela advised he had just returned from a trip to Puerto Rico where he spoke to Ray about Isidro. Ray identified this individual as Isidro Montes De Oca.

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*Subsequently identified as Inocente Montes De Oca.

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On 6/3/65, Jose Aguiar Fernandez, employee of "Miami Herald," Miami, furnished information concerning Otto Peterson (105-137318), who reportedly was holding a position in the Castro regime. According to Aguiar, during 1961 Peterson worked for Roberto Ravel, who was in charge of Rural Housing Development in Cuba. Ravel's location would be known to Manuel Ray Rivero, La Rabida #204, Vedado, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

105-137318-6 p.2
(13,38)

Correlator's Note: No information appeared in file 105-137318 indicating that Ray was contacted concerning the whereabouts of Ravel.

(X)(u)
[NY 4116-S] described (date not given) JURE as an anti-Castro organization, headed by Manuel Ray Rivero, who was formerly the Minister of Public Works in the first cabinet of the government formed by Castro after Castro seized power in Cuba in January of 1959.

On 6/7/65, Guido Radelat, 3117 Plyers Mill Road, Kensington, Md. advised that he came to Washington, D.C. from Chicago, Ill. about one year ago. He had resided in Chicago about eight years after coming from Cuba. He was a member of JURE in Chicago. His affiliation with JURE evolved due to his friendship with Manolo Ray, the founder of JURE. He and Ray were both civil engineers having become friendly while attending the University of Havana. It was Ray who suggested that Radelat contact JURE when he moved to the Washington, D.C. area. Radelat explained that JURE in the Washington, D.C. area lost most of its members after the failure of Ray to keep his promise that he would "be in Cuba and fighting on Cuban soil by 5/20/64." Radelat met Hector Bacallao Alvarez (97-4416) in connection with JURE in the Washington, D.C. area.

97-4416-29 p.4-6
(2,31)
SI 65-69165-13 p.3-4
(2,31)

Representatives of SNFE (105-112098) and JURE met on 7/5/65 in Miami, to discuss the possibility of the two groups joining forces. The only agreement reached was that each organization would name a contact committee to discuss the matter. JURE was represented by Manolo Ray Rivero. (CIA - protect identity) (X)(u)

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A meeting was held on 7/8/65, at the home of Julio Abrew, member of SNFE in Miami, which was attended by Manolo Ray. The purpose of this meeting was to explore the possibility of SNFE and JURE uniting or at least working together in their anti-Castro activities. (MM 847-S) (X)(u)

105-112098-635 p.8
(27)

On 7/21/65, in Puerto Rico, Enrique Casado Cuervo (protect identity), Master of the M/V "Shark V," advised that Captain Jose Rabel Nunez, master of the M/V "Venus" of JURE, was still in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, with his boat and crew. The "Venus" was participating as a patrol boat for the leader of the Dominican Junta forces. According to Casado, Rabel and Manuel Ray Rivero were still at odds as to what the future plans were for JURE.

109-584-4273 p.1
(40)

On 1/6/66, at Miami, Gisela Gonzalez (105-149550) advised that she had been recruited in September, 1965, and trained by the Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS) for a US Mission. She arrived in the US on 11/3/65. In early October, 1965, during her training, Guillermo Serrano of CIS, asked if she knew Manolo Ray or any other counter-revolutionaries in the Miami area or the US. She insisted that she did not know any such individuals. Guillermo showed her a list of names of such persons and requested that she review the list and try to remember as many names appearing therein who were of interest to CIS. Gonzalez recalled that the name of Manolo Ray was on this subversive list. (X)(u)

105-148617-7 p.18
(21)
SI 105-148617-3 p.17
(20)

On 10/13/65, it was reported that Monsignor Manuel Rodriguez Rozas, Catholic Bishop of Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba, said that the regime of Fidel Castro Ruz had persecuted churchmen who had conspired against Fulgencio Batista Zaldivar. Rodriguez's plight was worse than that of other bishops because he had attended clandestine meetings (dates not given) with Manuel Ray Rivero during the Batista regime. (CIA) (X)(u)

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64-47544-56 p.1-2
(2,31)

In mid-October, 1965, Antonio Carlos Veciana Blanch, a leader of Alpha-66 who arrived in Miami from Puerto Rico (PR) said that in early October, 1965, a group of Cuban emigres met in PR in an effort to unite inactive emigre leaders. Manuel Ray Rivero, leader of JURE, was among those who attended the meeting. According to Veciana, the attempted unification effort was foredoomed because neither Ray nor Rufo Lopez Fresquet y Ruiz, also a JURE member present at meeting, would join a group which he could not lead. (X)(u)

Rogelio Wenceslao Cisneros Diaz, a former aide of Ray, who also arrived in Miami from PR in October, 1965, said that he had attended another meeting of Cuban emigres held in PR. The purpose of the meeting was to create a new party. (X)(u)

[CIA] (X)(u)
109-584-4325 p.1
(15,40)

On 10/15/65, at Miami, Manuel Ray advised as follows: At that time, JURE was directing its energies toward maintaining a strong organizational core in the face of a number of reverses which the group had met in the past year and a half. It remained the planned strategy of JURE to await an opportunity to carry out action against the Castro regime from within Cuba. JURE had not made an alliance with any other anti-Castro group although JURE leaders had had some contact with SNFE.

On 11/2/65, MM 847-S advised that Andres Nazario, a SNFE leader in Miami, had recently been talking of a scheduled meeting with Ray. They were to discuss the formation of a political party in exile to be called the Party of the Revolution. (X)(u)

Add. Info.

109-584-4324 p.1,5-6
(15)

On 11/4/65, at Miami, Jose Salvador Prince Chelala advised that around September, 1961, he went to Havana, Cuba, as National Coordinator of MRP, where he remained until 12/10/62. On that date

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REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-114543-222 p.1-2	(9)
-223 p.1-2	(9, 35)
-224 p.1-2	(9, 35)
-225 p.1-2	(9, 35)
-228 p.1	(9, 25)
-229 p.1-3	(10, 35)
-231 p.1	(10, 36)
-232 p.1	(24)
-233 p.1-22	(10)
-234 p.1	(10, 36)
-235 p.1	(36)
-236 p.1-5	(10, 36)
-237 p.1	(10, 36)
-241 p.1-7	(10, 36)
-242 p.1	(10)
-243 p.1-3, 5, 8-12	(10)
-247 p.1, 4	(10)
-252 p.B, 3, 6-7	(11)
-255 p.1	(12, 27)
-256 p.1	(11)
-257 p.1	(11, 25)
-258 p.1-2	(11, 36)
-259 p.1-2	(11, 36)
-260 p.1	(11, 36)
-261 p.1-8, 10	(11)
-262 p.1	(11, 36)
-265 p.1	(11, 37)

Sub A "National Guardian" 6/29/64 (19)

Sub A "Washington Capital News Service"
7/6/65 (12)

On 12/21/65, SOI, Roberto Roca Rosillo (protect identity) advised that the El Comité Coordinador de las Organizaciones Democráticas Cubanas de Puerto Rico, aka Comité de Unidad (105-149751) was in the process of being reorganized in Puerto Rico. The organizers, Jeronimo Esteve, David Castanon and Col. Ramon Barquin, were attempting to bring new members into the unity committee. At the same time they were trying to combat the unity group being formed by Manolo Ray, Enrique Nunez, Rufo Lopez, and other "left wing" Cuban exiles. (S)(u)

105-149751-1 p.2
(21)

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The following references showed that Manuel Ray Rivero, principal leader of JURE, was a source for coverage of JURE by the San Juan Office during the period from 2/3/65 to 12/30/65.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-97459-210-306 p.1
-316 p.2
-340 p.2
-345 p.2

(4,31)
(4,25)
(5,25)
(5,25)

MM 847-S reported on 12/13/65 that Carlos Simeon had recently arrived in Miami, from Puerto Rico. He was representing Manuel Ray Rivero and the so-called "Revolutionary Party" (105-148341) in talks with leaders of SNFE. (X)(u)

MM 847-S made available a copy of a four-page Spanish language publication entitled, "Revolucion," Issue 1, dated January, 1966, and an address listed as 1434 N.W. 30th St., Miami. According to MM 847-S, this publication was the voice of the Cuban Center of Political Studies. On page 4 there appeared an article captioned "Creation of the Cuban Center of Political Studies of Puerto Rico." The article related that a meeting was held (date not given) in San Juan, Puerto Rico, attended by twenty Cuban exiles, and resulted in the formation of a Cuban Center of Political Studies in Puerto Rico. Ray was identified as one of the Cuban exiles who attended the meeting. It was reported that the Center would have as its objective the convocation of a revolutionary congress. (X)(u)

MM 974-S, on 1/3/66, advised that a group of Cuban exiles in Puerto Rico had been meeting and discussing the possibility of holding a congress of exiles having the thesis, "The Betrayal of the Revolution." Ray was one of the people involved in this matter. Francisco Larrionda was in Miami from San Juan, representing Ray, and was talking with various groups concerning this congress. He had since returned to report to Ray. (X)(u)

Add. info.

105-148341-3 p.1-2,7-8
(13,38)

On 12/22/65, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, Manolo Ray (protect identity) advised as follows: He and fifteen other Cuban exiles had for the past two months been working on the formation of a revolutionary congress. This Congress, as yet unnamed, would have for its purpose the unification of Cuban exiles in the fight against Castro. The

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group hoped to hold an open meeting soon, the date and location had not been set.

On 12/22/65, SJ 492-S and on 12/21/65, Sol Roberto Roca Rosillo (protect identity), a Cuban exile in Puerto Rico, furnished the same information about a group preparing to form some type of unity group and mentioned that Ray was one of the group. (X)(u)

On 1/10/66, Felix Zabala Mas (protect identity), a Cuban exile in Puerto Rico, furnished a list of members of the above mentioned group, reportedly to be called the Party of the Revolution (105-148341). The name of Manuel Ray Rivero appeared under the caption "Invitations Committee," on the list. (X)(u)

Add. info.

105-148341-2 p.1-3
(20,38)
SI 109-584-4337 p.1
(21)

On 1/17/66, at the Opa-locka, Florida Processing Center, Ricardo Antonio Alvarez Lara (105-149550) advised that he had been in the US since October, 1965, and now wished to return to Cuba. He claimed he did not know, and he never had seen Manuel Ray and other equally well known anti-Castro leaders.

105-149550-1 p.2
(13)

On 2/7/66, in Miami, Aldo Vera Serafin, Cuban emigre leader, said that a Haitian/Cuban emigre group was planning an invasion of Haiti. Higinio "Nino" Diaz, who was persuaded to assist the group, was to get the boat that formerly belonged to Manuel Antonio Ray Rivero, leader of JURE. The boat referred to was probably the "M/V Venus," which formerly belonged to JURE, and had been impounded pending a court decision to determine the legal ownership. It was berthed in the Miami River. (CIA) (X)(u)

105-95677-635 p.2
(29)

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On 10/15/65, Manuel Ray Rivero was interviewed at the residence of his sister in Miami, Florida, 3801 N.W. 19th Ave., where he was visiting from his permanent residence in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Ray advised that he possessed no information concerning the perpetrator of the bombing of the Spanish ship "Satrustegui," which occurred at San Juan on 10/9/65. He said this act was not committed by any JURE member. He also advised that he was then in Miami in connection with litigation of JURE's motor vessel "Venus." He explained some of the details involved.

On 1/12/66, Luis Posada, 220 N.W. 55th Court, Miami (protect identity) advised that since April, 1961, JURE was furnished financial support by sources in the US. However, JURE under the leadership of Ray, as of January, 1966, had failed to produce any effective action against the Castro regime.

On 2/9/66, Osorio Davila, JURE officer at Miami, advised that the Cuban Center of Political Studies was not a JURE function, although Ray was one of the leading participants in the organization.

On 2/15/66, Manuel Varela Castro, former JURE officer, of Hialeah, Florida, advised he had been invited to a conference for political studies in Miami. When he heard that Ray had been active in such a study in Puerto Rico, he, Varela did not accept the invitation. He believed such a study supported by Ray was an effort to unite Cuban exiles who believed in the democratic left as the political trend of the future.

On 2/25/66, Varela furnished information he had received from Rogelio Cisneros, former JURE officer, which was briefly as follows: In February, 1966, Ray was in Costa Rica visiting an old friend, Daniel Oduber, who had lost in the election for President of Costa Rica. While in Costa Rica, Ray participated in a conference with some university students, during which he attacked the US.

Also set out in this reference were details of the admiralty suit involving JURE, Ray and crew members of "Venus," as shown in records of the Clerk of US District Court, Miami.

Add. info.

105-114543-266 p.1-12
(11,37)

MM 847-S made available a press release dated 12/10/65, which related that a meeting to establish a Cuban Center for Political

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Studies in Miami, was to be held (date and place not given). According to MM 847-S, Manuel Ray was among the Cuban exiles involved in the establishment of the Center. (X)(u)

(C)XMM[1115]S reported on 3/3/66 that Charles Simeon had been using office space at the SNFE, Miami, where he was working on plans for the development of the Center, which was under the direction of Ray. (X)

109-584-4359 p.11
(15)

The "Miami News" of 2/27/66 carried an article captioned "Exile Groups Unite for Cuba Study." The article mentioned a newly created Cuban Center for Political Studies and identified Manuel Ray of JURE as one of the participants.

On 2/4/66 and 3/11/66, MM[1115]S advised that the Cuban [S] exiles involved in planning and organizing a new Cuban revolutionary unity organization, referred to as the Partido de la Revolucion (105-148341), continued to meet in Miami. Ray and Joaquin Godoy were involved in this project. In March, 1966, Godoy had been in contact with one Sacha Volman, a "leftist democrat," sympathetic to the Cuban exiles such as Ray and Godoy (purpose and location of contact not given). (X)

105-148341-4 p.1-2
(13)

The following references on Manuel Ray, Manolo Ray, Manuel Ray Rivero and One Rey, located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Records Branch, Files and Communications Division, were reviewed and found to be identical with the subject of this summary; however, the information contained therein has not been included:

REFERENCE NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

64-330-209-91

(30)

64-330-210-1063
-1109

(18)
(2)

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REFERENCE NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[64-330-210-1-64] (S)

(17)

[65-67951-821] (S)

(18)

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references on Manuel Ray, Manolo Ray, Manuel Ray-Rivero, Manuel Martinez and One Rey, located in files maintained in the Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, were not reviewed, and it is not known whether they are identical with the subject of this summary:

REFERENCE NUMBER

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

109-12-211-2349
-4931
-8211
-487

(14)
(14, 21, 39)
(45)
(49)

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