

REPORT COVER SHEET		SECRET		PROCESSING ACTION	
FROM <i>[Signature]</i>	REPORT NO. UFG-8589			COVER SHEET MARKED FOR INDEXING	
REPORTING OFFICER Henry J. SLOMAN	DATE OF REPORT 12 October 1966			NO INDEXING REQUIRED OPS DATA REPORTED SEPARATELY	
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SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

DYVOUR JMPALM PBRUMEN

SOURCE: Paras. 1 - 5: ² [] UOAMBER-6, who obtained the information in para. 1 from Francisco (Cuco) AVILA, Cuban emigre identified by Source as a friend of his and Rolando MASFERRER's. He got paras. 2-4 from Masferrer, and para. 5 from Eugene L. MAXIMILIEN. Paras. 6-8: AMOT Source [] Raul ARANGO de la Noval, from OLEA.

RID: Please index for field:
 Name: ALLIEGRO, Anselmito
 Sex: M
 DOB: ?
 POB: ?
 Cit: Cuban
 Occ: ?

Son of Anselmo ALLIEGRO, former Cuban senator. Re Subj's involvement in plans for action against Govt of Haiti

Cross reference to:
 201-042669 (Rolando MASFERRER Rojas)
 201-299296 (Manuel RAY Rivero)
 201-270455 (Jean Baptiste GEORGES)
 201-320655 (Antonio IMBERT Barreras)

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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

GRADING OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Applied to sources of doubtful honesty or loyalty, regardless of their competence). F: Reliability cannot be judged. (Applied to untasted or insufficiently tested sources).

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged.

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COUNTRY Haiti/Cuba

REPORT NO.

SUBJECT Activity of Rolando Masferrer Rojas and Father Jean Baptiste Georges in Preparing for Action Against Haiti

DATE OF REPORT: 2 October 1966

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. 24 September - 2 October 1966

PLACE & DATE ACQ. United States, Miami (8-10 October 1966)

UFG-6068

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: Sources of Paragraphs 1 - 8: Former Latin American diplomat who maintains relations with officials of Latin American countries. Source is a trained reporter. His information has been reliable in the past.

1. On 20 September 1966 in Miami, Florida, a close associate of Rolando Masferrer Rojas, former Cuban senator, said that Father Jean Baptiste Georges, prominent Haitian emigre, was financing preparations in which Masferrer is involved for action against President Francois Duvalier of Haiti. Masferrer's associate added that any costs exceeding funds that Father Georges could provide would be met by Anselmo Alliegre, son of Anselmo Alliegre, former Cuban senator who is deceased. 201-042669
2. On 24 September in Miami, Masferrer said that he had met with Father Georges on 19 September at the home of Rodolphe Masferrer Rojas, his brother. Rolando Masferrer said that Father Georges had been in Miami to make arrangements for the purchase of a vessel for transporting an expeditionary force to Haiti. Masferrer added that the vessel had already been acquired. 201-270455
3. Masferrer said that Father Georges had also obtained 50 sets of arms and ammunition, including M-1 rifles and automatic rifles given to him by Manuel Rivero, prominent Cuban emigre, for the Haitian revolution. According to Masferrer the equipment was not in Miami. Masferrer also made the following claims:
 - a. Masferrer's group had enough equipment--including 57-mm. recoilless rifles, 20-mm. cannons, machine guns, M-16 rifles, and bazookas--for 800 men. 201-239298
 - b. (General) Antonio Abort Barreras, of the Dominican Republic, had promised to help. Consequently, Masferrer had sent men to the Dominican Republic. 201-320655

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- c. One of Masferrer's men who went to the Dominican Republic carrying a small quantity of arms and ammunition had been apprehended by Dominican authorities despite the fact that the man had declared that the arms were for sale to the military. Santiago Roy Perna, Cuban emigre in the Dominican Republic, had been unable to intercede since he has lost his influence with the government of President Joaquin Balaguer.
 - d. Father Georges will be the leader of the Haitian "insurrection."
4. Masferrer said that in view of the arrest of his emissary in the Dominican Republic he was returning to New York for a few days until all was calm again. He added that the help of Lambert and certain other friends in the Dominican Republic was being given without the approval of the Balaguer government.
 5. On 2 October 1966 Eugene L. Maximilien, Haitian Consul General in Miami, said that Father Georges' visit to Miami was to make a payment for war materials and vessels purchased by Masferrer. Maximilien said that Father Georges had received \$2,000 from Paul Magloire, former President of Haiti, about two weeks earlier and \$7,000 from Canada. Maximilien said he did not know who sent the money from Canada.

Source of the information in paragraphs 6 - 8: A member of a group of Cuban emigres trained in the techniques of information collection. The group has provided useful reports since 1961.

6. In late September Manuel Olea, Cuban emigre, said that Masferrer had brought him from New York to take part in an operation against the Haitian regime. Olea said that in New York Masferrer had told him that he (Olea) would be chief of operations. According to Olea, American newspapermen were with them from the time they left New York until they arrived in Miami, taking motion pictures all the time. He remarked that since arriving in Miami he had found Masferrer's activities very strange. He added that he thought nothing definite was going to take place, and that he had decided that he would not take part in the proceedings.
7. Olea said that when he had asked Masferrer for some guns for practice shooting Masferrer had offered him some rifles but had told him that he would have to buy his own bullets. He added that most of the guns Masferrer had were useless. Further, Olea said, he had noticed that a man he knew only as "Papito" was closely associated with Masferrer and also worked for the Haitian Consul in Miami. When "Papito" had learned that Masferrer was thinking of transferring his group to the Dominican Republic he had immediately obtained a Dominican visa.
8. Olea complained that Masferrer had given him only \$100 in Miami, and that he had spent about \$550 for room and board for himself and three others. He added that he had had an argument with Masferrer because the plan was not a serious matter. Two of Olea's party had returned to New York and did not plan to come back to Miami.

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1. Field Comment. In January 1966 Masferrer told a group of Cuban emigres in Miami that Father Georges was one of those contributing financial support to a plan for invading Haiti. See TDCSDB-916/00225-66.
2. Source Comment. Masferrer was probably exaggerating. He may have equipment for 250 men.

Field Comments

3. Masferrer has previously claimed that he had the support of the Dominican Government.
4. Another source has reported on plans for making a film purporting to show efforts of Haitians to overthrow President Duvalier. See UFG-8588.

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