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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 24, 1963

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA  
INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA

According to a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 21, 1963, the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested the Czechoslovak Embassy, Washington, D.C., in behalf of the Cuban Government, to present the following diplomatic note to the United States Department of State, on June 22, 1963. (S)

1. In the early morning of June 10, a group of mercenaries succored in the United States, the crew of a pirate boat mounted with machine guns and a 30 millimeter cannon, proceeded from North American territory, disembarked at White Key, at 15 kilometers from the Bay of Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, and thereafter attacked by surprise a patrol of four seamen which was searching that area, killing Jesus Fernandez Ramirez and kidnapping Daniel Esposito Torres and Calimerio Ramirez Jerez and left abandoned in that place numerous arms of North American manufacture, explosives, supplies and other articles of the same nature.

Making their flight toward North American territory, the pirates seized the Cuban fishing boat "Elvira", threatening to take the crew to Marathon Key, where they disembarked, taking the kidnapped people with them. This act is not in accordance with the announcement of the North American Government that it would prevent such attacks against Cuba from the territory of the United States.

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SECRET

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba makes clear its protest at this time and urges corresponding sanctions. It claims the return of the kidnapped citizens and of the Cuban fishing boat "Elvira".

2. The manifestations of the Press Officer of the North American Department of State, Richard I. Phillips, disseminated by the cablegraph agencies on June 19, constitutes a manifest incitement to sedition, to subversion and the reiteration of the interventionist policy of the United States concerning internal questions of the Republic of Cuba. The Government of Cuba makes clear its protest against such manifestations which indicate nothing else but the continuation of policy which has cost the United States uncountable reverses and dangers.

3. The Revolutionary Government of Cuba protests, equally, the recent flight over Cuban territory for the purpose of espionage by a military airplane of the United States which its own North American press divulged and warns that the artillery of Cuba has orders to shoot at whatever foreign war plane which flies over our territory.

4. On the 17th of June, Customs Agents of Miami, Florida, announced the confiscation, in an abandoned airport, in the area of the Everglades, of a bi-motor airplane, of the Beechcraft Bonanza type, at the moment at which it was ready to take off for Cuba, with the proposition of bombarding the oil refinery located in Havana Bay and containing in its cabin napalm bombs, explosives, grenades, small arms and three hundred charges of dynamite. The six crewmen of the plane, five Cuban counter-revolutionaries and a North American identified as Evelio Alpizar, Carlos Hernandez Sanchez, Rene Espinosa Hernandez, Victor Espinosa Hernandez, Miguel Alvarez Y Sambenton, were immediately freed regardless of being convicted of a flagrant violation of international law and of the North American legislature.

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SECRET

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

This action, as well as the attack made at the end of last April against this same Cuban refinery by a plane which took off from North American territory, obliges us to accelerate our defense preparations in order to be in a position to intercept and shoot down any war plane which flies over air space at any altitude.

5. Today the leaders of the counter-revolution have openly proclaimed from North American territory the carrying out of activities of infiltration and introduction of arms in the country in order to carry out acts of an aggressive character against the Cuban people. These arms and these agents could only come from the United States or other countries near Cuba.

This violates international norms. This creates a climate of insecurity in the continent, because only the governments which respect the rights of other countries can demand respect for themselves. These deeds contribute nothing to the improving of relations between the United States and Cuba, or to the diminishing of the existing tension or the dangers and aggressions against our country which profoundly affect world peace.

It is lamentable that the Government of Cuba sees the necessity of resending these notes of protest as a consequence of deeds which in any light are arbitrary, irresponsible and uncontrolled; which have already overwhelmed world opinion; which cannot view without great concern the repeated attacks against Cuba, and which again seriously endanger peace.

(C) The above source advised on June 24, 1963, that on the same date the Czechoslovak Embassy notified the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it had been unable to present the above note but would do so at 4:30 p.m. that date. (S)

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