

this lumber company's business in Guatemala.

According to DAVIS, some 19 men were sent by LAUREANO BATISTA from Miami to New Orleans in response to DAVIS's request. Unfortunately these men, for some reason or another, came to New Orleans with the idea that they were going to be trained in New Orleans for a military operation and sent to Guatemala for additional training. He claims that when he advised of the real purpose of their travel to New Orleans, they were disappointed and some were angry with him.

DAVIS claims that these people were dressed in khaki military-type clothing and it was necessary to buy them regular clothes. He then explained that his corporation is made up of the following officers:

JOSEPH MILLA, President (a Guatemalan);

GUS de LaBarre, Vice President;

RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR., Vice President;

FRANK de LaBarre, Secretary and Attorney for this company.

DAVIS stated that GUS and FRANK de LaBarre contributed to the food and clothing of these men and sent them across the lake from New Orleans for housing and any training they could give them in connection with their lumber cutting work in Guatemala. He stated that the home where they stayed in St. Tammany Parish is located in Lacombe, Louisiana, about a mile from Highway 190 West on a secondary road.

DAVIS stated that during the last days of July the FBI had seized some dynamite and other explosives stored in a Lacombe, Louisiana residence which material, according to the newspaper, was to be used against Cuba. He stated this action disturbed these Cuban refugees and

was probably partially responsible for the decision to return to Miami. Since they had come to New Orleans with the idea of receiving military training and additional military training in Guatemala, they were not willing to proceed to Guatemala to be employed in mahogany lumber cutting. For this reason their passage on Greyhound Bus was paid for by the Guatemalan Lumber and Mineral Corporation, New Orleans, Louisiana. DAVIS states this is the extent of the information he has concerning this matter and he attests he had no intention of giving these people any military training or using them in any military adventure against Cuba.

DAVIS stated he did not know any of these refugees personally but could recall the names of the following:

VICTOR PANEQUE;
LEODOVINO INTERIAN;
FERNANDO BERNANDEZ;
Man named FORNES.

Set forth below is a physical description and background information concerning RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR. as furnished by him:

Name	RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR.
Race	White
Sex	Male
Birth data	September 9, 1934 at Manhattan, New York (120 East 23rd Street)
Parents	RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, SR., father (Cuban) LORRAINE ELIZABETH BLAIR, mother (U. S. citizen born in New Jersey)
Residence of parents	Apartment 5, Peniston and St. Charles, New Orleans, Louisiana
Height	5'11"
Weight	177 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Complexion	Medium
Marital Status Present	Married
employment	General agent, Western Life Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minnesota 2001 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 20

Prior
employment

November, 1962 through January, 1963 - In business for self selling Green Stamps, San Juan, Puerto Rico;
March, 1962 through November, 1962 - Agent for Occidental Life Insurance Company, 3308 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans;
September, 1961 through February, 1962 - Agent for New Orleans Life Insurance Company of the South, Maritime Building, New Orleans;
Approximately June to July, 1961 - New York Life Insurance Company, Brooklyn Branch, New York;
February, 1961 for approximately 6 months - Sugar broker with Kaiser and Company, 120 Wall Street, New York City.

In addition to the above, DAVIS stated he is the delegate in New Orleans for MDC but has not done anything specific as a delegate other than having three meetings with small groups for the purpose of developing some activity in New Orleans such as the collection of clothing and money; however, this did not materialize.

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Why the bottoms of each of the pages of these farcical "reports" of the "investigation" of Ricardo Davis were removed remains a mystery because the Commission had no interest and the FBI isn't talking.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/17/631

Mr. CARLOS BRINGUIER, 107 Decatur Street, telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office and advised that about August 2, 1963, two Cubans who had been in a training camp somewhere across the lake, location unknown, came into his store and wanted to go back to Miami. BRINGUIER stated that he arranged bus transportation for them, and that these two Cubans told him that an individual in the camp, FERNANDO FERNANDEZ BARCENA, was a CASTRO spy.

BRINGUIER said he later learned that some letters written by BARCENA had been intercepted, one of which was to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. BRINGUIER said that he believes that BARCENA was questioned by Agents in Miami, and that there was something about the activity of BARCENA in the "Miami Herald."

Mr. BRINGUIER advised that the above was being called to the FBI's attention at this time, since LEE HARVEY OSWALD had appeared at BRINGUIER's store on August 5, 1963, and offered to train guerillas.

BRINGUIER said he knew of no connection that OSWALD had with any Cubans, and that OSWALD made no mention of any Cuban training camp and gave no indication of knowing about a training camp or of being acquainted with any Cubans.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS :jas Date dictated 12/16/63

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

It is inconsistent with Bringuiere's love of publicity for him to have waited three weeks to report these things to the FBI. For a discussion of whether it is he who "arranged bus transportation" the reader is referred to the text. The rest of what is attributed to him came from the public press.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 1, 1964

ORESTES PENA
IS - CUBA

Information was received on April 30, 1964, from Confidential Informant NO T-1 that T-1 had heard that Orestes Pena, owner of the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, had stated he was going to depart New Orleans on May 1, 1964, to visit Europe and would also visit Moscow. The purpose of this trip was not known to Confidential Informant NO T-1.

On April 30, 1964, Confidential Informant NO T-2 advised that a source close to Orestes Pena advised on April 30, 1964, that Pena said he was going to Europe and Moscow on an excursion with 24 businessmen, and that he was leaving New Orleans on May 1, 1964, method of travel not being stated.

Confidential Informant NO T-3, on May 1, 1964, advised that Orestes Pena was going to depart New Orleans, Louisiana, on Delta Airlines Flight 970 at 12:55 PM, CST, and would arrive Newark, New Jersey, at 5:21 PM, May 1, 1964; will leave Newark at 6:04 PM via New York Airways helicopter and arrive John F. Kennedy Airport, New York, at 6:21 PM, May 1, 1964; will depart New York City at 9:00 PM, May 1, 1964, aboard Alitalia Flight 633 and will arrive in London, England, at 8:35 AM on May 2, 1964.

On May 1, 1964, Mr. William Tweedle, Ticket Agent, Delta Airlines, New Orleans International Airport, Moisant Field, advised that Orestes Pena had presented his ticket at the Delta Airlines counter at the New Orleans International Airport at approximately 12:15 PM on May 1, 1964, and that the numerous cities which Orestes Pena was to visit were listed as follows: Paris, Madrid, Rome, Munich, Berlin, Frankfurt, and New York. He advised that the aforementioned ticket was sold to Pena by the American Express Company, New Orleans, on April 28, 1964.

This report is one of a series designed to destroy Pena's credibility, as a witness and in the Commission's considerations. In his testimony, he was diverted when he tried to volunteer information about the FBI and its attendance at meetings of Cuban anti-Castro groups with which Oswald had a connection. The information presented in this report is known to be wrong, for example, the statement attributed to a "confidential informant", that Pena "would also visit Moscow". He had no such intention or interest and his itinerary precluded it. Because the Commission accepted these FBI reports as equivalent to sworn testimony, it was in the position of crediting the untested and often en-