

*Tropical Propaganda - Always the CIA
why*

CUBA-BOUND INVADERS GETTING NOWHERE FAST

Plots Keep Falling Apart On Sunny Miami's Shores

*Comes out the great protection
do the Kennedys help the Warren Report?*

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By ROBERT BERRELEZ

MIAMI, Fla (AP)—This subtropical metropolis, a favorite refuge of winter sun-worshippers and Cuban exiles, has conspirators the way an old barn has mice.

In 1963-65 alone, U.S. authorities shortstopped no fewer than 23 expeditions bent on mini-invasions of Fidel Castro land. Nobody knows how many others got through the net.

One of the most ambitious plots involved 80 anti-Castroites who planned to take over Haiti last November and go on from there. A top man split with the leader and talked. The enterprise had to be postponed and gagsters began calling it "The Bay of Piglets."

UNDAUNTED, THE plotters bided their time until Jan. 2, when the helter-skelter invasion force began marshaling in the Florida keys. At this point U.S. customs agents moved in and arrested everybody in sight.

Earlier, an anti-Castro dreamer assembled a \$25,000 invasion arsenal in a truck and left it in a Downtown parking lot. Curses. Truck and cargo were grabbed by the gendarmes.

Inept planning and a shortage of funds are not the only roadblocks for the busy conspirators. They also have to

contend with five federal agencies, including Customs, Coast Guard, Immigration, Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency. For a plotter, it's something like a bullfight supervised by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

STILL CASTROS Cuba lies there, only 150 miles from Miami and only 90 from Key West, as a constant temptation to the revolutionaries. Exiles claim that in 1966 they staged six aerial harassments from "bases somewhere in the Caribbean" — generally translated as "The Florida Keys."

The biggest of these, they claim, were bombing of the Cuban north coast chemical and sugar installations. One of their raiding planes, they say, was shot down over Cuba in mid-November and three of their men were captured after landing on the eastern tip of the island the following month.

The anti-Castro exile factions in Miami are divided into "Activist" and "Propaganda" groups.

THE MOST NOISILY busy of the Activist factions at the moment is MIRR, for Insurrectional Movement of Revolutionary Recuperation. The

others are COMBATOS L, Brigade 2506, Los Pinos Nuevos and 30th of November, all operating under the leadership of the Cuban National Front, the 2nd Front of Escambray, Alpha 66, COCE, or Committee of Revolutionary Orientation in Exile, and the Cuban Nationalist Association.

The purely propaganda groups are Revolutionary Unity, and FORDC, for Cuban Revolutionary Workers Front.

Boss of the MIRR is a short, intense medical doctor, Orlando Bosch, 40, who has been picked up twice while apparently preparing anti-Castro maneuvers.

HE WAS CONVICTED last year, and is awaiting sentence on a charge of transporting bombs. Bosch was arrested again Jan. 15 and charged with loading an airplane with bombs and explosives.

He was cleared of extortion charges last December after being accused of telephoning threats to four

wealthy Cuban refugees in alleged attempts to obtain \$20,000 for an anti-Castro war chest.

Of his clashes with the law, Dr. Bosch said: "The persecution continues. Those who call themselves allies are not our friends and those who call themselves friends are not our allies."

Another exile leader, Armando Fleitas, said after his arrest in a Cuban raid attempt: "Another victory for Castro." Keeping tabs on people like Bosch and Fleitas is a big job for the U.S. agencies responsible for enforcement of the neutrality act.

THE PLOT TO STRIKE at Haiti, topple Dictator Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier and use the island republic as a base against Cuba had its genesis in Miami more than a year ago. Its architect was Rolando Masferrer, 47, lawyer, former graduate of Havana university and a terror to Castro's followers in the anti-Castro Dictator's Cuba.

The Rev. **GEORGE** was a key figure in the operation.

He was to be president of the country if the invasion succeeded.

Federal officials got their first signs of anti-Castro activity involving Haiti in December, 1965, when a truck loaded with rifles, rocket launchers and other arms

It was registered to a Henry Vizamar, a 24-year-old Haitian teacher, who readily claimed the weapons.

HE SAID HE PLANNED to invade Cuba, explaining he was not violating the law because the weapons would be used from a point outside the United States. Vizamar eventually was released for lack of evidence.

Vizamar was booted out of Haiti by the Haitian sources here said, was organizing a pro-Communist student union. One report said he called on U.S. State Department officials in April, 1965, and told them he had been "officially commissioned" to organize an invasion.

Vizamar's links with Masferrer and any are vague. But last November Masferrer had Haiti on his

mind as a way station for an attack on Cuba.

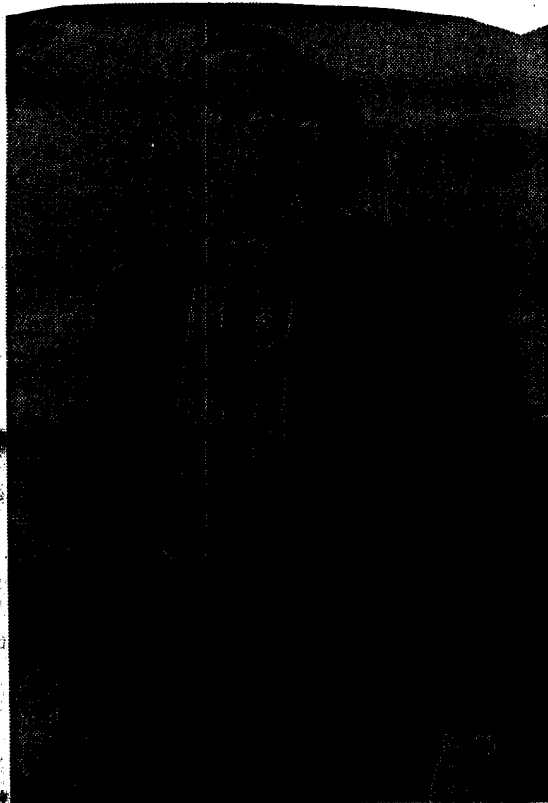
THE HAITIAN INVASION force under Masferrer counted about 80 men and, according to its leader, was equipped with some \$100,000 worth of weapons and ammunition.

U.S. Customs agents placed its actual value and battle worth at far less. With that equipment, they said, they could not successfully have invaded Burdine's. Burdine's is a large Miami department store.

The equipment included 100 rifles, about 100 machine guns, two 70 mm. launchers and about 72,000 rounds of assorted ammunition. There also were two small vessels.

FOR TEMPORARY quarters, some of the expeditionaries—among whom were a few Americans—used Nellie Hamilton's boarding home in southwest Miami. A pleasant woman from Arkansas, Mrs. Hamilton, 74, still remembers the "boarders."

"They were nice boys, no different from other boarders," she said. "I didn't know what they were up to, sure."



abandoned the little army. He told newsmen he had agreed to be chief of military operations on the understanding the operation had CIA support. He and Masferrer had an argument, he said, and he quit.

The invasion finally foundered Jan. 2 when U.S. Customs agents moved in and arrested some 75 men. Masferrer told reporters that "paid U.S. informers" scotched his plan. He, father Georges and others are awaiting trial on charges of conspiring to invade Haiti, and to export arms without license.

The failures of Bosch, Masferrer and other Cuban exiles have aroused little reaction among their compatriots in the Miami area. Indignation with U.S. policy seems matched by criticism of the quality of leadership among the current crop of activists.

Manolo Reyes, 41, a Cuban exile who has become one of the leading television personalities in the city, sums it up this way:

"There are undesirables and misfits in all societies and certainly among us Cubans here. There are people who prey on our natural anxieties, like the plotters. But the worst of Cuban exiles, I believe, is better than any Castro Communist."

Reyes calls the Miami area "a laboratory in democracy" where Cubans are learning that "internal disciplines are as important as external law."

What would the refugees' role be in the free Cuba of the future?

"We certainly couldn't expect to be the leaders," Reyes says. "But I believe we would be influential components in a new, free Cuba shaped without rancor or vengeance."

LEADER IN TROUBLE—Dr. Orlando Bosch, head of the anti-Castro Cuban force called MERR, was cleared on charges of trying to extort \$20,000 from fellow refugees last year, but is in trouble again in Miami. He is awaiting sentence on conviction of transporting bombs, and was arrested again in January and charged with loading a plane with bombs and explosives.—(AP Photo)

some had guns but I thought it was for target practice." The invaders later moved to keep out of the way of authorities. By this time, mid-November, the "invasion" was known to practically anyone in Miami who

regularly tunes into refugee chit-chat along Flagler St. or Southwest 8th in "Little Havana."

The scheme began coming apart on Nov. 23 when Napoleon Vilabor, 29, a former Cuban rebel army officer,