

SFChronicle
The CIA's Cuban Exiles

JAN 4 1975

Miami

Cuban exiles, paid and directed by agents of the Central Intelligence Agency, engaged over a ten-year period in a series of activities that, while related to foreign affairs, had clearly a domestic character, according to Cuban participants in these actions.

In Miami and elsewhere in the United States, a large group of exiles paid by the CIA were said to have watched over and compiled secret files on other Cubans and on Americans who associated with persons under surveillance.

Other refugees, while being paid by CIA agents, picketed foreign consulates in New York and Miami, and waged a boycott of products manufactured by countries that trade with the government of Premier Fidel Castro, the Cuban informants said. These activities reportedly took place in 1960s.

Such operations allegedly directed by the intelligence agency were reportedly carried out with the knowledge and consent of the FBI under an interagency agreement worked out in the wake of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. They were conducted in an effort to deal with a special circumstance and apparently were unrelated to the kind of domestic CIA operations against dissidents that have

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Ford, CIA Chief Meet on Charges

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Washington

President Ford met with CIA director William C. Colby yesterday to review published allegations that the agency conducted illegal spy operations in the United States.

Earlier, Mr. Ford discussed the alleged domestic surveillance with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, but a White House spokesman refused to say what, if any, action would be taken.

The President "wants to pursue the subject further," press secretary Ron Nessen told reporters, adding that Mr. Ford would have something to say about the matter by the middle of next week.

Last week, Colby sent Mr. Ford a 50-page report which

administration sources have said largely substantiates a report by the New York Times that CIA agents spied on anti-war activists and dissidents during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The alleged spying operation, said to have included files on 10,000 Americans, reportedly was discovered by Schlesinger during his brief tenure as head of the CIA in 1973. Schlesinger's predecessor, Richard Helms, has denied that any illegal domestic operations were conducted during his seven years as director of the intelligence agency.

Helms, now ambassador to Iran, was reliably reported to have returned to Washington, and Kissinger said he planned to confer with him today.

Associated Press

recently come to light.

A spokesman for the FBI said the agency would have no comment on the allegations. No spokesman for the CIA could be reached for comment.

The informants said that

by 1972 Central Intelligence Agency operatives severed their last connections with the Cubans, disillusioned by their proteges, some of whom they suspected of being engaged in international drug trafficking.

In the late 1960s, at the height of vigilance operations reportedly supported by the agency in south Florida and several key cities — among them New York, San Juan, and Los Angeles — about 150 informants were said to be on the payroll of a special Cuban "counter-intelligence" office here.

The office, originally in Miami, changed its headquarters several times and was based in Coral Gables, Fort Lauderdale and Pompano Beach.

A mysterious exile, who died here a year ago at the age of 61, was in charge of the Cuban counter-intelligence office. His former associates say the exile, Jose Joaquin Sanguis Perdomo, was following orders of his CIA "case officer," whose code name, they said, was Felix.

The Cuban refugees, said they were told by their CIA contacts what to do and even what to say on their picket signs in 1964 when they picketed the British consulate in Miami, protesting the sale of 400 British buses to Cuba; started a boycott of Shell gasoline and Scotch whisky and later a boycott of all British French and Spanish products; picketed the French consulate in Miami, protesting the sale of French locomotives and trucks to Cuba; picketed the Mexican consulate in Miami; picketed for five consecutive days the British consulate in Miami and later the home of the British consul in Coral Gables, entering his private garden; picketed the Mexican consulate in New York; and picketed a Japanese ship in the Port of Miami, attempting to prevent the unloading of its cargo.

New York Times