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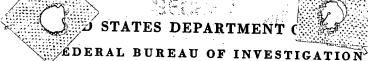
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

APR 1 1960

## CAPTAIN ANGEL LORENZO SAAVEDRA CORREA

On March 1, 3, 7, and 17, 1960, Captain Angel Lorenzo Saavedra Correa furnished the following information to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his activities since he ceased active command of the Office of the Cuban Military Attache in Washington, D. C., on January 25, 1960, when he turned over control of the office to his successor, Major Jose Moleon Carrera.

The "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State Plists Major Jose Moleon Carrera as the Military and Air Attache of the Embassy of Cuba

In connection with his current status, Saavedra advised on March 3, 1960, that he spent most of the previous day with Inspector William L. Dinwiddie, Jr., District Office, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., answering questions regarding his history with the Cuban Army, his reasons for resigning his commission with the Cuban Army, and his opinion evaluating the current Cuban situation. Saavedra said in answer to his question of his own status in the United States Mr. Dinwiddie merely advised him that his case is under investigation by INS and that Saavedra was not to leave the Washington area until notified by INS.

Saavedra advised that the questionnaire he answered on March 2, 1960, at INS was read over and confirmed by him at INS, which statement he signed on March 7, 1960.

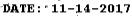
On March 17, 1960, Saavedra made it known that he was told by Hector Solloa, who is a secretary employed by the Office of the Cuban Military Attache and who is also the treasurer of the 26th of July Movement in Washington, that the newly appointed Cuban Military Attache, Major Jose Moleon, stated on February 17, 1960, that Saavedra has been branded by the Cuban Government as a Cuban Army deserter and as a traitor to Cuba.

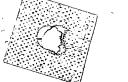
Concerning the 26th of July Movement, it is noted that Fidel Castro, presently Prime Minister of Cuba, led an unsuccessful attack against the Moncada Barracks on July 26, 1953, from whence his organization has taken its name.

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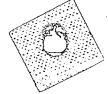
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ENCLOSURE SECRE





RECREI



RE: CAPTAIN ANGEL LORENZO SAAVEDRA CORREA

"Enclosed for you is a copy of the report submitted by the Chief of Intelligence of FAR in which are expressed the data hereinbefore set forth.

"Fraternally yours,

"'In the triumph of the Revolution

("Major Ramiro Valdes Hernandez. Chief of Intelligence Administration G-2" (\$)

Department of Intelligence (5)
August 20, 1959
YEAR OF THE LIBERATION

"Re:

Confidential Report to the Chief, G-236)

"From:

Department of Intelligence, GrAR (1)

"To:

G-2 (Intelligence Administration) (S)

"By this medium, I have the honor of informing you of the following:

- "1) The headquarters of this FAR received an envelope containing a secret report from the Military Attache of the Embassy of Cuba in Washington. This envelope was opened and later sent to this department.
- "2) Having informed myself of the contents of the envelope, I am taking the initiative concerning the data which the aforementioned Military Attache is requesting. I would like to advise you of the following concerning Lt. Jame Genstry: (1)

"Commandant Evans Rosales, Chief of the Office of this FAR, was questioned in this matter and he advises that said Lieutenant is under his command at the present time, and likewise was a combatant in the Sierra Maestra with him.

"Lt. Jame Genstry was discharged by ex-Commandant Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz during the first months of the revolution. Afterwards, Genstry went to the Staff of the Army in Ciudad Libertad, where he was named Second Lieutenant by Commandant Luzon.

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RE: CAPTAIN ANGEL LORENZO SAAVEDRA CORREA

when Diaz Lanz left, said Lieutenant spoke with Commandant Evans Rosales and asked that he be transferred back to this FAR. This request was granted by Commandant Almeida 3

of sending you the report of the Military Attache, and at the same time a photograph of the American, Jame Genstry, so that it may be determined whether or not the man who went to the Embassy to give the information referred to is the same as the person who is assigned to this FAR because of his revolutionary background.

"In hopes of a reply or amplification of this report, I remain, yours since rely. (4)

"s/ Carlos Hernandez Lopez 2nd Lt., Chief of the Dept. Int. FAR."

## 26th OF JULY MOVEMENT - BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Saavedra on March 17, 1960, furnished the identities of the following 26th of July members of the Baltimore, Maryland, area who were part of a group of other Cuban people in Washington who greeted Fidel Castro in April, 1959, when he visited Washington, D. C.:

Jose Pulido
Rubin Ares
Angel Valdino Peres
Gabriel Rodriguez Pileta
Juan Antonio Padron

Saavedra also furnished the following names of individuals who represented a 26th of July delegation which arrived from Connecticut to welcome Fidel Castro in April, 1959. According to Saavedra, these individuals were from the Bridgeport, Stamford, Meriden, Connecticut, areas.

Luis Garcia Leal
Celestino Rodriguez
Pedro Castillo
Rubin Hidalgo
Rafael Avalo
Francisco Torres
Reimundo Cruz

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