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FROM: KINNEY, JAMES J.

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MAB, ASSOC, PEREZ, ALCIDE LOYOLA MARQUEZ, MRR,

PRO-CASTRO ACT, ACA

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DATE: 11-14-2017 FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59) Qimadili dalabasa 🖰 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SECRET .MAY 18 1967 REPORTING OFFICE OFFICE OF ORIGIN INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/19/66-3/27/67 NEW YORK NEW YORK CIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO BY TITLE OF CASE REPORT MADE BY JAMES J. KINNEYDECLASSIFICATION AND/OR, "CHANGED" RELEASE OF CIA INFORMATION ALCIDE LOYOLA MARQUEZ PEREZ aka CHARACTER OF CASE Alcide Loyola Marquez IN THIS DOCUMENT. JM PPROPRIATE AGENCIES 6-18-97 TELD OFF IS - CUBA ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERELE IS U CLASSIFIED BACEP, CHILLE LALVA Title marked "Changed" to reflect the full name of the subject as furnished by the RCMP in Legat, Ottawa, letter to Bureau, 8/15/66, entitled, ALCIDE LOYOLA MARQUEZ; IS - CUBA" CLASSIFIED BY 548 840/GCL REFERÈNCES: DECLASSIFY ON: 25X\_ Bureau Routing Slip to NY, with enclosures, (JAC) 1/4/47 dated 10/31/66. Bureau Routing Slip to NY, with enclosures, dated 12/13/66. Bulet to NY, 12/20/66. NYlet to Bureau, 12/22/66, entitled, "GUILLERMO LUIS FIGUEROA ALFONSO; IS - CUBA". Washington Field letter to Bureau, 2/16/67. Bulet to NY, 4/26/67. CC TO: REQ. REC'D & 2 #211,326 AUG 25 1907 Declassify on: OADA ANS. SPECIAL AGENT APPROVED DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW COPIES MADE: - Bureau (105-152854)(RM) Miami (RM) (1 - 105-11216)(INFO) 18 MAY 22 1967 Newark (RM) Washington Field (105-77217) (RM) New York (105-78512) Dissemination Record of Attached Report Notations Agency Copy to: CIA/State/RAC Request Recd. ONI/OSI/ACSI Date Fwd. touting slip How Fwd.

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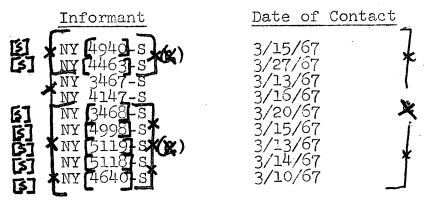
### INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

T-1 Royal Canadian Mounted Police File Where Located

105-78512-7, 8, 9

The following informants of the NYO, familiar with pro and anti-CASTRO activities in the New York City area advised they had no information regarding MARQUEZ:



#### LEADS:

#### IMAIM

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA. Will interview NORA and PILAR FERNANDEZ, 1227 S.W. 21st Street, Miami, regarding any information they may have regarding the subject.

#### NEWARK

AT ELIZABECH, NEW JERSEY. Will interview JOSE ROLANDO and ONEIDA NARANJO ALVAREZ, telephone number 351-8852, regarding their knowledge of the past activities and current address of MARQUEZ. (X)

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. Will determine if INS, Newark, has the immigration file of MARQUEZ and, if so, furnish copy of same to NYO.

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### LEADS (CONT'D):

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#### WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. 1. Will determine from Central Office, INS, the INS No. of ALCIDE LOYOLA MARQUEZ PEREZ and where the file is located.

2. Will conduct appropriate agency checks to determine the activities of the subject while he was in Cuba.

### NEW YORK

AT QUEENS, NEW YORK. Will interview LEONARDO TARICHE, 32-30 70th Street, Queens, NY, to determine any information he may have regarding the subject.

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will continue efforts to locate and interview JULIO RIVERA and OLGA ACOSTA regarding the subject.

This report is classified "SECRET", as it contains information received from the RCMP so classified.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of:

JAMES J. KINNEY

Office: New York, New York

Date:

MAY 18 1967

Field Office File #105-78512

Bureau 105-152854

Title:

ALCIDE LOYOLA MARQUEZ PEREZ

#211,326

Classified by SP8 B71

Declassify on OADR \$26/84

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis: Subject, a Cuban national, born 8/31/43, in Moron, Camaguey, Cuba, "jumped ship" in Halifax, Nova

Scotia, Canada. Subject reportedly illegally entered the US during September, 1966, but current residence and employment unknown. Admits being member of CASTRO's army, being asked to cooperate by Cuban G-2 in May, 1963, and being trained in guerrilla warfare in 1965. Admits being placed on board "SS Frucuba" to spy on other crew members for Cuban Ministry of Security. Admits brother is a member of Cuban G-2 and very influential in Cuba. Claims to have belonged to MRR and 30 de Noviembre Anti-CASTRO groups and to have attempted to flee Cuba by small boat in 1963 Subject reportedly betrayed fellow Cubans to CASTRO Government for anti-CASTRO activities. Confidential informants in NYC area unable to furnish information regarding subject.

### DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon receipt of information from NY T-1, a confidential source abroad, who advised on November 15, 1966, that they had information that ALCIDE LOYOLA MARQUEZ PEREZ was believed to have traveled to

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HÉREIN AS UNCLASS.FIED EXCRÉTIFICAS SHOWN OTHERWISE

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United States in September, 1966. He was believed to have entered the United States without proper documentation. This source was unaware of his present address, but he had some indication that he had turned himself in to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City.(5)

By letters, dated October 19, 1966 and November 15, 1966, NY T-1 furnished the information gained through interview of MARQUEZ in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

## A. Pro-CASTRO Activities (M)

MARQUEZ advised source that he had left his residence in April, 1958, to enlist in the anti-BATISTA forces, he claims, everyone knew were in the Cuban mountains. He claimed that after training he went into combat with these forces at Jiguani, Oriente, Cuba, in December, 1958. The rebel forces took this city, and they remained there until January 1, 1959, when they went to Havana.

In May, 1963, MARQUEZ claimed that a lieutenant in the Cuban G-2 \*\*EDUARDO\*\*(Fast Name Unknown), telephonically contacted him and asked to meet him in a park across from the Presidential Palace in Havana. They met and conversed for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. During this conversation, EDUARDO complained that MARQUEZ had taken a poor course of action in drifting away from the Communist Party and stated that he was keeping bad company. However, EDUARDO stated that G-2 needed good men who could be trusted and would cooperate In return, G-2 was ready to support MARQUEZ and assist him in furthering his education, MARQUEZ was told to think things over while keeping up the reporting on their activities. EDUARDO showed MARQUEZ a list containing names of his relatives and friends plus a large number of individuals unknown to him by name. EDUARDO asked him personal questions regarding each name on the list and MARQUEZ refused to say anything other than the fact that some were relatives and friends. MARQUEZ claimed that he was at ease during this conversation as he was working and had continually volunteered to do government requested work such as sugar cane cutting. (5)

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MARQUEZ was advised to contact EDUARDO every day and inform him where and with whom he was.

During the following months, EDUARDO contacted MARQUEZ several times and asked him questions regarding his work and associates. MARQUEZ claimed not to have contacted EDUARDO on a daily basis as had been suggested. MARQUEZ further stated that on three occasions during May and June, 1963, he was given cash by EDUARDO. This money was in an envelope and addressed to him as though he was actually in G-2. MARQUEZ claimed that he had kept the money to please G-2, but that he had never given them any information. After several months, EDUARDO contacted him again at work to get a final answer on his proposal. MARQUEZ advised him that he would not work for G-2, and EDUARDO became angry and stated that he would not call again.

MARQUEZ claimed on July 22, 1966, to have contacted EDUARDO by telephone to intercede on the part of his brother-in-law, JOSE FERNANDEZ, who had been arrested by the army. EDUARDO advised him that they could not help him if he would not help them. EDUARDO supposedly claimed that they could have greatly helped him if he was a member of G-2.

MARQUEZ described EDUARDO as about 32 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, 140 pounds, thin build, blonde wavy hair, green eyes, and a clear tan complexion. He wore glasses, was sharp featured, and a resident of Havana (5)

From August 2 to December 14, 1965, MARQUEZ claimed he attended a guerrilla warfare training school jointly sponsored by the army, the government, and the regional Communist Party. The overall operation of the school was sponsored by the Amalgamated Society. Individual applications for the school were approved by the Minister of the Armed Forces. Each applicant then completed a personal history form, and the only persons chosen were trusted Communist Party members who had been active in voluntary work projects such as the cutting of sugar cane. The applicant's background was fully investigated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the applicant was personally advised of all information (5)

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developed by the Ministry in this investigation. The applicant was then informed that he was being sent to a course in guerrilla warfare and military leadership so that he might be placed in a Latin American country. The applicant was then asked to agree to attend this school in such terms that MARQUEZ felt that he would be insane to refuse. Upon approval, the applicant was furnished two complete army uniforms, a .45 automatic and the regular equipment issued to army personnel.

The course accomodated between 100 and 200 students and MARQUEZ claimed to have had 27 or 28 in his class. Personal questions were never asked, and MARQUEZ claimed never to have learned the identity of any students other than those that had been in a training battalion with him previously. The students were taught Communist detrines, military tactics, armaments, commando warfare, and guerrilla warfare. The classes ran from 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. with a half hour lunch period, five days a week. During the evenings, political lectures were given from 8:00 p.m. to around midnight. Tests for the previous weeks classes were given on the following Monday, and the students engaged in voluntary work projects on the weekends.

The students received lectures in ambush, sabotage, and hit and run tactics. The supposed aim of the guerrilla was to befriend the people in the area the guerrillas were operating and to create conditions whereby the local army would alienate the people. Instructions were given in all types of small arms, bombs, and grenades, both handmade and army issued.

MARQUEZ was informed at the school that arms were currently being delivered to Latin American countries by submarine. All United States arms in Cuba were being stored pending shipment to Latin America, disguised as farm machinery or farm machinery parts. Arms were also being sent to the Congo, as well as cannons to Algeria under disguise as farm machinery. MARQUEZ claimed to have seen arms being packed for shipment to Venezuela in July or August, 1963, at La Cabana, Havana, Cuba. These arms consisted of M-1 machine guns, mortars, baby Thompsons and Springfields.

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MARQUEZ claimed that he had been informed that fronts were being started in Panama, Venezuela, Vetnam, and Peru, and stated that individuals from various Latin American countries came to this school to thank the Cuban Government for its assistance. To his knowledge, the guerrillas in Peru consisted of both Peruvians and Cubans, but most of the fronts were directed by Cubans. One officer in this school had reportedly informed MARQUEZ that CHE GUEVARA had personally opened a front in Peru.

ERNESTO CHE GUEVARA is the former Cuban Minister of Industries whose current whereabouts are unknown.

MARQUEZ further claimed that at the time of GUEVARA's disappearance, GUEVARA's fronts began moving in Peru. He also claimed that GUEVARA had been on a tour of various Latin American countries at the time of his disappearance. Through the review of bulletins issued at the school, the students were advised of the progress of revolutionary activities in other Latin American countries. MARQUEZ believed this information to be true as some of the information was corroborated by United States radio stations. MARQUEZ believed that the Cubans infiltrated Latin America by way of Czechoslovakia.

MARQUEZ claimed that he was placed on the "SS Frucuba" in January, 1966, where he was assigned as a cook. He had been transferred from the Unit of the Western Army of the Military Service to Navy Headquarters, Havana, Cuba, to facilitate his transfer to the Merchant Marine. Orders had been issued to him through the Ministry of Security, of which G-2 is a branch. While aboard ship, he was under the ship's security department and his job was to spy on the other members of the crew and report on their activities and political outlook to the Ministry of Security. The Ministry was concerned over the number of Cuban crewmen seeking asylum in Canada. MARQUEZ considered himself to be a type of political commissar on board the ship. MARQUEZ claimed to have done nothing from December 28, 1965 to the ship's departure from Cuba on January 22, 1966. When he was assigned to the "SS Frucuba", MARQUEZ first believed that he might be going to Peru, but prior to boarding the ship, he had to

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sign an authorization for his wife to receive his pay and also had to swear that he would fight for the freedom of the people of Vietnam. At this time, he did not know where he was being sent.

MARQUEZ claimed that one ANGEL MARQUEZ PEREZ, whom he did not further identify, had gone to Algeria and is now in Cuba. MARQUEZ also believed that he was very influential and a member of G-2.

# B. Anti-CASTRO Activities (X)u)

MARQUEZ informed the source that sometime after May, 1960, while he was on duty with the CASTRO forces, at La Piedra, San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, he was approached by a young person from Artemesa, Pinar del Rio, Cuba (not further identified) and asked to participate in a plan to sabotage the electrical supply for the barracks at La Piedra. MARQUEZ claimed that he was in favor of the activity, but felt that the plan would not work. He thus stated that he remained neutral. While he was on guard duty, the electrical supply unit was destroyed and MARQUEZ was placed under arrest in San Cristobal for 15 days and his loyalties were investigated. He claimed that several persons were involved in this sabotage plan, but that he did not know their names. MARQUEZ claimed further that an individual whom he refused to identify for fear of reprisals, who was a high government official and is still a member of the CASTRO Government, formulated the petition which freed MARQUEZ from prison. MARQUEZ did claim that this individual is an anti-Communist and does not agree with the current system in power in Cuba today.

MARQUEZ claimed to have been a member of the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MRR), from October of November, 1959.

The MRR is an anti-Communist (X)(u)

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Movimiento de Recuperación (S)

MARQUEZ further claimed the MRR had its high membership of approximately 1112 in November, 1959, but became inactive after that date due to suppression by cust the CASTRO Government. Its founder was TONY VARONA, who is now in the United States. MANUEL APTIME is the current head and is living in Miami SAMARQUEZ claimed that cust this group's activities in Cuba ended by 1963. He further claimed to be in charge of a group that sold "bonuses" (phonetic) to raise money for activities of this group and also distributed anti-CASTRO pamphlets. MARQUEZ further claimed that there were five members in his group and that some nights they distributed from 400 to 500 pamphlets, but he refused to name his fellow workers.

MARQUEZ further claimed to be a member of the 30 de Noviembre group after MRR began to disintegrate in April, 1963. MARQUEZ stated that no meetings were held, but they distributed slogans, leaflets, and pamphlets. He claimed that this group was badly-organized and that he was only an ordinary member.

The 30 de Noviembre organization group is an anti-Communist Cuban (\*) (\*) (\*) (\*)

MARQUEZ claimed that he attempted to flee Cuba during April, 1963, by means of a small boat. Arrangements were made, according to MARQUEZ, through the MRR to leave Cuba in May, 1963, but the owner informed the Cuban authorities and the planned escape did not occur. He did not elaborate further on this matter.

C. Individuals in the CASTRO Government Known to MARQUEZ

Individuals mentioned by MARQUEZ in their official position during the course of the interview were:

1. Ex France (The French) - This individual was in charge of the training school in the mountains at Las Minas de Frio, when MARQUEZ first joined the CASTRO forces. He spoke both French and Spanish.

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- 2. JOHNNY MITCHELL An American who was captain at La Piedra in June, 1960. He reportedly placed MARQUEZ under arrest after the sabotage of the electrical supply at the barracks at La Piedra.
- 3. Captain (First Name Unknown) ZANICA was in charge of guerrilla warfare school located on CuBA Avenida Las Ocujes in 1965.
- 4. Lieutenant (First Name Unknown) BERINGUER Chief Supervisor from Army Command Headquarters, Havana, cust at the guerrilla warfare school.

The following were fellow students at the guerrilla warfare school: (5)

- 1. MARIO SANCHEZ Age 23

  Height 5 feet 8 inches
  Weight 145 155 pounds
  Hair black, straight
  Eyes brown
  Complexion dark
  Build medium
  No visible scars or marks.
  Single, resides Hayana. Cuba
  Remarks: SANCHEZ was the Lieutenant i/c of the
  Fourth Battalion, Unit 3806.
- Age 24
  Height 5 feet 7 inches
  Weight 160 pounds
  Hair dark brown, wavy
  Eyes hazel
  Complexion dark
  Build husky
  No visible marks or scars.
  No unusual characteristics.
  Remarks: ECHAGUE was the Lieutenant i/c of the Second Battalion, Unit 3806.

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3. ROBERT NUNEZ Age 26 Boen approx 940
Height - 5 feet 10 inches
Weight - 160-170 pounds
Hair - dark, short
Face - firm, square
No visible marks or scars.
Married
Remarks: NUNEZ was attached to the Second
Battalion, Unit 3806.

4. ROBERTO SOTOLONGO Age 21 Bew Genroy 1943
Height - 5 feet 8 inches
Weight - 150-155 pounds
Complexion - dark
Hair - dark brown, wavy
Build - slim
Face - round, sharp features
No visible marks or scars.
Residence - Havana Culta
Remarks: SOTOLONGO was attached to the Second
Battalion, Unit 3806.

JUAN ( Last Name Unknown) Age 23 BORN Exprox. 1943
Height - 5 feet 7 inches
Weight · 140 pounds
Build - light
Complexion - dark
Hair - brown
Mulatto
No visible marks or scars.
Remarks: This man was attached to the First
Battalion, Unit 3806.

6. "El Enano" (name unknown) and This name is a nickname meaning "Shorty". Subject does not know to what unit this man was attached. He was approximately 5 feet 2 inches in height, dark complected, had wavy dark hair. He was very joyful.

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BORN OFFICE. 1938

"CHINO FIGUERADO - commandante with the Technical 7. Department of Investigation (DTI) and a G-2 agent. Height - 5 feet 6 inches, 130 pounds, 28 years of Cush age, black eyes, black close cropped hair, dark complected, and appeared very intelligent. individual arranged to have MARQUEZ's brotherin-law's sentence reduced.

The following were known to MARQUEZ as members of Cuban G-2:(5)

EDUARDO SANCHEZ

Investigating Officer for G-2.

Member of Unit 3806.

Height - 5 feet 11 inches

BORN approx. 1938

Weight - 160 pounds Hair - black and kinky

Eyes - brown

Face - Negro Build - husky

Age 28 years

Married

No visible marks or scars.

Remarks: Address - Havana Cultural Province.

Very friendly, a good friend, interceded on behalf of subject's brother-in-law at subject's request.

Lieutenant (first name unknown Investigating-Officer for G-2: Member of Unit 3806. 2. Born approx. 1940

Height - 5 feet 9 inches

Weight - 150 pounds

Hair - black

Eyes - dark

Face - found

Complexion - dark

Build - slight

Age - 26 years

Married

No visible marks or scars.

Speaks with accent of people from Oriente Province. Resides in Havanal This man is Remarks:

a heavy drinker and has many girlfriends.

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### SECKEL

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Commandante MBarbarroga" V ed beard) Investigating Officer for G-2. Member of Unit 3806. Height - 6 feet 1 inch Weight: - 200 pounds Hair - reddish blond Face - firm, square, with full reddish beard Complexion - white Build - robust Age - 38 years No visible marks or scars. Married. Remarks: Serious type of person. Resides in Havana Cusa

Proper name unknown\*

4. First Lieutenant Repinche" (to pinch - which infers that he takes everything very seriously.) BORN approx 1944
Investigating Officer for G-2. Member of Unit 3806.

Height - 5 feet 6 inches - 5 feet 7 inches Weight - 150-160 pounds

Hair - black and wavy

Eyes - brown

1

Complexion - dark

Build - heavy set Age - 22

No visible marks or scars.

He has a bad temper, is single, and Remarks: is the type of person who attempts to be funny without success. Subject describes him as being "corny". Proper name unknown.

(Old bread) Pan Viejo" Cst. in G-2.

Height - 5 feet 7 inches BORN approx. 1932

Weight - 140 pounds

Hair - black, kinky

Build - lean

Mulatto

Age - 34

Long scar on side of face, continuing to base of neck. Resides in Havana, formerly from Oriente Province; he

s married.

\* MANUEL PINEIRO LOSAJA (5)

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Remarks: He is a heavy drinker and has many girlfriends. His proper name is unknown. Subject advised that Pan Viejo (meaning old bread) refers to the fact that this man was formerly of the mountains, having fought since the beginning of the revolution.

6. "El Colorado"

Sergeant in G-2.

Height - 5 feet 10 inches

Weight - 200 pounds

Build - husky

Hair - red

Complexion - ruddy

Face - heavily freckled

Age - 35 years Married

Remarks: Presently resides in Havana. He is a quiet drinker. As a friend he is pleasant but where work is concerned he is very stern. Proper name unknown.

7. Pedro (last name unknown) (El Aleman) - German.

Height - 5 feet 9 inches - 5 feet 10 inches

Weight - 145 pounds

Hair - blond and straight Bord approx. 1946
Complexion - white and clear

Scar on chin. Age - 20 years.

Single, born in Germany.

Remarks: He is a heavy drinker and has many girlfriends. He went to Cuba to fight in the CASTRO revolution. The Cuban Government sent him back to East Germany.

8. Brandis (El Aleman) - German.

Height - 5 feet 9 inches Weight - 130 pounds

Hair - blond, straight

Eyes - green Complexion - white, clear

Build - thin

Age - 23-25 years.

BERN IN GERMENY BORN approx. 1941-1943

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Born in Germany, presently thought Remarks: of as "free Germany". This person is from Unit 3806. Subject advised that these people were from the same unit as himself and they often held meetings in which they discussed people and their political outlook.

Past Residences and Employments of MARQUEZ

×(5)

MARQUEZ admitted belonging to the Fuerzas Armadas (Armed Forces), Reserva del Ejercito (Army Reserve), Joven Comunista (Communist Youth), Comita de Defensa (Defense Committee), Cuadro Sindical (Steel Union School). (5)

MARQUEZ claimed to have resided with his mother in Moron, Camaguey, Cuba, until he was seven years of age. then resided with his grandmother, TEOFILA PEREZ, in Ciego de Avila, Camaguey Province, from 1950 to 1953. He then resided with his father's sister, ELOISA MARQUEZ, in Pinalito Cerro Maestra, Oriente Province, to, 1954. In tha year, he and his aunt moved to La Loma, JOSE SANCHEZ, a suburb of Las Minas de Charco Redondo, Oriente Province. In April, 1958, MARQUEZ went to the mountains to join the CASTRO forces, and was trained at a school in Minas del Frio where he learned the alphabet and how to sign his name. November, 1958, he left Minas del Frio and went to Jiguani, Oriente Province, on December 19, 1958, with the rebels where they remained until they left for Havana on January 1, 1959. They arrived in Havana on January 8, 1959. From January 8, 1959 until May or June, 1960, he was a sergeant in the military police assigned to Army Headquarters located in Marianao, Havana, Cuba. At that time, MARQUEZ was transferred to the army barracks at La Piedra, San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio. After his arrest in connection with the sabotage of the army barracks at La Piedra and release, he was taken to Army Headquarters, Havana, where he was given a six month leave of absence from the army. He then left Havana and resided with an uncle, name unknown, at Ciego de Avila, Camaguey. At the end of four months, he returned to Havana where he resided with his mother until the completion of his leave. He then returned to Army Headquarters, Havana, where they extended his leave for an indefinite period in January or February, 1961. He was also told to report to a reserve unit

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at Guanaboca, Havana, and remained with it until January or February, 1963. He was then attached to another infantry unit located in Lauto, a suburb of Havana, until February, 1964. In that month, he was transferred to Unit 3806, which made up one-fourth of the 2350th Division where he held the rank of Lieutenant. This regiment was responsible for organization and training of Communists in military tactics. MARQUEZ worked as a cook in the dining rooms under Plan Fidel until 2:00 p.m. when he worked as a military instructor. August 2 to December 14, 1965, he attended guerrilla warfare school. On December 28, 1965, he was transferred to the "SS Frucuba" where he remained until he "jumped ship" in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.(🛎 )

Information Regarding Cuban Armaments

Source felt that MARQUEZ's knowledge of armament. systems in Cuba appeared to be limited. MARQUEZ claimed that the most modern aircraft in Cuba is the MIG 21, but had no knowledge of the quantity or other details concerning this aircraft. He also spoke of a "cone" or nuclear "cone" planes which supposedly has a cone-shaped projectile held in place at the nose of the plane by springs. This projectile is supposedly fired by the pilot and is believed by MARQUEZ to be capable of a nuclear strike. He first claimed to have seen this plane on January 2, 1966, and to have seen it in the air, but that it is based at San Antonio, Cuba. MARQUEZ further claims that the Cuban Air Force also has an unknown number of both propeller-driven and jet-power aircraft taken from the BATISTA Government. He believes the Air Force numbers approximately 7000 to 8000 men.

MARQUEZ believed Cuba's navy to be small and poorly equipped, but he claims to only know that they have an unknown number of Chinese torpedo boats. These boats carry 20 millimeter machine guns in the bow, anti-aircraft cannon and torpedo tubes and are capable of speeds in excess of 30 knots per hour.

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MARQUEZ claimed that the Cuban Army issue rifle is the Czechoslovakian R II automatic rifle, but that the army is also equipped with the Russian Lenin 14, and a Chinese automatic rifle. The army is also equipped with World War II Russian tanks and trucks. MARQUEZ claims that large military bases are located at San Cristobal, San Antonio, and Havane, and that there are many radar stations located in the northern portion of the country. He also claims that there is a general knowledge in Cuba that a rocket base is located approximately 20 kilometers distant from Redondo, Moron, Camaguey. This base is reportedly manned by Russians and guarded by units of the Cuban Army. MARQUEZ claimed this is not based on any evidence that he has seen. He also claims not to have any other knowledge regarding army systems except that he believes all the major cities and the coastline are defended by anti-aircraft emplacements.

# E. Activities Since Arrival in Canada (4)(5)

Source stated that during his stay in Halifax, MARQUEZ was employed by French Pastry Shop, Ltd., 6551 Quinpool Road, and resided at 1144 Barrington Street.

Source Jurther stated that he received mail from one ROBERTO HERRERO, 7949 15th Avenue, Adelphi, Washington, D. C. & ORLANDO, ROSELIO & REYST CCAMPO, 711 West 171st Street, Apartment 27, New York City, who are cousins to MARQUEZ. He further received mail from CLGA ACOSTA and JUAN RIVERA, 849 42nd Street, Apartment 2B. Blue King 32 New York, who are friends of MARQUEZ, and NORAZPILAR ERNANDEZ, 1227 S.W. 21st Street, Miami, Florida, who are sister and mother of his brother-in-law, JOSE FERNANDEZ.

Source further advised that MARQUEZ seemed very undecided during June or July, 1966, as to whether he would return to Cuba or remain in Canada. He appeared quite worried regarding his wife who was suffering from kidney trouble and in a Havana hospital. MARQUEZ also had written to and received instructions from the Cuban Consulate in Montreal, regarding the procedure required to return to Cuba. Source advised that the subject appeared worried regarding possible action the Cuban Government would take against him if he did return to Cuba.

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Source believed that MARQUEZ' education was very limited and his spelling and grammar were quite poor. MARQUEZ appeared to understand English much better than he spoke it. The source also felt that MARQUEZ gave an impression that he liked to be the center of attraction and is somewhat of a braggart. MARQUEZ was not towell-liked by the other Cubans in Halifax and the source received information that he was disappointed that he had not been interviewed by the press upon his arrival in Canada.

Source finally advised that MARQUEZ was believed to have illegally travelled to the United States in September, 1966, and he had some indication that MARQUEZ had turned himself into the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City.

Previously, on February 19, 1966, Mr. SANTOS PIZARRO, Apartment 3B, 3 East 109th Street, New York City, telephonically contacted the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised the following:

PIZARRO is a merchant seaman and recently returned from a cruise on the "SS Steel Admiral"; while in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, he met ALCIDE LOYOLA MARQUEZ who had "jumped" ship from the "SS Fruit Cuba", on which he had been a crewman.

MARQUEZ advised PIZARRO that he had been trained in guerrilla warfare and had been placed on board the "SS Fruit Cuba" to spy on the crew. His reason for "jumping" ship was that he was tired of the CASTRO regime and that he was willing to relate to the appropriate authorities information regarding CASTRO's plans for instigating an insurrection in Peru.

PIZARRO was requested by MARQUEZ to contact a cousin of MARQUEZ now residing in New York City, ROLANDO OCAMPOS, address unknown, with telephone number WA 7-0042. MARQUEZ requested PIZARRO to contact his cousin and to request him to assist MARQUEZ in gaining entry into the United States. OCAMPOS could write his cousin through Post Office Box 129, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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On January 13, 1967, Mr. ROLANDO OCAMPO y BELOSO, 711 West 171st Street, New York City, was recontacted and requested his identity be concealed from the subject. He stated that MARQUEZ was in the United States, but he did not know where he was now residing. MARQUEZ had contacted him upon arriving in New York City semetime in September and gave him the telephone number where he could be contacted, 335-0628. MARQUEZ later contacted him and stated that he was at Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, and wanted to use OCAMPO as a reference. OCAMPO told him that he would not allow this and he had the telephone company change his telephone number so he would not be further involved with MARQUEZ. Since that time, OCAMPO stated that he had not heard from MARQUEZ.

However, he learned some information regarding individuals that MARQUEZ reportedly betrayed to the CASTRO authorities. According to the sister and brother-in-law of OCAMPO, one JOSE LUIS GARCIAS had been betrayed by MARQUEZ in 1962. GARCIAS had previously lived in Miami, Florida, and was believed to have been an operative for the Central Intelligence Agency. Also, MARQUEZ was supposedly the individual who turned in a MARTIN PEREZ, his brother-in-law, to the CASTRO authorities. At the time of his arrest, PEREZ had lived at Central Number 14514, Havana, Cuba.

OCAMPO stated that he, himself, had no personal knowledge of these incidents, but that his sister and brother-in-law, who are recent arrivals to the United States, from Cuba, had more details. He said that they are JOSEROIANDO and ONEDA NARANJO ALVAREZ and reside in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He did not know their current address, but stated that they held telephone number 351-8852. He added that they did not speak English and would have to be interviewed by a Spanish-speaking Agent.

After hearing a resume of MARQUEZ' version of his activities in Cuba, OCAMPO stated that he knew of several discrepancies in the story (6) To his knowledge, MARQUEZ never joined the CASTRO forces until after the takeover in January, 1959. In fact, OCAMPO knew personally that MARQUEZ and his brother, ANGEL MARQUEZ PEREZ, joined the BATISTA Army in 1958, in order to earn more money. He was seen by OCAMPO many times parading around his hometown in his uniform.

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Despite his statement to the contrary, OCAMPO stated that MARQUEZ had been arrested for a robbery in Moron, Camaguey, in either 1955 or 1956. To his knowledge, MARQUEZ was not convicted of the crime. Also, during the period after the CASTRO takeover, he talked to MARQUEZ on the street in Havana and MARQUEZ made mention of the fact that he had some girls and was operating as a pimp. OCAMPO had no details regarding this matter.

OCAMPO stated that MARQUEZ' claim to have been a member of the MRR in 1959, was a falsehood as he did not believe that the organization was in existence at that time (\*)(\$)

The only other information that OCAMPO could furnish was that the individual MARQUEZ identified as BARBAROGO may be identical with ALNARDO ESCALONA, who used to be the head of G-2 in Pinar del Rio and was well-known among the Cubans as a dangerous killer.

On January 27, 1967, Mrs. KATHERINE KARGA, Apartment 1C, 849 42nd Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that she had resided in that building for about two years. She further stated that she did not know any individual by the name of JUAN RIVERA or OLGA ACOSTA. She also did not know who resided in Apartment 2B.

On January 30, 1967, ROBERTO HERRERO CRESPO, 7949 15th Avenue, Adelphi, Maryland, advised he first heard from the subject some time in mid-1966. The subject who was in Halifax, Nova Scotia, wrote to HERRERO advising him of his whereabouts and requested money to obtain a visa so he could enter the United States.

HERRERO said this was the first time he ever heard from the subject; that he was not even aware of his existence prior to that time. HERRERO then advised that he either learned from the subject or his(HERRERO's) mother that the subject had married a niece of his by the name of EMMA SUAREZ some time in late 1965, or early 1966. EMMA is still in Cuba and HERRERO's mother, as late as December, 1966, advised that EMMA does not know the whereabouts of her husband, the subject.

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