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Review Date 8/12/2015 By 1685

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

M/R

Returned to this
office on 15 Apr
by Col Fiedler.

QFP

(Mr Doolan brought
in J. me personally)

To be
given
to Col
Mulliken
from
Mr.
Califano

12 January, 1963

Memorandum for Mr. Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Subject: Training of Cuban officers in exile.

1. Herewith is a re-typed original and carbon copy of my memorandum of 12 November, 1962, together with three appendices, Lists A, B and C, containing respectively the names of professional Army officers, "Rebel Army" and "Liberation Army" officers in exile. The "Rebel Army" officers are those who acquired their rank in Castro's rebel forces in which they served in overthrowing Batista, and from which they went into exile during the communist take-over. The "Liberation Army" officers are those who were trained for and served in the April 1961 invasion.

2. I have learned that my original memorandum, which was transmitted to Washington after a check of the names, was returned to Miami this week with instructions that I transmit it direct to the Pentagon. The delay is unexplained and certainly regrettable.

3. During this week, a list was prepared for me of the professional (career) officers (formerly in Cuban Army) who served in the Brigade and were returned to Miami in the ransom operation. I am enclosing a copy of this in duplicate, as "Addition to List A". These should be considered along with those on "List A" as professional army officers.

4. I am asking today that a list also be prepared of other, non-career officers among these ex-prisoners of the Brigade, who were given officer assignments in the Brigade for the April '61 expedition. I should have that list by the middle of the week 13 - 19 January, and will send it to you as an "Addition to List C".

5. The biographical sheets for each of the men on my original Lists A, B and C presumably have also been, or will be, returned to Miami for me to transmit directly to the Pentagon. Hence I hope that I shall have them in my hands by 15 or 16 January and I shall mail them to you as soon as I have them.

6. If there are any questions or if any further details are needed, please call on me.


Wendell G. Johnson.

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ADDITION TO LIST A

PROFESSIONAL ("CAREER") ARMY OFFICERS (ACADEMY GRADUATES) IN CUBAN 2506 BRIGADE

<u>Former Army Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position in Brigade</u>
Capt.	Jose A. Perez San Roman	Commander of Brigade
1st Lt.	Erneido Oliva y Gonzalez	2nd in Command of Brigade
Capt.	Jose A. Morales Cruz	G-1 Brigade
Capt.	Ramon J. Ferrer y Mena	G-3 Brigade
Major	Juan Santamarina Bermudez	G-3 Brigade
Lt. Col.	Jose Martinez Suarez	Brigade Headquarters
Capt.	Jose I. Trincheria	Asst. G-4 Brigade
1st Lt.	Hugo Sueiro Rios	Commander 2nd Inf. Bn.
1st Lt.	Pedro Avila Lopez	Co. Commander, 2nd Bn.
1st Lt.	Jose D. Gonzalez Morejon	S-4, 2nd Bn.
Major	Noelio Montero Diaz	Commander 3rd Inf. Bn.
Capt.	Rafael Greinier Martinez	Co. Commander, 3rd Bn.
2nd Lt.	Valentin Bacallao Fonte	Commander 4th Inf. Bn.
Capt.	Felix E. Perez Tamayo	2nd in Command, 5th Bn.
1st Lt.	Pedro Sanchez Rodriguez	Co. Commander, 5th Bn.
1st Lt.	Cesar Noble Alzugaray	S-2, 5th Bn.
Major	Roberto Collado Alvarez	S-1, 5th Bn.
Capt.	Alfredo Barreras Amador	Commander, 6th Bn.
1st Lt.	Roberto Perez San Roman	Commander, Mortar Bn.
1st Lt.	Inocente R. Garcia Fonseca	In charge, supply, boats

EX-CADETS (NON GRADUATES)

Cadet	Nestor Pino Marina	Co. Commander, 1st Bn.
Cadet	Hipolito Bacallao Fonte	Tank Company
Cadet	Erasmio Sotuyo Pedraza	In Infantry Bn.

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(1) By Dr. Miro Cardona with DOD and Department of State representatives.

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(3) Between DOD representatives and Dr. Miro, Dr. Varona and Capt. Despaigne on 14 October, 1962, in Hotel Carillon, Miami Beach.

c. Current program for training Cuban Army and Air Force officers (total of 8 Army and 4 Air Force).

d. Recruiting program for Cuban exiles.

2. The recommendations in this memorandum take into consideration:

a. That only a limited number of Cuban exile officers can readily be trained in the established courses in U.S. service schools due to the length of these courses, the lack of vacancies in each class, and the language problem for most Cubans, and other factors.

b. That it would seem desirable to train a considerable number of Cuban officers in a relatively short period of time in the immediate future.

c. That it would be desirable to have Cuban officers receive training similar to that given to Cuban enlistees in the current program for training Cubans in their own units and using the Spanish language.

d. That it would be advantageous to have Cuban officers in exile become directly associated with Cuban enlistees in the U.S. Army training program for Cubans, so that this association may continue after termination of the 20-week training program and establishment of a Cuban Reserve Unit (or Cuban Expeditionary Force).

e. In addition to this training for the majority of available and qualified Cuban exile officers, training in counter-insurgency operations appears desirable for four or five specially selected officers. Flight, gunnery and navigation training for Air Force officers also is deemed desirable. Of less importance but deserving of consideration is training for the relatively small number of Cuban navy officers in

Para. e (cont.)

exile. Training for medical officers has also been proposed by Dr. Miro and his medical advisors.

3. It is understood that during the 14 October meeting at Miami Beach of DOD representatives with Dr. Miro, the possibility was explored of using Cuban professional officers as "civilian advisors" to U.S. Army officer instructors of the Cuban enlistee training program, and using Cuban "Rebel Army" and "Liberation Army" officers as "cadre" in the training program for Cuban enlisted men. In view of these exploratory proposals which were conveyed to me by Dr. Miro, I discussed the matter at some length with him as I interpreted the general idea, and convinced him and his military assistant, Capt Despaigne, of the many advantages to be gained if such a program could be worked out. I requested Capt. Despaigne to prepare a list and biographic data of the available professional officers and Rebel Army officers under 43 years of age deemed to be qualified for this rather arduous training. These have been furnished to me and are attached hereto as appendices. It is to be assumed that twenty to twenty-five per cent of these officers would be unable to undertake training due to physical disqualification or personal reasons. In addition to these lists, Dr. Miro has given me his personal recommendations as to the officers whom he considers should be given counter-insurgency training in Panama if this can be arranged. I informed him that this type of training is such that it would be suitable for those officers who might be given responsibilities at a later date for counter-intelligence and counter-espionage and counter-insurgency duties in Cuba and who, in turn, would be able to train other personnel in such duties.

4. In view of the observations and discussions mentioned above, the following recommendations are submitted for consideration:

a. That at least four (4) and not more than six (6) of the following named officers be provided with invitational orders for training at the earliest possible time in the counter-insurgency operations course of 10 weeks duration given in Panama to Latin American officers and government representatives; (Dr. Miro recommends and I concur in his recommendation, that one or two of the officers selected be "Rebel Army" officers and the others be professional army officers).

Rolando Zubizarreta Besu . . .	35, Capt. .	(Prof. army)
Orlando Enriso Martinez . . .	32, Maj. .	{ " " }
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Juan Manuel Rodriguez Pineda .	25, 1st Lt. .	(Rebel Army)

Note: It might also be advantageous to send one of the officers who was imprisoned for a year after the Bay of Pigs and is now free in the U.S.

b. That several professional officers on attached List A be

Para. 4b (cont.)

sent to the Jungle Warfare course in Panama at an early date. Officers trained in "Liberation Army" also suitable (List C).

c. That the other officers on attached List A (professional army officers), if physically and mentally qualified, be brought into the 20-week training program for Cuban exiles at the earliest possible date as "civilian advisors" to U.S. instructor personnel, or in such other capacity as may be deemed advisable.

d. That the other officers on Lists B and C ("Rebel" and "Liberation Army") if physically and mentally qualified, be brought into this program at the earliest possible date as "cadre", or in such other capacity as may be deemed advisable.

e. That these officers participate in the same training as the enlisted personnel, but with appropriate status being given to them; subsequently, it may be found desirable to send selected individuals to officers' candidate courses for further training.

5. Consideration must be given to the need for allowances for the dependents of officers taking the training and for their own uniforms and living expenses. If these factors present a difficult problem, a possible solution would be to have these men enlist for the twenty-week training program with provisions for the special status indicated above, eligibility for dependent allowances, and possibly promotions to N CO grades in order to draw higher pay. If they received the same allowances for dependents, as is accorded U.S. personnel, they would be as well off, financially, as they are now (or better in some instances).

6. Such a solution has been discussed with Dr. Miro and Col. Jose Monteagudo, presently representing the "Military Sector" in the Cuban Revolutionary Council and serving as military adviser to Dr. Miro. They recognize the advantages of training the officers much the same as the enlisted Cubans. However, they comment that for career (professional) officers it would tend to conflict with their honor, dignity and past training. But since they desire preparation to help liberate Cuba, Col. Monteagudo (and Dr. Miro concurs) feels that most of the officers would agree to enlist and go through the twenty-week program if it were arranged along the following lines:

a. That all professional officers enlist and be inducted on the same day (as a special group);

b. That they be sent to the training camp on the same day (as a special group); and

c. That they be trained as a separate unit apart from the recruits, with befitting preferred conditions.

d. That those qualified be subsequently sent to officers' candidate or officers' training course.

Para. 6 cont.

e. That in accordance with their demonstrated abilities they ultimately be assigned as officers or advisers to the Cuban units.

7. Dr. Miro and Col. Monteagudo also recommend that if such a procedure is adopted for the professional officers, a like procedure be adopted for the "Rebel Army" and "Liberation Army" officers; i.e. that they enlist as a group and be sent to camp as a group and there be trained as a separate unit with appropriate special conditions. These officers would be less sensitive about their status and would be more inclined to accept such a procedure which might offend the career army officers.

8. Unfortunately most of the officers of all categories are older than 26, the current upper limit for enlistment, and would be ineligible for induction unless the age limit is raised to 30, or preferably 35. Only 3 professional, 6 "rebel" and 3 "liberation" officers are in the 18 - 26 bracket. Nineteen professional officers, 32 "rebel" and 9 "liberation" are 35 or under. Twenty-four professional, 9 "rebel" and 4 "liberation" are 36 to 42. There are at least 15 to 20 officers in exile over 42, whose names are not included in the attached lists and biographies but may be among biographies transmitted previously to Washington.

9. If Cuban officers are included in the current training program for Cuban enlisted men in any advisory, cadre or enlisted status, it is suggested that recommendations be made by the U.S. instructor personnel as to their fitness for continuing with appropriate assignments in the Cuban Reserve unit, and that when the training period is completed and a Cuban Reserve is formed that the officers who are qualified be assigned appropriate positions in that unit.

10. There are many Cuban physicians in the U.S. and many in the Miami area. Many have been going to school in the U.S., qualifying themselves to practice here. Many would welcome an opportunity to train and to serve as physicians with the Cubans who are being recruited for this special program. They are anxious to learn medical field work and also to study and train for health and sanitation work when Cuba is liberated. It is suggested that 10 or 15 Cuban exile doctors who volunteer be brought into the Cuban training program on a contract basis.

11. There are approximately as many Cuban Air Force officers in exile as Army officers and as many civilian pilots as there are "Rebel Army" officers, approximately 50 of each. Their biographies have been transmitted to the Defense Department. In the current program for training Cuban officers, there are only 4 Air Force officers included in the program, three beginning training at this time in November and one beginning training next June, all at Maxwell Air Force Base, where they will receive rather high level training. There are available in the U.S. enough Cuban pilots and Air Force officers for several Cuban squadrons and it appears desirable, therefore, to give them flight training, tactics, gunnery, navigation, maintenance and other types of training.

12. It is reported that thirty to forty Cuban Navy officers are in exile. The biographies of about half of them have been transmitted to

Para. 12 cont.

Washington. For those who are qualified, it would seem desirable to provide training with small craft and weapons and related matters.

13. The training of Cuban Army officers appears to be the most important and also the most easily arranged, as compared to the training of Air and Navy personnel. Accordingly, it is recommended that the training of Cuban "professional", "Rebel Army" and "Liberation Army" officers be given consideration at the earliest possible date with a view to their entering upon training in the immediate future.

Attachments:

- Appendix A, List A (Professional Army Officers with Biographies)
- Appendix B, List B (Rebel Army Officers and Biographies)
- Appendix C, List C (Liberation Army Officers with Biographies)

LIST A

PROFESSIONAL (CAREER) ARMY OFFICERS

	<u>Age</u>
1. Jose A. Chavez Guerra	41
2. Orlando Enrizo Martinez	32
3. Jose T. U. Viamentes Jardines	40
4. Pablo R. Corzo Izaguirre	39
5. Rodolfo E. P. Dole Alba	42
6. Enrique Cue Somarriba	46
7. Francisco J. Iglesias de Leon	42
8. Rodolfo M. Prieto Cardama	25
9. Ovidio Hidalgo Gato Munuera	39
10. Ricardo de la Cal Herranz	42
11. Francisco P. Hernandez Pina	31
12. Vicente R. Hernandez Cotilla	31
13. Gerardo Machado Fernandez	31
14. Rolando Zubizarreta Besu	35
15. Felix Concepcion Menoyo	36
16. Aquiles China Alvarez	66
17. Eugenio Bravo Capo	37
18. Jose R. Solis Revuelta	38
19. Ernesto C. Lopez Valdes	37
20. Juan Santos Roman	39
21. Jose Sanchez Gonzales	39
22. Manuel de J. Martinez Arbona	39
23. Homero Leon Fernandez	31
24. Miguel A. Gonzalez Bolanos	35
25. Jose G. Fernandez Martin	38
26. Saturnino E. Gonzalez Hernandez	34
27. Candido E. Molinet Martinez	40
28. Luis S. Popez Gonzalez	26
29. Julio C. Soto Camacho	32
30. Mario A. Zamora de Varona	38
31. Angel Aleman Aleman	37
32. Reinaldo Gomez Felipe	37
33. Carlos M. Fernandez Trimino	37
34. Santiago M. Castillo Perez	39
35. Jose M. F. Fernandez Garcia	30
36. Juan Consuegra Valdes	22
37. Reinaldo A. Garcia Martinez	20
38. Benito Rodriguez Garcia	32
39. Rolando Martinez Mendez	32
40. Armando Guerra Iglesias	33
41. Alberto H. Rodriguez Montano	34

LIST B

OFFICERS OF "REBEL ARMY"

	<u>Age</u>
1. Higinio Diaz Ane	37
2. Ricardo Lorie Valls	35
3. Lazaro A scencio Suarez.	37
4. Laureano F. Gutierrez Falla	34
5. Rafael Ribas Echavarria	32
6. Eduardo Gutierrez Falla	30
7. Rafael Candia Cervera	22
8. Juan Tamayo Cardonis	24
9. Pedro Salas Mendoza	24
10. Salvador Aldere Guia Orse	31
11. Luis Barcena Serrano	36
12. Rafael Cuza Diaz	33
13. Eduardo Martinez Muñoa	29
14. Jose M. Santiesteban Pavon	25
15. Jorge de Moya Fernandez	
Mascaro	30
16. Mario Gutierrez Mir	25
17. Jose A. Lao Cobas	29
18. Blas G. Pascual Salvador	28
19. Luis C. Posada Carriles	32
(exact date of birth unknown as individual could not be contacted)	
20. Juan M. Rodriguez Pineda	25
21. Pablo M. Duasso Delgado	33
22. Esteban B. Sanchez Pocio	29
23. Oscar L. Mestre Fernandez	
Mascaro	35
24. Fernando Ojeda Alvarez	27
25. Osvaldo Jordan Mendez	32
26. Mariano Regalado Acosta.	36
27. Ramon Corona Villar	39
28. Roberto B. Martinez Guzman	32
29. Onelio Garcia Derizana	35
30. Jaime Gomez Veras.	32
31. Antonio Crespi Larralde	34
32. Genaro Arroyo	34
(date of birth unknown as individual could not be contacted)	
33. Nilo R. de Armas Duenas.	31
34. Sylva Cuervo Castillo	42
35. Ricardo Martinez de la Cruz	37
36. Alberto Ramos Vega	26
37. Francisco Guash Ojeda.	28
38. Emilio A. Cosio Romeu.	36

LIST C

OFFICERS OF "LIBERATION" ARMY

	<u>Age</u>
1. Jorge Sonville Lezama	23
2. Carlos Hernandez Sanchez	23
3. Humberto J. Solis Jurado.	26
4. Carlos Lopez Ona Nazabal.	32
5. Jose J. Basulto Leon	22
6. Pedro S. Rios Gutierrez	39
7. Gregorio Aguado Lopez	33
8. Nelio Lugo Lopez	31
9. Enrique Fesser Molina	36
10. Adalberto Fernandez Perez	40
11. Fernando Puig Fernandez Cossio.	26
12. Carlos M. Perdomo Perez	32
13. Basilio Paneque Mulet	42

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e. That these officers participate in the same training as the enlisted personnel, but with appropriate status being given to them; subsequently, it may be found desirable to send selected individuals to officers' candidate courses for further training.

5. Consideration must be given to the need for allowances for the dependents of officers taking the training and for their own uniforms and living expenses. If these factors present a difficult problem, a possible solution would be to have these men enlist for the twenty-week training program with provisions for the special status indicated above, eligibility for dependent allowances, and possibly promotions to N CO grades in order to draw higher pay. If they received the same allowances for dependents, as is accorded U.S. personnel, they would be as well off, financially, as they are now (or better in some instances).

6. Such a solution has been discussed with Dr. Miro and Col. Jose Monteagudo, presently representing the "Military Sector" in the Cuban Revolutionary Council and serving as military adviser to Dr. Miro. They recognize the advantages of training the officers much the same as the enlisted Cubans. However, they comment that for career (professional) officers it would tend to conflict with their honor, dignity and past training. But since they desire preparation to help liberate Cuba, Col. Monteagudo (and Dr. Miro concurs) feels that most of the officers would agree to enlist and go through the twenty-week program if it were arranged along the following lines:

a. That all professional officers enlist and be inducted on the same day (as a special group);

b. That they be sent to the training camp on the same day (as a special group); and

c. That they be trained as a separate unit apart from the recruits, with befitting preferred conditions.

d. That those qualified be subsequently sent to officers' candidate or officers' training course.

Para. 6 cont.

e. That in accordance with their demonstrated abilities they ultimately be assigned as officers or advisers to the Cuban units.

7. Dr. Miro and Col. Monteagudo also recommend that if such a procedure is adopted for the professional officers, a like procedure be adopted for the "Rebel Army" and "Liberation Army" officers; i.e. that they enlist as a group and be sent to camp as a group and there be trained as a separate unit with appropriate special conditions. These officers would be less sensitive about their status and would be more inclined to accept such a procedure which might offend the career army officers.

8. Unfortunately most of the officers of all categories are older than 26, the current upper limit for enlistment, and would be ineligible for induction unless the age limit is raised to 30, or preferably 35. Only 3 professional, 6 "rebel" and 3 "liberation" officers are in the 18 - 26 bracket. Nineteen professional officers, 32 "rebel" and 9 "liberation" are 35 or under. Twenty-four professional, 9 "rebel" and 4 "liberation" are 36 to 42. There are at least 15 to 20 officers in exile over 42, whose names are not included in the attached lists and biographies but may be among biographies transmitted previously to Washington.

9. If Cuban officers are included in the current training program for Cuban enlisted men in any advisory, cadre or enlisted status, it is suggested that recommendations be made by the U.S. instructor personnel as to their fitness for continuing with appropriate assignments in the Cuban Reserve unit, and that when the training period is completed and a Cuban Reserve is formed that the officers who are qualified be assigned appropriate positions in that unit.

10. There are many Cuban physicians in the U.S. and many in the Miami area. Many have been going to school in the U.S., qualifying themselves to practice here. Many would welcome an opportunity to train and to serve as physicians with the Cubans who are being recruited for this special program. They are anxious to learn medical field work and also to study and train for health and sanitation work when Cuba is liberated. It is suggested that 10 or 15 Cuban exile doctors who volunteer be brought into the Cuban training program on a contract basis.

11. There are approximately as many Cuban Air Force officers in exile as Army officers and as many civilian pilots as there are "Rebel Army" officers, approximately 50 of each. Their biographies have been transmitted to the Defense Department. In the current program for training Cuban officers, there are only 4 Air Force officers included in the program, three beginning training at this time in November and one beginning training next June, all at Maxwell Air Force Base, where they will receive rather high level training. There are available in the U.S. enough Cuban pilots and Air Force officers for several Cuban squadrons and it appears desirable, therefore, to give them flight training, tactics, gunnery, navigation, maintenance and other types of training.

12. It is reported that thirty to forty Cuban Navy officers are in exile. The biographies of about half of them have been transmitted to

Para. 12 cont.

Washington. For those who are qualified, it would seem desirable to provide training with small craft and weapons and related matters.

13. The training of Cuban Army officers appears to be the most important and also the most easily arranged, as compared to the training of Air and Navy personnel. Accordingly, it is recommended that the training of Cuban "professional", "Rebel Army" and "Liberation Army" officers be given consideration at the earliest possible date with a view to their entering upon training in the immediate future.

Attachments:

- Appendix A, List A (Professional Army Officers with Biographies)
- Appendix B, List B (Rebel Army Officers and Biographies)
- Appendix C, List C (Liberation Army Officers with Biographies)

LIST A

PROFESSIONAL (CAREER) ARMY OFFICERS

	Age
1. Jose A. Chavez Guerra	41
2. Orlando Enrique Martinez	32
3. Jose T. U. Viamontes Jardines	40
4. Pablo R. Corzo Izaguirre	39
5. Rodolfo E. P. Dole Alba	42
6. Enrique Cue Somarriba	46
7. Francisco J. Iglesias de Leon	42
8. Rodolfo M. Prieto Cardama	35
9. Ovidio Hidalgo Gato Munuera	39
10. Ricardo de la Cal Herranz	42
11. Francisco P. Hernandez Pina	31
12. Vicente R. Hernandez Corilla	31
13. Gerardo Machado Fernandez	31
14. Rolando Zubizarreta Besu	35
15. Felix Concepcion Menoyo	36
16. Aquiles Chinea Alvarez	36
17. Eugenio Bravo Capo	37
18. Jose R. Solis Revuelta	36
19. Ernesto C. Lopez Valdes	37
20. Juan Santos Roman	39
21. Jose Sanchez Gonzales	39
22. Manuel de J. Martinez Arbona	39
23. Homero Leon Fernandez	31
24. Miguel A. Gonzalez Bolanos	35
25. Jose G. Fernandez Martin	36
26. Saturnino E. Gonzalez Hernandez	34
27. Candido E. Molinet Martinez	40
28. Luis S. Popez Gonzalez	26
29. Julio C. Soto Camacho	32
30. Mario A. Zamora de Varona	38
31. Angel Aleman Aleman	37
32. Reinaldo Gomez Felipe	37
33. Carlos M. Fernandez Trimino	37
34. Santiago M. Castillo Perez	39
35. Jose M. F. Fernandez Garcia	30
36. Juan Consuegra Valdes	22
37. Reinaldo A. Garcia Martinez	20
38. Benito Rodriguez Garcia	32
39. Rolando Martinez Mendez	32
40. Armando Guerra Iglesias	33
41. Alberto H. Rodriguez Montano	34

LIST B

OFFICERS OF "REBEL ARMY"

	<u>Age</u>
1. Higinio Diaz Ane	37
2. Ricardo Lorie Valls	35
3. Lazaro A scencio Suarez.	37
4. Laureano F. Gutierrez Falla	34
5. Rafael Ribas Echavarria	32
6. Eduardo Gutierrez Falla	30
7. Rafael Candia Cervera	32
8. Juan Tamayo Cardonis	24
9. Pedro Salas Mendoza	24
10. Salvador Aldere Guia Orse	31
11. Luis Barcana Serrano	36
12. Rafael Cuza Diaz	33
13. Eduardo Martinez Muñoz	29
14. Jose M. Santiesteban Paven	25
15. Jorge de Moya Fernandez	
Mascaro	30
16. Mario Gutierrez Mir	25
17. Jose A. Lao Cobas	29
18. Blas G. Pascual Salvador	23
19. Luis C. Posada Carriles	32
(exact date of birth unknown as individual could not be contacted)	
20. Juan M. Rodriguez Pineda	25
21. Pablo M. Duaso Delgado	33
22. Esteban B. Sanchez Pocio	29
23. Oscar L. Mestre Fernandez	
Mascaro	35
24. Fernando Ojeda Alvarez	27
25. Osvaldo Jordan Mendez	32
26. Mariano Regalado Acosta.	36
27. Ramon Corona Villar	39
28. Roberto B. Martinez Guzman	32
29. Onelio Garcia Derizana	35
30. Jaime Gomez Veras.	33
31. Antonio Crespi Larralde	34
32. Genaro Arroyo	34
(date of birth unknown as individual could not be contacted)	
33. N. lo R. de Armas Duenas.	31
34. Sylva Cuervo Castillo	42
35. Ricardo Martinez de la Cruz	37
36. Alberto Ramos Vega	26
37. Francisco Guash Ojeda.	26
38. Emilio A. Cosio Romeu.	36

LIST C

OFFICERS OF "LIBERATION" ARMY

	<u>Age</u>
1. Jorge Sonville Lezama	33
2. Carlos Hernandez Sanchez	23
3. Humberto J. Solis Jurado	26
4. Carlos Lopez Ona Nazabal	32
5. Jose J. Basulto Leon	23
6. Pedro S. Rios Gutierrez	39
7. Gregorio Aguado Lopez	33
8. Nello Lugo Lopez	31
9. Enrique Fesser Molina	36
10. Adalberto Fernandez Perez	40
11. Fernando Puig Fernandez Cossio	26
12. Carlos M. Perdomo Perez	32
13. Basilio Panque Mulet	42