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**QUESTION DE LA VIOLATION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
ET DES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES, OÙ QU'ELLE
SE PRODUISE DANS LE MONDE**

**Note verbale datée du 12 juillet 2005, adressée au Haut-Commissariat des
Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme par la Mission permanente
de Cuba auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève**

La Mission permanente de Cuba auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales ayant leur siège en Suisse présente ses compliments au Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme et a l'honneur de lui faire tenir ci-joint, en anglais et en espagnol, le texte du document intitulé «Resumen de los elementos centrales sobre la presencia del terrorista Luis Posada Carriles en el territorio de los Estados Unidos de America» (principaux éléments d'information concernant la présence du terroriste Luis Posada Carriles sur le territoire des États-Unis d'Amérique).

La Mission permanente de Cuba demande par la présente note que le texte du document susmentionné* soit distribué en tant que document officiel de la soixante-deuxième session de la Commission des droits de l'homme, au titre du point 9 de son ordre du jour.

* L'annexe est reproduite telle qu'elle a été reçue, en anglais et en espagnol seulement.

Annex

**MAIN FACTS SURROUNDING THE PRESENCE
OF TERRORIST LUIS POSADA CARRILES
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

SUMMARY

(UPDATED LAST: 13 MAY 2005)

On 11 April 2005, the government of the Republic of Cuba denounced that terrorist Luis Posada Carriles was in the United States, a fact which was subsequently confirmed.

Posada Carriles is a dangerous international terrorist who was tried in Venezuela with terrorist Orlando Bosch Ávila, today a US resident, for sabotaging a Cubana commercial plane which blew up near the coast of Barbados in 1976, claiming the lives of 73 innocent people.

In the 60s, 70s and 80s, Posada Carriles—who has a long history of crimes against Cuba and other nations— was the head of terrorist organizations which, under the direction of US government intelligence organs, carried out numerous actions against Cuba and countries which maintained relations with Cuba.

Luis Posada Carriles is also known for his work, as torturer, for Venezuela's Intelligence and Security Department (DISIP) in the 1970s, when he held several high positions in this repressive apparatus.

More recently, in 1997, Posada Carriles coordinated the work of a terrorist network from El Salvador; the group placed explosive devices in Cuban hotels and tourist complexes, causing considerable material and human damage, the death of Italian tourist Fabio di Celmo among these. In an interview for The New York Times published on 12 and 13 July 1998, Posada admitted to having been the leader of the terrorist network responsible.

In 1985, Posada escaped from a Venezuelan prison when he awaited trial for sabotaging the Cuban plane in Barbados; he remains a fugitive from Venezuelan justice.

He reappeared in El Salvador in 1985, in the notorious Ilopango base, where he worked with the equally notorious Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, commissioned by the president of the United States to supply weapons to the Nicaraguan contra in the dirty war waged against the Sandinista government.

In November 2000, Luis Posada Carriles was arrested in Panama, along with three accomplices, while he planned the assassination of the President of the Republic of Cuba, who was participating in the 10th Ibero-American Summit held in that country. Posada and his accomplices were planning to place a heavy load of C-4 explosives in the University of Panama's auditorium and to detonate these at a meeting President Fidel Castro was to have with hundreds of Panamanian students and professors. The explosives used were confiscated by Panamanian authorities.

Invoking misleading arguments and resorting to lies, the government of President Mireya Moscoso turned down the extradition request submitted by Cuba for the crimes Posada Carriles had committed against the Cuban people before the events of Panama; the extradition request was backed by a more than 2000-page report which was submitted on time and in compliance with all the pertinent regulations contained in the Judicial Code of the Republic of Panama.

During his time in prison, Posada Carriles continued to direct his terrorist network and planned an escape similar to the one he executed in Venezuela years before. During this time, he received support from the terrorist Cuban American National Foundation, a CIA front created by the Reagan government to carry out actions against Cuba.

In 2001 and 2002, he received numerous visits from Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, who had been commissioned by Miami-based terrorist groups to finance his defense and to prepare the conditions for his escape, which he and Nelsy Ignacio Castro Matos had planned in Central America.

The visits to Panama stopped in 2002, when the government of the Republic of Cuba requested that Panamanian authorities temporarily detain these individuals with a view to their extradition, given their participation in terrorist acts against Cuba, including recent infiltration and sabotage attempts which were thwarted by Cuban State Security organs. Despite this, they did not cease in their attempts to free Posada Carriles and his accomplices.

According to an article in the Panamanian Newspaper "La Estrella de Panama", then US Secretary of State Collin Powell and Otto Reich, responsible for hemisphere affairs in the National Security Council of President George W. Bush's administration, asked President Mireya Moscoso to free the terrorists during visits to Panama.

The ex US ambassador to Panama, Simon Ferro, someone of long-standing ties to the Cuban American National Foundation, was in charge of coordinating the release of these individuals with the Panamanian government, something which was confirmed by the telephone call ex President Moscoso made to Ferro immediately after pardoning the four accused men, in which she informed him she had carried out her task, as was widely divulged by the Panamanian press.

Luis Posada Carriles was sentenced to 8 years in prison by a Panamanian court, in a trial in which the charges of "illegal criminal association and possession of explosives", proven during the trial, charges which called for a more severe sentence in Panama, were inexplicably dropped. The ruling was appealed by the lawyers of the plaintiff organizations which represented the Panamanian workers', students' and indigenous

groups whose members would have died had the attempt been successful and by the defense.

Posada remained in prison until August 2004, when he was fraudulently pardoned by then President Mireya Moscoso, even before the trial process was over and in spite of the government of Cuba's repeated warnings regarding the repercussions of a pardon or of allowing his escape from prison. Three of his accomplices, arrested in Panama, were also pardoned: Gaspar Eugenio Jiménez Escobedo, Guillermo Novo Sampoll and Pedro Remón Rodríguez.

His transfer from Panama to Honduras was carefully planned in Miami. Two planes were used for this purpose. One of them would take Gaspar Jiménez Escobedo, Guillermo Novo Sampoll and Pedro Remón to the city of Miami, where they were publicly received as heroes by their friends in the terrorist organizations based in the city, whose streets they walk freely and with impunity today. The second plane, which carried the terrorist Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña and Luis Posada Carriles, flew to San Pedro Sula, Honduras.

He entered Honduras using an American passport under the name of Melvin Cloide Thompson and he was received and protected by Rafael Hernández Nodarse, head of the terrorist network in that Central American country, facts which were covered extensively by the local press.

From that point on, and before entering US territory, Posada Carriles moved through Central America using fake documents.

On 14 March 2002, the Mexican newspaper "Spreading the Word in Quintana Roo" ("Que Quintana Roo Se Entere") reported that the Santrina shrimp boat, with an American license number, had run aground at the El Farito reefs before Islas Mujeres with five crew members on board; Captain José Pujol, a long-standing CIA agent known as "Pepín", was among them. After the boat was re-floated, Pujol refused to comment on the reasons for his unexplained presence at this port.

Another crew member of the Santrina was Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, the same terrorist that helped Posada Carriles, when the latter was in prison in Panama, under instructions from the Cuban American National Foundation, and who flew to Honduras in the same plane as Posada. The newspaper also reported that the Santrina was meticulously inspected by Mexican authorities.

In addition to the abovementioned, Rubén Darío López Castro, also of a long criminal track record, member of the terrorist organizations Alpha 66 and PUND, was also in the vessel. Among other crimes, he participated in the murder of Cuban fisherman Luis Tormo Mirabal on 4 October 1973. He was detained by Bahaman authorities in 1992 when he planned terrorist actions against Cuba; he participated in the attack on the Cuban hotel "Guitart Cayo Coco" in 1995 and in the planning of the assassination of the President of the Republic of Cuba in the Dominican Republic; he was part of the group that, working with Posada Carriles, Jiménez Escobedo, Novo Sampoll and Remón, organized the assassination attempt on Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz in Panama in 2000.

Two days later, another Quintana Roo newspaper, "Por Esto", reported that the abovementioned vessel had undergone a routine inspection by immigration authorities, international health authorities and the harbourmaster's office, among others, without any irregularities being detected. The newspaper added that the crew's documents were in order. It also mentioned that the vessel was coming from the Bahamas and that its destination was the city of Miami. According to its captain, on returning to Miami, the vessel would become a school of diving and underwater exploration.

It is worth mentioning that, while the Santrina was registered to a supposed marine ecology protection foundation named "Caribbean Dive and Research Foundation", its owner was none other than Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña. On 21 April 2004, the "Por Esto" newspaper reported that Quintana Roo's Socio-environmental Network, an organization made up of institutions responsible for ecological studies and conservation efforts in this Mexican state, had no knowledge of the supposed "ecological protection foundation" which served as cover for the operation. The network added that it maintains contact with its counterparts in numerous countries, including the United States, and that it was the first time it heard speak of said "foundation".

On 4 May, after repeatedly calling on US authorities to locate the Santrina in Miami's port and warning them that the vessel could be disappeared or hidden to transport Posada Carriles covertly, President Fidel Castro Ruz denounced that, according to Miami press reports, the Santrina had already been transformed into a kind of "academy" in order to lend credence to the fairy tale that had been woven by its crew in Islas Mujeres.

On 26 April, the abovementioned Quintana Roo newspaper, "Por Esto", reported that, from a motorboat near the vessel, six people were clearly seen on board the Santrina shrimp boat as it was being filled with gasoline, while the ship's crew manifest only reported 5 people. The article adds that, when the Santrina's crew noticed they were being watched, one of the people on deck ran toward the interior of the vessel.

It is also worth mentioning that the Mexican Islas Mujeres are not exactly on the way between the Bahamas and Miami; from the beginning, it has thus been obvious that there exist other motives for the stopover at Quintana Roo.

Days later, on 31 March, the "Nuevo Herald", known for its anti-Cuban posture and its ties to Cuban-born terrorists in Miami, reported that Luis Posada Carriles was in the city, having arrived by sea, and that it was likely the government of the United States would grant him residence, in view of his services for the country's armed forces. We must stress that Posada's reported date of arrival in the United States coincided with the Santrina's expected date of arrival in the city of Miami.

On the other hand, the newspaper admitted that Posada's terrorist background would represent a dilemma for US authorities and gathered declarations from Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, who stated he would support Posada Carriles and find him the legal representation he needed.

According to the press, on 13 April, two days after Cuba's denunciation, the terrorist's attorney announced in Miami that he had requested political asylum be granted to his client by the United States, as the latter had "promoted the interests of the United States

for approximately four decades". According to the report, Eduardo Soto, Posada Carriles' attorney added that the latter is "registered in the directory as an official member of the CIA since the beginning of the 1960s" and that he "is also a member of the US Army".

Soto refused to reveal Posada's whereabouts, but he explained that he would probably have his first interview with Miami immigration authorities at the end of that week or the first days of the following week.

Again, on 5 May, attorney Eduardo Soto repeated that his client, terrorist Luis Posada Carriles, would present himself before US immigration authorities when this was required of him, in conformity with the request for asylum he had submitted.

Since 11 April, in declarations made by President Fidel Castro Ruz, the government of the Republic of Cuba has been denouncing the presence of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles in the United States and has produced incontrovertible evidence that he is in the United States, US authorities' public and private denials notwithstanding.

In this connection, the Cuban president has reminded us of the fact that, on 26 August 2003, President George W. Bush stated that "if someone protects a terrorist, if someone supports a terrorist, if someone feeds a terrorist, he is as guilty as the terrorists". The Cuban president has stated that any protection Washington offers Luis Posada Carriles by not admitting his presence in the United States would "dishonour the memory of the Americans who died in the Twin Towers".

The President of the Republic of Cuba has repeatedly asked the government of the United States, and President George W. Bush in particular, to declare if it knows that terrorist Luis Posada Carriles has been in the United States for more than a month and a half and that it offered him safe passage from Quintana Roo to the United States in the Santrina, which made a highly suspicious stopover at Islas Mujeres.

The Cuban president also informed international public opinion that people have already surfaced claiming they saw Posada Carriles walking the streets of Islas Mujeres shortly after entering Mexico through Chetumal.

The president of the Republic of Cuba has made it clear that accepting terrorist Posada Carriles into the United States would not only constitute a violation of US national legislation on terrorism but also of resolution 1373 (2001), approved by the United Nations' Security Council on 28 September 2001, by virtue of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, following the events of New York and Washington on 11 September of that year.

At the same time, the Cuban president has insisted that the government of the United States avail itself of its abundant intelligence and security resources to search for the Santrina vessel and those who, like terrorist Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, have knowledge of Posada's whereabouts. He has also warned Washington about the possibility that, after Cuba's denunciation, the terrorist may be disappeared or murdered.

The President of the Republic of Cuba has also pointed out that on the night of 20 April 2005, in a television programme on Miami's channel 41, Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, owner and crew member of the Santrina, admitted to having participated in terrorist actions against Cuba. In this programme, Fernández Magriña also unequivocally and categorically admitted that Posada Carriles is in the city of Miami, Florida, and that he, Álvarez Magriña, is constantly in touch with Posada.

On 22 April, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz reminded Washington of the sanctions US legislation applies to anyone who illegally enters a person without a valid passport or US visa into the country, or who enters a person with valid documents, transports him within US territory, conceal his/her presence in the United States or helps him/her live clandestinely in the country, sanctions which are all the more severe if this person is a criminal or terrorist, as is the case with Posada Carriles. In conformity with US law, helping a terrorist to enter the United States illegally, transporting him/her within the country, concealing his/her presence and facilitating him/her living conditions in Miami, can be sanctioned with a 35-year jail sentence plus hundreds and thousands of dollars in fines. Furthermore, US legislation also establishes that any vessel used for human contraband—as is the case with the Santrina shrimp boat—will be seized.

In this connection, the president of the Republic of Cuba has made it clear that the impunity enjoyed by terrorist Luis Posada Carriles and those who, like Santiago Álvarez, entered him into the United States and are now protecting him, constitutes an obvious act of blackmail for the US government, for which they have always worked. Everything seems to indicate that Washington fears being implicated by these terrorists in terrorist acts perpetrated in the course of decades, especially against Cuba.

The government of the Republic of Cuba has also demanded that Costa Rican and Guatemalan authorities investigate Luis Posada Carriles' passage through their countries and that the government of Mexico look into the terrorist's presence in one of its states.

The Cuban president also explained that the Mexican congress has adopted an agreement to have the government, the Government Secretariat and the Attorney General's Office in particular, investigate how Posada Carriles entered Mexican territory. The Mexican congress also expressed concern over the support offered the operation by the Cuban American National Foundation, headquartered in Miami. President Fidel Castro urged President Vicente Fox to ask the US leader, George W. Bush, what he knows about the case of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles.

The government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has announced that it will request the extradition of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles, request which has the support of the government of the Republic of Cuba. President Fidel Castro Ruz has said that Cuba will accept the dangerous international terrorist being tried by a Venezuelan or international court.

On 3 May, the Supreme Court of Justice of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela accepted as valid the extradition request for Posada Carriles which had been submitted by the Ministry of Public Affairs, a request which is already being processed by the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The extradition request has received the full support of the National Assembly of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

The Cuban president has also issued warnings in connection with the possibility, already announced, that the government of El Salvador will request the extradition of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles for a minor crime which is sanctioned with a fine, a manoeuvre which would once again allow the terrorist to cheat justice, as Salvadorian political organizations and parties have already denounced, despite recent declarations by President Saca that El Salvador will not grant the terrorist asylum.

With respect to the legality of granting Posada Carriles political asylum in the United States, the Cuban president shared the opinions of José Pertierra, a renowned Cuban-born lawyer residing in Washington and expert in migratory issues, with articles published by the online magazine "Rebellion". In one article, the Cuban-American jurist analyzed US law and arrived at the conclusion that Posada Carriles did not qualify for asylum in the United States, nor did he qualify for US residency nor for "parole", making him ineligible for the Cuban Adjustment Act and its benefits.

In short, using solid legal arguments, Pertierra clearly demonstrated that there are no loopholes in US legislation that would allow the government of the United States to grant asylum to the terrorist or to authorize his stay in the country and that Washington's only available option is to detain the terrorist and proceed to deport him.

On 4 May, after more than a month and a half of offering no response to the President of Cuba's requests, news were received that Roger Noriega, Under Secretary of State for Hemisphere Affairs, had declared that his government did not know whether the terrorist Luis Posada Carriles was in the country or not and added that he had no knowledge as to his true whereabouts. Mr. Noriega also said that the government of the United States has no intention of offering asylum to someone who is guilty of criminal acts and that this case will be dealt with in a "private, serious and transparent" fashion.

In response to these declarations by Mr. Noriega, the President of the Republic of Cuba publicly read out articles from Miami newspapers which question the motives the US government could have to deal with the case "privately", it being, as the US official himself recognized, a criminal case. These newspapers doubted that it was possible to treat the case both "privately" and "transparently" and asked whether Washington would take measures against other terrorists in Miami and Posada Carriles' accomplices, as he is not the sole person responsible for the terrorist actions attributed to him.

The terrorist's lawyers, whose ranks have been swelled with lawyers of the ilk of Kendall Coffey, ex Miami prosecutor who headed the team which attempted to maintain Elián González in the United States, and Joaquín Chafardet, who represented Posada Carriles in Caracas for the blowing up of the Cubana plane in 1976, have declared that the asylum request process will continue normally, Under Secretary Noriega's declarations notwithstanding.

In all of his recent speeches, President Fidel Castro has insisted it is impossible for the United States government to be unaware of Luis Posada Carriles' whereabouts when the forms used to request asylum in the United States must of necessity include the address where the requesting party can be reached. Further, Posada's accomplices, such as Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, have clearly indicated they know where the terrorist is, and it would have sufficed to ask them or interrogate them.

The Cuban president has also pointed out that, according to an article in the Miami Herald of 26 April, an FBI spokesperson has declared that that organization of the US Justice Secretariat has no jurisdiction in the case of terrorist Posada Carriles, considering the fact no arrest order has been issued. In this connection, it raised the question of how Italy's people, government and public opinion would react to a measure which allowed the terrorist to freely remain in the United States, in view of the fact that an Italian citizen, Fabio di Celmo, died as a result of the terrorist actions of Luis Posada Carriles.

It is obvious the government of the United States had been put in a delicate situation by its own inconsistencies and lies. Even the well-known and prestigious magazine Newsweek reports, in its 3 May edition, that the matter of terrorist Posada Carriles is so sensitive that it has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, the National Security Council and the White House, which finds itself faced with a serious problem in its efforts to justify its actions in this case, what with its declared "war on terrorism".

Reactions begin to be witnessed in the United States Congress. On May 1, the president of the Republic of Cuba informed the Cuban people that, in a recent letter, Republican Senator Norm Coleman confirmed that the Department of Homeland Security had received Posada Carriles' request for asylum, adding that because of his terrorist actions, "that he himself admitted he planned and carried out, Carriles was not eligible for asylum".

Similarly, on 6 May, President Fidel Castro Ruz referred to a letter sent by Representative William Delahunte, President of the Chamber's Western Hemisphere Committee, to Newsweek magazine, in which he denounced the inaction of US authorities, inaction he called hypocritical, considering the evidence which links Luis Posada Carriles to terrorist activity. Congressman Delahunte urged the FBI to investigate the case.

In his 1 May speech, before more than one million Cubans, President Fidel Castro recognized the importance of the investigations the press can carry out, in view of the inaction of US authorities.

Different legal manoeuvres are being tried in the United States to maintain Posada Carriles free and shielded from justice.

It has been argued, for instance, that were he not to remain in the United States, he would be taken to Cuba and sentenced to death. The Cuban president has reiterated that there is not the slightest possibility that Posada be tried in Cuba, and this was made clear at the start, so that no pretext could be invoked to prevent his extradition to and trial in Venezuela, where there is no death penalty.

The terrorist's lawyers claim that, by virtue of the International Convention against Torture, no one can be extradited to a country where they may be tortured, and they are launching a campaign insisting on the possibility of Posada Carriles being tortured in Venezuela, a fact they will allege before Miami courts.

What they haven't said is that a torturer like Posada Carriles cannot appeal to the Convention against Torture.

To mention just one example, Jesús Moreno, Venezuelan citizen, recently declared in the Venezuelan television programme "Between Us" that he was tortured in 1973 under orders from Posada Carriles, when the latter was a member of the Venezuelan Intelligence Service (DISIP).

During his months in detention, Moreno was mistreated and tortured by agents under the direction of Posada Carriles. Moreno also said that a DISIP high official participated in and facilitated Posada's escape from the Venezuelan prison.

Cuba has requested that the court which tries Posada Carriles also try another renowned terrorist who today freely walks the streets of Miami: Orlando Bosch.

President Fidel Castro has publicly presented abundant evidence linking Posada Carriles to Orlando Bosch, bringing to light revealing details about their criminal activity under the aegis of US authorities, who do not lift a finger to put an end to impunity that these repugnant figures enjoy in their country.

President Fidel Castro has shown that, during a trip to Chile, Bosch and the terrorist organization CORU committed themselves to eliminating Chilean figures in exile on orders from the military dictatorship of Pinochet. From January 1974 to November 1975, the murder of General Carlos Prats and his wife took place in Argentina, an attempt to assassinate Bernardo Leighton, vice-president of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party took place in Rome, and fourteen terrorist acts against Cuban diplomatic missions were perpetrated in numerous countries.

Despite his criminal background, Bosch was freed in February 1988 by the then Venezuelan authorities; he moved to Miami and received a presidential pardon from Bush Sr., still unrepentantly boasting, today, of his long terrorist career.

Any decent person would be appalled by Orlando Bosch's shameless public declarations, made in interviews for Venezuelan and US media (the latest barely two days ago), in which he justifies the practice of terrorism against innocent people and does not show the slightest bit of regret for his barbaric acts. On the contrary, he wallows in his murderous impulses.

When Orlando Bosch was pardoned by President George Bush Sr., the government of the United States was well aware of his crimes, among other reasons, because President Bush had been the CIA director during the whole period of contact with Posada Carriles and Bosch.

Orlando Bosch was even invited by President George W. Bush to the 20 May 2002 celebrations in Miami, something which reveals the close links between the White House and this kind of criminal.

The documents published in the web site of the George Washington University National Security Archives have been extremely revealing and have had repercussions around the world.

The archives contain 14 declassified CIA and FBI documents which offer incontrovertible proof that Posada Carriles had been recruited by and answered to the Central Intelligence Agency and that he and Orlando Bosch were responsible for the blowing up of the Cubana commercial plane in 1976. Similarly, they reveal the direct participation of another terrorist taken in without questions by the government of the United States, Guillermo Novo Sampol, in the assassination of the ex Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs Orlando Letelier. The documents demonstrate the ample knowledge that the government of the United States always had with respect to their terrorist activities.

Posada's old and permanent ties to the CIA, from the days of the Bay of Pigs Invasion (he was in one of the ships, but did not land), are brought to light. While serving in the US Army between 1963 and 1965, he received training in demolition techniques using explosives. He apparently quit the CIA in July 1967 but re-joined it four months later until 1974. However, the documents reveal his casual and systematic contacts which resulted in the creation of the terrorist organization CORU in June of 1976, three months before the sabotage of the Cuban plane; they reveal the terrorist's active participation, following his escape from a Caracas prison, in the supply of weapons to the Nicaraguan contras from the Salvadorian base of Ilopango, under orders from none other than Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, a high Reagan administration official on the White House's and State Department's payroll.

The documents reveal that, a day after the attack, the FBI was already certain that Bosch and Posada Carriles had planned the destruction of the plane. This demonstrates that the government of the United States did know, from the beginning, that the two terrorists were involved in the blowing up of the Cuban plane, and, instead of responding to the request for help made by Trinitarian and Venezuelan authorities and cooperating with the investigation, remained quiet and concealed the evidence.

The declassified documents also reveal the close ties that have always existed between Posada Carriles and the Cuban American National Foundation (CANF), particularly with his once leader, Jorge Mas Canosa, and the financing the latter provided for terrorist activities.

The Foundation has financed numerous acts of sabotage and terrorist actions against the Cuban people. CANF was the main supplier of funding for the placing of bombs in hotels and other tourist facilities in Havana in 1997.

One FBI document dated as early as 7 July 1965, documents the monetary disbursement made by Jorge Más Canosa, then head of the terrorist organization RECE, to Posada, for the latter to sabotage ships in Mexican ports.

The president of the Republic of Cuba has issued serious warnings with respect to the legal responsibilities of the president of the United States who is bound to act in response to cases such as this one and to maintain the US population informed.

Cuba would consider it a serious crime if the government of the United States allowed Luis Posada Carriles to remain in the country with impunity, granted him asylum or allowed for cunning legal arguments to be deployed in order to afford Posada free movement within the country. Such actions would contradict the declared "war on

terrorism" waged by the United States and the military actions that, in the name of this war, the United States has taken against Iraq and Afghanistan, claiming the lives of hundreds of thousands of human beings.
