

Orlando Bosch's terrorist curriculum vitae

(To refresh Otto Reich's memory)

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GRANMA

FEW terrorists in history have achieved as high a level of criminal activity as Orlando Bosch.

In 1968, his fame was so great that, while under arrest for a bazooka attack on a Polish freighter, the city of Miami proclaimed Orlando Bosch Day, in support of that "exemplary" anti-Castro fighter. The pace of the attacks he carried out consisted of a campaign of terror aimed at scaring the Miami community, and raising money for "the cause" - including, of course, the terrorist leader's bank account. Unfortunately, his fellow Miami Cuban Otto Reich, now the White House's top man in Latin America - who helped Bosch escape from Venezuelan justice and find refuge in the United States - seems to have lost his memory. He declared at a Senate hearing, with apparent candidness, that he was unaware of his friend Orlando Bosch's terrorist past.

That declaration notwithstanding, dozens and dozens of terrorist attacks are attributed to Orlando Bosch and the gangs he led. Perhaps this "black list" will refresh the memory of George W. Bush's close collaborator.

January 8, 1968: A bomb explodes in a suitcase in Havana

January 25, 1968: Bombs placed in various commercial establishments in the United States

February 1, 1968: Mexican Consulate in Miami bombed

February 2, 1968: Bomb placed in British consul's house in Miami

March 12, 1968: Bomb placed in restaurant belonging to Cuban immigrants in the United States

March 13, 1968: Bomb placed in Chilean Consulate in the United States

April 2, 1968: Bomb placed in pharmaceutical company in United States

April 22, 1968: Bomb placed in Mexican Consulate, United States

April 22, 1968: Bomb placed in Spanish Tourism Office in the United States

May 5, 1968: British ship Greenwood bombed in the United States

May 25, 1968: Bomb placed aboard the Japanese ship Aroka Maru in the United States

June 21, 1968: Bomb placed in Spanish Tourism Office in the United States

June 23, 1968: Bomb placed in Mexican Tourism Office in the United States

June 27, 1968: Bomb explodes in the garage of Mexican consul to the United States

July 4, 1968: Bomb placed in Cuban Consulate in Canada

July 4, 1968: Bomb placed in Canadian Tourism Office in United States

July 7, 1968: Bomb placed in Japanese Tourism Office in the United States

July 11, 1968: Bomb explodes near Cuban Mission to the UN, causing damage to the Yugoslavian mission

July 11, 1968: Bomb placed aboard the Japanese ship Michagesan Maru in Mexico

July 14, 1968: Bomb placed in Mexican Tourism Office in the United States

July 15, 1968: Bomb discovered in a French government office in the United States

July 16, 1968: Bomb discovered in the Mexican Consulate, United States

July 17, 1968: Bomb placed in Cuban diplomat's home in the United States

July 19, 1968: Bomb placed in French Tourism Office in the United States

July 19, 1968: Bomb placed in Shell Petroleum Company building in England

July 19, 1968: Bomb placed in Japanese travel agency in the United States

July 26, 1968: Bomb placed in Mexican Tourism Office in the United States

July 31, 1968: Bomb placed in British Consulate in United States

August 3, 1968: Bomb placed in British bank in the United States

August 5, 1968: Bomb placed in offices of the Communist Party in the United States

August 7, 1968: Bomb placed aboard the Bahamas ship Caribbean Venture in the United States

August 9, 1968: Mexican representatives in the United States bombed

August 9, 1968: Bomb placed in Mexican consul's home in Miami

September 11, 1968: Bomb placed aboard British ship in Mexico

September 16, 1968: Bomb explodes aboard the Spanish ship Satrustegui in Puerto Rico

September 16, 1968: Bazooka attack on Polish ship in Miami

September 17, 1968: Bomb placed aboard Mexican airplane in United States

September 19, 1968: Bomb placed in home of Mexican consul to the United States

October 18, 1968: Bomb placed in Canadian travel agency

October 20, 1968: Gas bomb placed in a theater where a Cuban actress was performing

October 24, 1968: Attempts to assassinate Cuban ambassador to the UN

July 26, 1969: Bomb placed in Mexican Tourism Office in the United States

August 6, 1969: Bomb placed in British-owned Shell Oil offices in the United States

August 6, 1969: Bomb placed in Air France offices in the United States

In 1972, Bosch traveled to Chile with his friend Guillermo Novo Sampol and puts himself at the disposal of General Augusto Pinochet's fascist junta. He subsequently participated in a series of attacks on prominent Chileans in exile.

In 1974, Bosch created the terrorist organization called Cuban Action, with the support of the Chilean junta and Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza's secret police.

January 21, 1974: Bomb placed in Cuban diplomatic office in Canada

January 21, 1974: Bomb placed in Cuban diplomatic office in Argentina

January 21, 1974: Bomb placed in Cuban diplomatic office in Peru

January 21, 1974: Bomb placed in Cuban embassy in Mexico

February 13, 1974: Bomb placed in Cuban embassy in Madrid

April 4, 1974: Prensa Latina representatives bombed in Mexico

October 1, 1974: Bomb placed in Panamanian embassy in Caracas

October 30, 1974: Bomb placed in Venezuelan-Cuban Friendship Institute in Venezuela

November 11, 1974: Bomb placed in hotel where Cuban officials were staying in the United States

March 19, 1974: Assassination of General Carlos Prats, former officer of the Chilean Armed Forces, and his wife, in Argentina

May 10, 1975: Attempt in Rome to kill Bernardo Leighton, vice president of the Chilean Democratic Party in exile, and his wife

July 1975: Shots fired on the resident of a Cuban official in the United States

August 3, 1975: Assassination attempt on Cuban Ambassador Emilio Aragonés, in Argentina

November 17, 1975: Bomb placed in Venezuelan tourism company, in Venezuela

November 30, 1975: Bomb placed in USSR commercial office in Mexico

March 1976: Bosch is arrested by Costa Rican police for suspicion of trying to assassinate exiled Chilean leader Andrés Pascal Allende

September 21, 1976: Assassination of Orlando Letelier, former Chilean ambassador to the United States, and his secretary Ronnie Moffitt

In 1976, Bosch founded the Command of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU), most of whose members had worked for the CIA. He ordered another series of attacks.

June 6, 1976: Bomb placed in Cuban diplomatic mission at the UN

July 1, 1976: Bomb placed in Cuban-Costa Rican cultural center in Costa Rica

July 8, 1976: Bomb placed in Cuban mission in Spain

September 7, 1976: Bomb placed in Cubana de Aviación warehouse in Kingston, Jamaica

July 10, 1976: Bomb placed in Cubana de Aviación office in Barbados

July 11, 1976: Bomb placed in Air Panama offices in Colombia

July 23, 1976: Attempt to kidnap Cuban consul in Mérida, Mexico, resulting in the death of Cuban fishing technician D 'Artagnan Díaz Díaz

September 8, 1976: Kidnapping of two Cuban diplomats in Argentina

September 9, 1976: Bomb placed in Guyanese embassy in Trinidad and Tobago

September 18, 1976: Bomb placed in Cubana de Aviación office in Panama

October 6, 1976: Mid-flight explosion of a Cubana de Aviación passenger plane, causing the deaths of all 73 persons on board

As a result of the plane bombing, Bosch was arrested in Venezuela and accused of masterminding the horrible crime. Nevertheless, from his cell he continued to dream up

and order other attacks, against Venezuelan targets, in order to pressure the Venezuelan justice system to let him go.

March 30, 1977: Bomb placed in Venezuelan Consulate in Puerto Rico

August 30, 1977: Bomb placed aboard a Venezuelan airplane in Miami

December 23, 1977: Bomb placed in Viasa airline office, United States

December 30, 1977: Bomb placed in Venezuelan Consulate in Puerto Rico

In 1978, also from his cell, he ordered attacks on Mexican interests, in response to the measures taken by that government following the death of Cuban fishing technician D 'Artagnan Díaz Díaz.

February 7, 1978: Bomb placed in Mexican Consulate in the United States

February 7, 1978: Bomb placed aboard the Mexican ship Azteca, resulting in two deaths and seven injuries

Later, still from his cell, he directed and maintained the actions of Omega-7, consisting of a long chain of terrorist attacks.

September 9, 1978: Bomb placed in Cuban mission at the UN

October 5, 1978: Bomb placed across from Madison Square Garden, where Cuban boxers were supposed to fight

October 6, 1978: Bomb placed in offices of Girasol tourism company, belonging to the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico

October 6, 1978: Bomb placed in offices of Antillana tourism company of Puerto Rico

October 6, 1978: Bomb placed in offices of the Record Public Service company, owned by a Cuban immigrant in Puerto Rico

October 23, 1978: Bomb placed in La Prensa newspaper in the United States

November 18, 1978: Bomb threats made against TWA, due to its flights to Cuba

December 28, 1978: Bomb placed in office of Varadero Travel in Puerto Rico

December 29, 1978: Bomb placed in Cuban mission at the UN

December 29, 1978: Bomb placed in Lincoln Center, New York

March 26, 1979: Bomb placed in TWA offices at New York's JFK Airport

March 26, 1979: Bomb placed in office of Weehawken company of New Jersey, headed by Cuban Eulalio J. Negrín, a member of the Committee of 75, which was negotiating with Cuba

April 4, 1979: Murder of Carlos Muñoz Varela, member of the Antonio Maceo Brigade and director of Varadero Travel in Puerto Rico

November 25, 1979: Eulalio J. Negrín murdered

September 11, 1980: Murder of Félix García Rodríguez,
Cuban diplomat to the United Nations

In 1987, thanks to Otto Reich, Bosch was freed and entered the United States, where he was granted asylum and even a presidential pardon.

By the start of the 1980s, the Cuban American National Foundation (CANF) was in existence, and its leader, Jorge Mas Canosa, directed counterrevolutionary and terrorist attacks.

Once he took refuge in the United States, Bosch continued advising the most fanatical elements of the Miami mafia. Even within the terrorist gang directed by Luis Posada Carriles that planned to assassinate Fidel Castro in Panama, there are several of the old terrorist's friends. Gaspar Jiménez Escobedo, Pedro Remón and Guillermo Novo Sampol were guilty of numerous terrorist actions against Cuba and other countries, among them the machine-gunning of Félix García Rodríguez in New York; the killing of Cuban fishing technician D'Artagnan Díaz Díaz by terrorist Gaspar Jiménez Escobedo; and the kidnapping of two diplomats in Argentina.

What a bad memory Mr. Reich has, after so many years of collaboration with the CIA and the CANF!

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GRANMA January 31, 2002 'Doctor' Bosch's business

IN December 1968, when Judge William O. Mehrrens condemned Bosch to 10 years imprisonment in 1968 for assaulting a Polish ship, he suspected that the accused's obsession was connected to the lucrative "anti-Castro" business.

Accused along with Bosch were Andrés Jorge González (five years); Bárbaro Balan García (six years); Marco Rodríguez Ramos (five years); Jesús Domínguez Benítez (18 months); José Díaz Morejón (six months), and Aimeé Miranda Cruz (one year).

After FBI agent Michael Crane declared in court that Bosch was still conspiring from his prison cell to attack other vessels, the judge commented, "It is obvious that Bosch has long professed the use of violence to achieve his aims, in flagrant disregard of the laws of the United States."

Mehrtens described Bosch's organization as stupid and added, "It is inconceivable to me that the firing of a rifle at a Polish ship would interfere with Poland's trade with Cuba. I cannot conceive of any benefit that could be obtained in the fight against communism by such activities."

There Mehrtens pointed to the fundamental reason, asserting that these acts of violence were "propaganda purposes for Bosch to obtain power in the community and probably collect money from people in the area."

Prosecutor Ted Klein also believed that these men, "under the veil of their so-called anti-communism, have carried on terrorist activities that have no relationship to and could not possibly have any effect on Castro's Cuba."

Since leaving Cuba, the killer pediatrician has known how to capitalize on his lies.

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GRANMA January 31, 2002 Possible link to the Kennedy assassination

AMONG his numerous "heroic feats," the terrorist pediatrician accused U.S. President John F. Kennedy of turning his back on the anti-Castro community in a

pamphlet titled "The Cuban Tragedy," sent to the White House in May 1963.

Later, in prison in Venezuela, under suspicion of being linked to the Kennedy assassination, and even of having accompanied Lee Harvey Oswald (who was accused of killing Kennedy), Orlando Bosch had to respond to questions put to him by aides on the Congressional Committee investigating the issue.

A commentary in the Congressional Committee's final report draws a somber portrait of that character: "Orlando Bosch, a zealot, turned out to be the most aggressive and volatile of the anti-Castro leaders. That alone could validly raise the question of possible association with the assassination of President Kennedy. In addition, the Committee was presented with an allegation that specifically linked him to a conspiracy, but an investigation failed to support the claim that Bosch had been in Dallas in November 1963 in the company of Lee Harvey Oswald. When asked, Bosch told the Committee he was at his home in Miami when he learned President Kennedy had been shot."

Bosch also refused to confess before congressional investigators his participation in the Cubana airline sabotage, but affirmed that he approved of it.

He declared that terrorism is a necessary evil and that "sometimes, injuring innocent people cannot be avoided."