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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY Cuba

REPORT NO. [redacted]

SUBJECT Whereabouts of [redacted]

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SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] The latter had received permission to visit his father each Wednesday at the Villa Maristas G-2 Headquarters.

1. [redacted] Comment. [redacted]

[redacted] In November 1960, was convicted of conspiracy against the Cuban Government and sentenced to 30 years in prison. While imprisoned in the Isle of Pines in 1963 he reportedly was expelled from the 30th of November movement. [redacted] a Cuban refugee provided unconfirmed information that [redacted] the faction within the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement [redacted] was working with the Cuban Government on plans for a government-inspired and directed revolution designed to satisfy the Cuban people and foreign observers that the unpopular Castro government had been overthrown and to ensure that the Communists remained in control of the Government. Plans for this false revolution, which allegedly was to take place "in the near future", envisaged the release of all Cuban prisoners except those who were pro-Batista. The slogan for the revolution was to be "Fidelismo without Fidel."

[redacted] was summoned about every two weeks for private interrogations in the Isle of Pines prison. He

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was also often placed in solitary confinement. Persons who visited inmates in various Cuban prisons claimed [redacted] had been transferred to the Departamento de Seguridad del Estado (Department of State Security, DSE) Headquarters in Villa Maristas, Havana. [redacted] the 30th of November Revolutionary Movement had broken into [redacted] factions and [redacted] headed the largest faction.

2. Comment. [redacted] had been seen in Havana wearing a Rebel Army officer's uniform and was alleged to be a principal G-2 agent. [redacted] individuals in Oriente Province who were imprisoned for anti-Communist activities were being offered their freedom if they consented to attend a revolutionary and Communist indoctrination school; many prisoners had been released because they agreed to the conditions. [redacted] prisoners who were politicians prior to the Castro régime had been released from prison for the purpose of joining a new political party which Premier Fidel Castro Ruz planned to organize in Cuba in connection with false elections.

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4. During the meeting, [redacted] removed [redacted] member of the 30th of November Movement, from the position of propaganda secretary of the ARD, charging him with failing to publish ARD propaganda because he was waiting to see how the Cuban Government in Exile concept fared; [redacted] supported such a concept. [redacted] also said that [redacted] had advised the El Diario newspaper in New York, New York, that [redacted] had invited Chiang Kai-Shek to tea, when in fact the Nationalist Chinese General had invited [redacted] to tea. The 30th of November Movement demanded that [redacted] reinstate [redacted] in his position, but [redacted] refused to do so.
5. The 30th of November Movement accused [redacted] of having said in a speech in New York that he was willing to unite all Cubans, in the same way that he had tried to unite the three factions of the 30th of November Movement. The leaders of the group said that they found these words offensive and depressive. During the meeting they also accused [redacted] of ignoring their correspondence. After two hours of discussion, the representatives of 30th of November Movement ended the meeting at about 11:00 p.m. with the threat of withdrawing from the ARD.
6. After the meeting, [redacted] met with [redacted] and said: "These boys are seeking the rupture for some reason, and also because they are infiltrated by many Castro-Communists. If they want to leave the ARD, they can go; and if they do not want to go, they can stay. But I will not change my position regarding [redacted]"
7. [redacted] also commented that he had wished for a firmer union with the Segundo Frente Nacional del Escambray (SFNE, Second National Front of the Escambray) and with Alpha-66, but that the document that had been published by both organizations regarding their "ideological thesis" was very generic and made no commitments to anything. [redacted] said that [redacted] Martinez was to blame, and pointed out that [redacted] had said that [redacted] had ordered him to sign a document of that type. [redacted] then said that this was false, and that he had talked about something different with [redacted] and had specified that before [redacted] signed anything, he should send the document to New York for [redacted] approval.
8. At about midnight on 12 April, [redacted] met with [redacted] leaders of the SFNE, to discuss whether the SFNE would join the ARD. [redacted] offered the military leadership of the ARD to the SFNE. [redacted] told [redacted] that the plenum of the SFNE would meet on the night of 13 April in order to make a decision as to whether the SFNE would join the ARD.
9. On 13 April [redacted] had an interview with [redacted] former member of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo), during which [redacted] agreed to join the ARD.
10. Also on 13 April, [redacted] a member of the Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (MDC, Christian Democratic Movement), offered to collaborate [redacted] if [redacted] would furnish the necessary economic means for the struggle against Cuba. [redacted] offered [redacted] the use of a key [redacted] near Cuba, where arms and equipment could be cached and which could be used as a base of operations.

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11. On the night of 13 April, [redacted] met with the executive committee of the Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionaria Cubano (MRRC, Cuban Revolutionary Recovery Movement) [redacted] in order to solve the crisis caused by the provisional resignation of the MRRC from the ARD. No agreement was reached at that meeting. [redacted] left the meeting accompanied by [redacted]
[redacted]
12. [redacted] said that it was impossible to prevent the withdrawal of the MRRC from the ARD since it was impossible to meet the request of [redacted] MRRC, who had asked for the dissolution of all the small organizations that belonged to the ARD. This same request had been made by the 30th of November Movement before it definitely abandoned the ARD.
13. [redacted] the SFNE had definitely decided not to join the ARD, and the 30th of November Movement had withdrawn from the ARD in order to join the Alliance of the SFNE - Alpha-66 - Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP, People's Revolutionary Movement). [redacted] the MRRC had sent word that it might withdraw definitely from the ARD and also join the SFNE - Alpha-66 - MRP Alliance.
14. After one interview, [redacted] reported that [redacted] Frente Unido de Liberacion Nacional (FULN, United Front of National Liberation) had joined the ARD.
15. [redacted] named [redacted] as investigator of the ARD [redacted] This nomination was made for the purpose of infiltrating men of confidence into each member organization of the ARD and preventing the infiltration of persons of any intelligence group into the member organizations of the ARD.
16. [redacted] named [redacted] the Movimiento Revolucionario Frank Pais (MRFP, Frank Pais Revolutionary Movement) as naval head of the ARD. He said that the post of vice president of the ARD, [redacted] might be offered to [redacted] [redacted] the Frank Pais Movement.
17. [redacted] military plan consists of organizing self-supporting guerrilla bands and strengthening the underground in Cuba. He believes that if a small part of Cuba could be liberated, Castro's entire military apparatus would begin defecting to the group that accomplished such a liberation. However, this objective would be very difficult to achieve unless a political apparatus were prepared and coordinated with an internal front.

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