

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

S-E-C-R-E-T  
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

17-120-17

COUNTRY Cuba  
REPORT NO. CS-3/505,853  
SUBJECT Status of the Anti-Castro Movement  
In Cuba, December 1961  
DATE DISTR. 29 March 1962  
NO. PAGES 6  
REFERENCES RD-W-2107

DATE OF INFO. 20 December 1961  
PLACE & DATE ACQ. Argentina, Buenos Aires (18 January 1962)  
FIELD REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

SOURCE: [Redacted]  
Appraisal of Content: 3.

- 1. Anti-Castro activities in Cuba include those of the nation-wide organized movements and those of local fronts where independent guerrillas are grouped in small units. The penetration of the Cuban armed forces is insignificant.
- 2. The national movements which have been active in Cuba are the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MRR), Movimiento Democrita Cristiano (MDC), Movimiento Revolucionario 30 de Noviembre, Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP) Rescate Revolucionario, and Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRR). Other groups with limited organizations are the Unidad Revolucionaria and the ARA. (Asociacion de Amigos de Aureliano Sanchez Arango). The strength of the groups by province is as follows:

- a. Southern Oriente Province (Santiago de Cuba)
  - (1) MRR. The MRR, of Nino Diaz, has members from the ranks of the 26 of July Movement and, especially, from the former regular Army. Its civilian organization is poor, almost non-existent. The men remain inactive, waiting for a serious military action of a local or national character.
  - (2) MDC. The MDC has an adequate civilian organization; from the founding of the movement Santiago de Cuba has been one of its strongholds. The military organization is extremely poor. Many of its leaders have gone into exile or are trying to do so. They remain totally inactive in hope of an invasion which will resolve the situation, and only concern themselves about a future political life, at the time when the present government falls.
  - (3) 30 de Noviembre. There are few members of the 30 de Noviembre in Santiago de Cuba, and they lack contact with their national leaders. They have practically no resources.

RETURN TO CIA  
Background Use Only  
Do Not Reproduce

S-E-C-R-E-T  
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OC	X	DIA	X	FBI	2
REF ID: A66121															143 X

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CI/OPS/WH	2	WH/CA/PROP	1	TFW/PM	1	VE/2/AR	2					HABA-10518
FI/INT/RE	1	WE/PI	1	TFW/CI	1	WE/BUEN	1					BIOGENESIS 01
CG/SSD/EA	1	TFW/E	2	TFW/PI	1	WE/EACX	1					CS-3/505,853
WE/R	1	TFW/INTL	2	TFW/PA-TRAP	1	TFW/WASH	1					
WE/ST	1	TFW/ST	1	TFW/ST	1							COORDINATING/RELEASING

21BR

- (4) MRP. Until October 1961 the MRP had a good civilian and military organization. Immediately after the arrest of Hvinol Gonzalez, the national co-ordinator, the local co-ordinator and almost all the members in the province sought asylum. The new co-ordinator is trying to reorganize the movement. There are still enough men of action, coming from the 26 of July Movement, but they have to re-establish contacts.
- (5) Rescate: Rescate has no members in this area.
- (6) DRE. The DRE was completely broken by the unsuccessful uprising of Alberto Muller and by the arrest in October of "El Fiera", provincial co-ordinator. The DRE still has great prestige in the area, and there are many who would follow its direction.

#### b. Northern Oriente Province

- (1) MRR. The MRR is practically non-existent in northern Oriente Province, with the exception of a few personal contacts of Nino Diaz.
- (2) MDC. The MDC is poorly organized and inactive.
- (3) 30 de Noviembre. It has a mediocre organization, few members, and is inactive.
- (4) MRP. Even before the debacle of October the MRP had a very poor organization in this area. Pito Gomez ("Ricardo"), the co-ordinator, was arrested in the roundup at that time, but escaped and took asylum in the Ecuadorian Embassy. His successor and the military and civilian personnel are relatively capable.
- (5) Rescate. It does not exist in this area.
- (6) DRE. It does not exist in this area.

#### c. Camaguey Province.

- (1) MRR. At the beginning of April 1961 Caballero (fmu), the co-ordinator, whose nickname is "El Viejo", was arrested and condemned to 30 years on the Isle of Pines. Arango (fmu), who was named co-ordinator in August, has been forced to seek asylum in Habana. The movement has been destroyed.
- (2) MDC. The MDC has an excellent co-ordinator, Blanco (fmu), who is responsible, discreet, with good connections. The MDC has a very good civilian organization and at present is concerned about its military organization, for which they already have some personnel. They work effectively and are trying to carry out some military actions.
- (3) 30 de Noviembre. The civilian organization is relatively good. It has a small but effective military force.
- (4) MRP. Camaguey is practically the only province in which the MRP was not affected by the arrests of October. It has a good civilian organization and military forces of importance, which are under the command of former officers of the Rebel Army. Arquimedes Caballero ("Esteban"), its former co-ordinator, took asylum in the Brazilian Embassy; "Ricardo", his replacement, is very young (21 years old) but is considered very good.
- (5) Rescate. It has a poor organization. There are enough men, but they are inactive.
- (6) DRE. Few members of the DRE remain, and "Tronco" and Rafael Angel Quevedo, its directors, are known by G-2. The movement has been destroyed.